January 15, 1975

Mr. Raymond G. Hay
517 Cedar Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20012

Dear Mr. Hay:

Thank you for your letter of December 31, 1974, concerning the waterline suit against the District Government.

I will keep your views in mind when the District of Columbia Water Main Repair and Compensation Act comes before the City Council.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large

517 Cedar St., NW
Washington, D. C. 20012
December 31, 1974

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
District Building
14th & E Sts., NW
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Carl Bergman, a supporter of the current waterline suit against the city, has prepared the attached proposed bill which will achieve the goal of the over 100,000 property owners on whose behalf the suit is filed.

I hope that you will see in this proposed bill the opportunity to demonstrate to the people of the District of Columbia the value of the democratically elected city council. This proposed bill, if enacted, would bring the District's services up to the standard of municipal service of all surrounding jurisdictions. It is clearly unjust for our citizens to have to pay for the repair and maintenance of water lines under city streets.

Personally, I hope that this bill, or a reasonable facsimile, is enacted so that the current suit against the city need not be concluded.

If you would like a briefing on the current status of the suit, please call me at 882-2910 (H) or 755-6274 (O).

Sincerely,

Raymond G. Hay

Raymond G. Hay

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CIVIL DIVISION

NORTH WASHINGTON NEIGHBORHOOD INC., et al.	:	
Plaintiffs	:	Civil Action
v.	:	No. 7481-74
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,	:	
Defendants	:	

Washington, D. C.

Friday, December 6, 1974

The above entitled action came on for Motion for Preliminary Injunction, before the Honorable Theordore Newman, in Courtroom G-143, commencing at approximately 10:30 a.m.

THIS TRANSCRIPT REPRESENTS THE PRODUCT OF AN OFFICIAL REPORTER, ENGAGED BY THE COURT, WHO HAS PERSONALLY CERTIFIED THAT IT REPRESENTS HER ORIGINAI NOTES AND RECORDS OF TESTIMONY AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE CASE AS RECORDED.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the plaintiffs:

Gilbert Hahn, Esq.
Washington, D.C.

On behalf of the defendant:

John Suda, Esq.
Assistant Corporation Counsel

P R O C E E D I N G S

THE COURT: I recognize that the question of not quite what Mr. Suda says it is, is akin to what Mr. Suda says; but I recall graphically the practice of the former Chief Justice of the United States, but counsel is it fair? This Court must dispense law. The ultimate objective, however, of law is justice. The question before me ultimately and basically is whether or not, with respect to the motion for preliminary injunction, with respect to the Kelly property on Irving Street, the movant has shown -- and I am quoting from the District's memorandum of points and authorities The Quaker Action Group case, which, I think, is an excellent citation in this situation, because there the party defendent was Secretary of Interior Hickle. It was an action involving the government as the respondant. The movant must show a substantial likelihood of success on merit, part of the traditional tests of preliminary injunction, and that irreparable harm would flow from the denial of an injunction. In addition the trial judge must consider the inconvenience that an injunction would cause to the opposing party, and it must weigh the public interest as well.

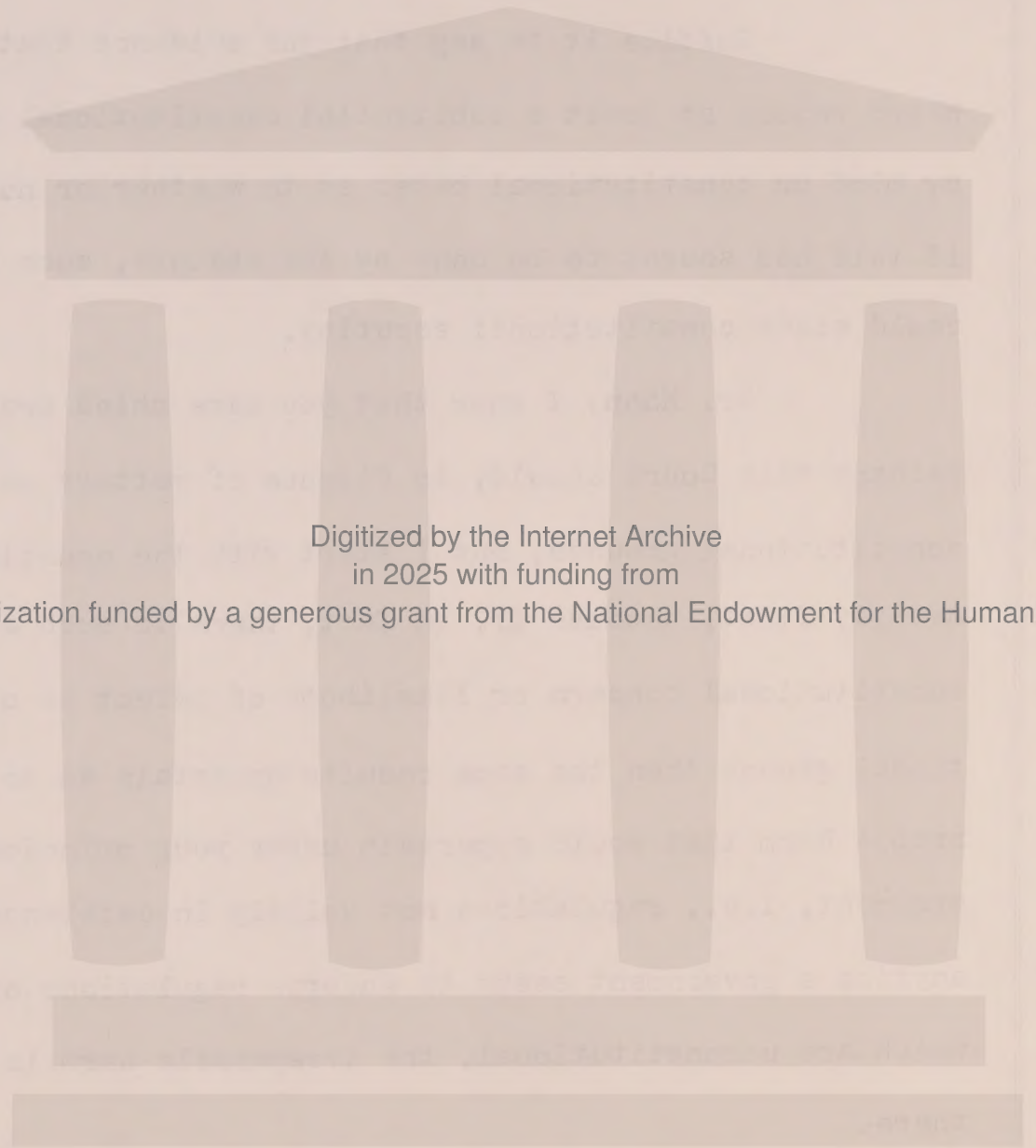
Having heard the evidence that I have heard, not only with respect to Mrs. Kelly's situation, but with respect to the rest of the testimony that I have heard today, it

would be a great temptation for this Court, as it sometimes does, probably never should, but it would be a great temptation for this Court to start expounding its own views, but I am going to resist that temptation, I hope.

Suffice it to say that the evidence that I have heard raises at least a substantial constitutional doubt in my mind on constitutional bases as to whether or not, even if this had sought to be done by the statute, such a statute could stand constitutional scrutiny.

Mr. Hahn, I know that you have shied away, as perhaps this Court should, to dispose of matters on non-constitutional grounds, but I start with the constitutional overlay first, because if, in fact, there is such a major constitutional concern or likelihood of defect on constitutional ground then the same results appertain as to irreparable harm that would appertain under your principal argument, i.e., regulations not validly in existence, for anytime a government seeks to enforce regulations or statutes which are unconstitutional, the irreparable harm is perforce there.

In this case we don't have to deal just with the perforce there. Mrs. Kelly has a pipe running from her house to her neighbor's house on top of the ground. It is only by the sufferance of the District of Columbia that that is permitted to continue. There is nothing other than what



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025 with funding from
Digitization funded by a generous grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

https://archive.org/details/box39_h

I am in the process of now doing that would require the District to allow that situation to continue. There is nothing that would compel that.

I don't know anything of the composition of that pipe, but I do know it has gotten rather chilly a couple of nights recently and that the shank of the winter -- which according to the Farmer's Almanac and the caterpillars and references to that -- is likely to be a rather severe winter. The shank of the winter is still in front of us. Mrs. Kelly works as a cleaning woman making approximately $100 a week on which she must survive. She owns some real estate.

Mr. Hahn in his inevitably courteous manner only asked her if she could read English. I suspect the answer would have been the same if the question had been broader. A woman who can't even read, making $400 a month, having struggled and got her own home, suddenly confronted with the dilemma of thousands of dollars to be paid by her for a break in a water feeder at a location over which she has no dominion, control, or ability to prevent, and what is your option?

We heard graphic testimony as to what the option may be from Mrs. Carrie. Your water is cut off unless you get it repaired, because we, the government, have cut your water off. O.K. you have five days in which to repair it. If you don't get it done, we are going to make you get out

of your house for violation of the housing code.

We, the government, are going to make you get out of your house for violating the housing code by living in an unsanitary condition in that you don't have the water we shut off. And unless you can come up with the money, we are going to evict you from your property and make you go live with neighbors or friends because you are too indigent to be able to raise the money to do that.

Thank God it didn't come to that pass. But as Mr. Hahn correctly says, it just may have forestalled the inevitable but for equitable relief, for indeed, although the repairs have been done thus far at the expense of the District of Columbia, she has been notified she will be billed for those on her real estate taxes. And if she can't pay the real estate taxes, her house may be sold for taxes and then she will have an opportunity to buy it back, either she or some of the rest of the people who buy at tax sales.

If that does not constitute irreparable harm, I don't know what does. To say in this day and age that just because you can't prevent the harm to yourself by paying the money and then suing to get the money back. To cite cases that say that indicates there is no irreparable harm may make sense if we are talking about Nelson Rockefeller. But that makes no sense when we are dealing with people living on subsistence income. I mean no crack about

Nelson Rockefeller. I use him as a reference because his financial situation is presently in the papers; but it makes no sense, it seems to me, to say, "Mr. Poor Man, you don't suffer irreparable harm, because you don't need equitable relief, because you can pay the $4000," when he probably had never had $400 in cash money to rub together in his life. "You can pay the $4,000 and then sue to get it back."

Mrs. Kelly is making $400 a month. To compel her to expend a couple of thousand dollars to repair the situation and then bring a lawsuit to seek to recover, I respectfully hold is irreparable harm to her, particularly when coupled with the testimony of Miss Carrie as to what may happen, that she may be caught between Scylla and Charybdis, either get out of the house and find someplace else to live or pay money.

I am convinced that Mrs. Kelly and the other evidence has shown that Mrs. Kelly will suffer irreparable injury unless the District is enjoined. I am convinced that on the constitutional ground as well as the other more limited grounds advanced by the plaintiff that they have shown a substantial likelihood of success on the merits.

Weighing the inconvenience to the District of Columbia of the grant of an injunction one first says, "The District of Columbia, what's that?" That's us. That's we,

the people of the District of Columbia, but looking at it in a more narrow sense as a government, what is the inconvenience to the government, the minimum advantage? And look at the fourth leg of The Quaker Action Group v Hickle test. Weigh the public interest. Once again that's us.

The cost of the repair of a water feeder in the circumstances may be a disastrous impact upon an individual. However, as to the body politic, us the people, if spread over all of us, it is of a diminimus impact.

It seems to me in this respect the situation in the Cedar Street area, the Takoma Park, D.C. area is particularly illustrative wherefore a public good for a clearly definable public good, the city with great help from Congress is building a subway to benefit every citizen of the District of Columbia. As an incident to the construction of that subway, certain streets have to be closed and traffic rerouted. Heavy equipment uses those streets to get to the construction site to confer a benefit on all the citizens of the District of Columbia by building a subway system. But a consequence of that heavy impact of traffic and construction load traffic is that water feeder lines on the effected streets break. And the evidence rather clearly shows a, at least, highly likely cordial relationship between that increased traffic and construction load traffic to convey a public good on the whole of the nations Capital.

But to say that that activity to confer that public good when it has a deleterious consequence on a water feeder line of an individual property owner, that the impact of that shall fall solely on that individual property owner, that he must become the underwriter of the public good is not my judgement in the public interest. It is not fair; it is not just.

It seems to me that not only does justice and equity require, but in all due respect, Mr. Suda, I think there is a great substantial likelihood that what the defendants are doing is not only not just, but not lawful.

On the grounds that the regulations -- I think there is a substantial likelihood that the plaintiff will establish that the regulations have not ever been properly adopted, that if adopted, have not ever been properly promulgated, that if at one time probably have not been promulgated, they are not presently valid because not done by the city council as The Reorganization Act tends to indicate, however, I agree with you, you may have the better side of that argument.

I'm not sure, but when you mix in that major constitutional concern I've got, whether you deal with it under due process, Fifth Amendment due process, or Fifth Amendment equal protection of the law Fourteenth Amendment applicable in the District of Columbia, Bolling v. Shark,

whether it's a due process equal protection or an admixture of the two, I think there is substantial constitutional impediment shown.

All that being so, it is the order of this Court that the District of Columbia and all the defendents herein, be, and they hereby are enjoined, from shutting off the water services to petitioner Isabelle Kelly at her premisis 1836 Irving St., N.W., Washington, District of Columbia.

It is further ordered by this Court that the defendant, District of Columbia, acting through its appropriate governmental authority, shall proceed with all speed, not deliberate, all speed to repair the damage to the plaintiff Kelly's water service pipe, parenthesis, feeder or water service connection, end parenthesis, at the cost and expense of the District of Columbia government.

AN ACT

OF

THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TO REQUIRE THE GOVERNMENT TO ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INCLUDING WATER SERVICE PIPES; AND TO COMPENSATE PROPERTY OWNERS FOR THE COST OF ANY REPAIRS PAID DURING THE PAST SEVEN YEARS; TO INVESTIGATE POSSIBLE HEALTH HAZARDS FROM WATER PASSING THROUGH LEAD PIPES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

INTRODUCED BY THE HONORABLE (ARRINGTON DIXON)

WARD (4) CITY COUNCIL

CO-SPONSORS: STERLING TUCKER (INVITED)

MARION BARRY (INVITED)

DOUGLAS MOORE (INVITED)

JULIUS HOBSON (INVITED)

Title: D.C. water Main Repair and Compensation Act of 1975

Whereas, the Council of the District of Columbia finds that there is a need to clarify, and authoritatively assign responsibility for the repair of the District of Columbia Water Distribution System, and

Whereas, the Council of the District of Columbia finds that property owners have been erroneously assigned the burden of repairing portions of the Water Distribution System when such responsibility is more appropriately born by the District of Columbia, and

Whereas, the Council of the District of Columbia is concerned that water which passes through lead pipe conduits may be hazardous to human health and desires to establish the extent of such hazard if any and to take steps to end any such hazard, and

Whereas, Section 404 (a) of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of 1973 provides that the Legislative power of the District of Columbia shall be exercised by the Council of the District of Columbia,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED BY THE Council of the District of Columbia that:

Title I

Section 101. Definitions.

"Council" --shall mean the Council of the District of Columbia

"Mayor" --- shall mean the Mayor of the District of Columbia or his designated agent

"Water Distribution System" --shall mean the mains, and water pipes including those on private space commencing two years after their installation on private space has been made, provided such installation was done in a lawful and non-negligent manner.

TITLE II

REPAIRS

Section 201. Repairs. The Mayor shall make all necessary repairs and improvements of the Water Distribution System of the District of Columbia as is necessary to provide for the distribution of an adequate, safe and sanitary supply of water to residences and other improved structures within the District including such repair work as is necessary to maintain or improve any roadway, alley, minor street, highway or other public space underwhich such water distribution system extends.

Section 202. Repairs on private space. The Mayor is hereby authorized subject to appropriation to make all necessary repairs to that portion of the Water Distribution System which extends to dwellings on private space, Provided that such repair work is made necessary soley due to repair work on the immediately abutting space owned by the District of Columbia, or the United States Government if such private space abutts a street or alley of the United States, and Further Provided, that such repair work may only be performed if the Water Distribution System on private space connects directly

with that of the District of Columbia, has been in service for two or more years, the repair work to be performed on either public or private space is not due to the negligence or any other unlawful activity of the owner of the private space, and is done with such owner's written consent.

Section 203(a). Cost of Repairs. The Mayor in his performance of the duties required by this act shall submit to the Council as a portion of his annual budget an estimation of the costs necessary to carry out the work authorized in Sections 201 and 202 of this Act for the succeeding fiscal year indicating the work to be performed under each of the two sections separate from each other. All repair work done to the Water Distribution System including surface repair work shall be paid for from revenues appropriated from the Water Fund of the District of Columbia, except that all work done on public space within the rights of ways of streets or alleys of the District of Columbia shall be paid for out of revenues appropriated from the Highway Fund of the District of Columbia.

(b). There is hereby authorized for Fiscal Year 1975 and each succeeding Fiscal Year to be appropriated for such repair work as is authorized in this title the sum of $500,000 from the Water Fund of the District of Columbia, and the sum of $500,000 from the Highway Fund of the District of Columbia.

TITLE III

HOME OWNERS' COMPENSATION

Section 301. The Mayor is hereby authorized and directed to compensate property owners for any and all expenses performed at the direction of the District of Columbia up to $5,000 or 100% of the directed repairs whichever is less, within the past seven years from enactment of the Act with respect to the repair of water conduits or water service pipes which are or were directly connected to and part of the District of Columbia Water Distribution System, provided that such repairs at the time of their performance have met the requirements of Section 202 of the Act. Compensation shall only be paid to owners who actually paid for repairs under the direction of the District.

Section 302. The Mayor shall distribute by mail a notice to all single family residential property owners whose property is served by the District of Columbia Water Distribution System which shall state substantially as follows: "If you are the owner or were the owner of single family residential property which in the last seven years was ordered to make repairs to your water pipe due to leaks caused between your home and the water main you may be entitled to compensation up to $5,000 or 100% of the cost of repair whichever is less due to a bill recently enacted by the City Council. If you have a record of the repairs that were made such as a letter from the District Government, a repair contract plumbing permit, or such other record, or believe you are otherwise eligible, and the work was not made necessary due to illegal actions on your part or negligence you may be entitled to compensation. Compensation will be paid after application to the District Government only to the owner of the property at the time the repairs were made. If you

Section 303. Within 30 days of receiving application for compensation as is provided in Section 301 of the Act, the Mayor shall determine whether the repair directed to be made by the District of Columbia would have been authorized under Sections 201 or 202 of the Act, and the cost of repairs which were born by the owner of single family residential property noting such other pertinent findings of facts as he deems necessary. If he determines that the repairwork would have been eligible under Sections 201 or 202 had they been in effect at the time of repair he shall, subject to appropriation, compensate the owner, or person who actually bore the costs of repairs for the full value therof or $3,000 whichever is less. In the case of dispute with respect to the findings of the Mayor by the applicant, the applicant may request and the Mayor shall hold a hearing to decide the issue such hearing to be conducted as a contested cased under the Administrative Proceedure Act of the District of Columbia.

TITLE IV

Lead Pipe Hazard Reporting

Section 401(a): Within 60 days of the enactment of this legislation the Mayor shall report to the Council on the possible health hazard which may exist from human consumption of water from lead water pipes which are a portion of the Water Distribution System of the District of Columbia. He shall make his best estimation of the number of dwellings and other buildings within the District of Columbia which are served by lead water pipes, and their approximate geographic distributions and age.

He shall make findings of any possible health hazard after receiving the advice and recommendations of at least two persons within the field of public health who are not now or who have not been for the last three years employees of the District of Columbia, as well as the findings and recommendations of any person, agent or agency under his control. He shall include within his report copies of any original reports forwarded to him on the subject from the two non-District agency persons he shall select. He shall as expeditiously as possible contact both the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the National Communicable Disease Center for their findings and advice with respect to the possible health hazard from human consumption of water from lead water pipes within the District of Columbia forwarding such correspondence to the Council as it becomes available to him.

(b) The Mayor within his report required in Section 401 of this Act shall also estimate the cost and time necessary to remove lead water pipes whether on public or private space from the Water Distribution System of the District of Columbia. He shall also advise the Council on whether he deems this work necessary.

TITLE V

Section 501. This Act shall take effect immediately upon enactment.

January 20, 1975

Ms. Margaret E. Harris, Chairperson
Peoples Involvement Corporation
2146 Georgia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Ms. Harris:

I am very sorry I was unable to attend the Semi-Annual General Assembly of the Peoples Involvement Corporation last November.

Thank you for the warm congratulations upon my election to an at-large seat on the Council.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large

did not attend — file

Peoples Involvement Corporation
2146 Georgia Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

TELEPHONE: 202/232-8020

6 November 1974

Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr.
907 4th Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

First of all, we at the Peoples Involvement Corporation would like to congradulate you on winning the race for an at-large seat in the District. Having an elected government for the first time in over a century is indeed of great importance to the many people we serve.

On November 21st at 7:00 p. m. in the Howard University School of Social Work auditorium we will hold our Semi-Annual General Assembly. The purpose of the assembly is to give our members a report of our progress, objectives and goals.

It would be a great honor if you would attend our assembly as a platform guest and offer a few encouraging words to our constituents. The theme for this year is "Newly Elected Government - What It Can Do For Us - What We Can Do For It."

We sincerely hope your schedule will permit you to attend. Please contact our Public Relations Officer, Ms. Sylvia Thompson as soon as possible to confirm your attendance.

Again, congradulations on your success. Hope to see you at the assembly.

Yours In Unity and Action,

Margaret E. Harris

Margaret E. Harris, Chairperson
PIC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MEH:cs

January 24, 1975

Ms. Elsie T. Neely
Mrs. Willie C. Mason
Co-Chairpersons
Lincoln Day Dinner Committee of the
Capitol City Republican Club, Inc.
Suite 623
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Co-Chairpersons:

Thank you for your cordial invitation to serve as an Honorary Sponsor of CCRC's Lincoln Day Dinner on February 12, 1975 at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

I sincerely regret that a previous commitment prevents my participation in this Lincoln Day celebration.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large

LM:bhs

Mail Routing Slip

Date: 1/13/75

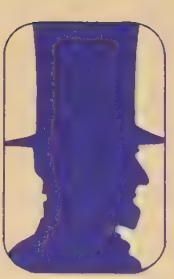
To: Council member Julius Hobson

Comments:

Sandy Brown:

Larraine:

No



The Capitol City Republican Club, Inc.

requests the pleasure of your company at the

1974 Lincoln Day Dinner

Address by

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford

Vice President of the United States of America

Wednesday, February the twenty-seventh

Nineteen hundred and seventy-four

The Washington Hilton Hotel

Washington, D.C.

Please reply by enclosed card

Dinner General Chairpersons
H. A. Stuart Pace, II
Bettie G. Benjamin, Esq.
508 Fifth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone (202) 638-4040
(202) 833-1225

7:00 p.m. Reception—The Terrace
Cash Bar

8:00 p.m. Dinner, International
Ballroom Center

Black Tie Optional

Admission by contribution only
Table of 10 $350.00 - Per Person $35.00

"Partnership in Progress"

CAPITOL CITY REPUBLICAN CLUB 1974 LINCOLN DAY DINNER

General Chairpersons

H. A. Stuart Pace, II
Bettie G. Benjamin, Esq.

Honorary Chairmen

The Honorable Edward W. Brooke
United States Senator, Massachusetts
The Honorable Melvin A. Evans, M.D.
Governor, The Virgin Islands
The Honorable George Bush
Chairman, Republican National Committee

Honorary Co-Chairpersons

The Honorable Stanley S. Scott
The Honorable John A. Nevius
The Honorable A. Linwood Holton

The Hon. Richard M. Allen
Montgomery Beard
The Hon. Robert J. Brown
Melvin M. Burton, Jr., Esq.
Robert S. Carter
The Hon. Arthur A. Fletcher
The Hon. W. Antoinette Ford
The Hon. Rockwood Foster
The Hon. Charles Goodell
The Hon. Louise Gore
Mrs. Cecil Grant
Mrs. Sylvia Herman
The Hon. Norman O. Jarvis
Henry Lucas, Jr., D.D.S.
Mrs. J. Willard Marriott
The Hon. H. Mason Neely
Mrs. Cynthia S. Newman
The Hon. Richard D. Obenshain
The Hon. Marjorie D. Parker
Edmund Pendleton, Jr., Esq.
Judge Samuel R. Pierce
General E. R. Quesada
The Hon. Henry S. Robinson
William H. Stanhagen
Edward P. Thomas, Jr.
Val J. Washington

Winfred R. Mundle, Esq. — *CCRC Chairman, Ex-Officio*

MERCERMEDIA, Inc. — *Dinner Coordinator*

CAPITOL CITY REPUBLICAN CLUB, INC.

Executive Committee

Chairman
*Winfred R. Mundle, Esq.

Co-Chairman
*Willie L. Leftwich, Esq.

Secretary
*Rev. Jerry A. Moore, Jr.

Treasurer
*Eddie G. Smith, D.D.S.

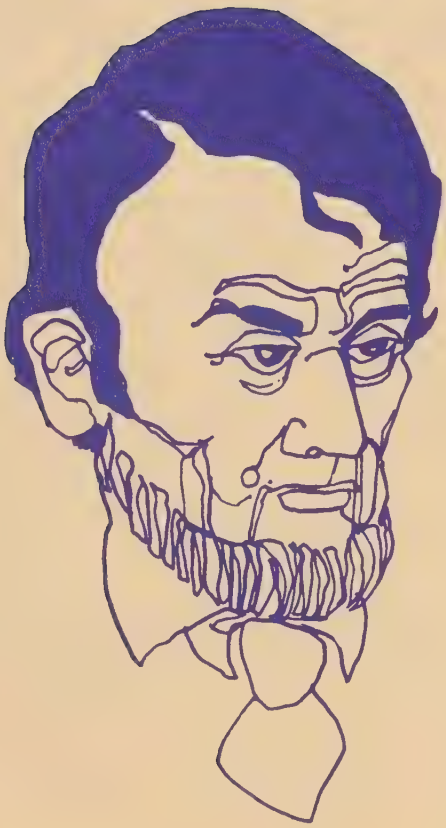
General Counsel
*Samuel C. Jackson, Esq.

Members
*Mrs. Elaine Jenkins
*Berkeley Burrell
*Willie C. Mason

Board of Directors and Advisors

Raynah H. Adams, III
Lee D. Andrews, Esq.
Bettie G. Benjamin, Esq.
Charles K. Brown, Jr., Esq.
Melvin M. Burton, Jr., Esq.
Robert S. Carter
The Hon. Jackson R. Champion
Clinton Chapman, Esq.
Orlando W. Darden
Maurice A. Davis
Fred D. Durrah, Esq.
W. Ronald Evans
Edward L. Feggans
The Hon. W. Antoinette Ford
Mrs. Cecil Grant
Warren Gray
Rev. S. Everette Guiles
Ermon O. Hogan, Ph.D.
Leroy C. Huff, Jr.
The Hon. Norman Jarvis
Timothy Jenkins, Esq.
Albert Long
Lawrence C. Mann, II
Mrs. Elsie T. Neely
H. A. Stuart Pace, II
Leon Parks
Clay Pendarvis, Esq.
Sherman L. Roberson
The Hon. Henry S. Robinson
Mrs. Elizabeth Sarpy
Donald E. Scoggins
Lawrence R. Shepherd
V. R. Smoot
George Snowden, Jr., Esq.
Mrs. Maxine W. Snowden
A. L. Spencer, D.D.S.
Norris W. Sydnor, Jr.
Herman G. Thompson, Esq.
Charles E. Tolson
Curtis White
Sylvester E. Williams, III
George Worthy
Rev. Felton Wright

*Founder





LINCOLN DAY DINNER COMMITTEE
of the
CAPITOL CITY REPUBLICAN CLUB, Inc.
Suite 623, 1028 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036
(202) 833-1225

January 6, 1975

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
Member, D. C. Council
District Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

You are cordially invited to serve as an Honorary Sponsor of CCRC's Lincoln Day Dinner that takes place February 12, 1975 at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

As you may know, last February the then Vice President Gerald R. Ford launched our first Dinner before more than 700 diners. We expect our 1975 Dinner to continue in the same highly successful tradition. We have taken the liberty of enclosing data on our Club and the first Dinner.

Please call or advise us at your earliest convenience if you desire to be a Dinner Sponsor so we can include you in the printing and dais arrange= ments. If your family and friends are going to be attending, let us know as soon as possible. We would like to seat your guests to best advantage, within especially grouped Circle-of-Honor tables reserved for the dais participants. Despite increased costs, we have held to our same price of $350.00 per table of 10 - $35.00 per person.

We extend best wishes to you and yours for a Happy New Year and look forward to the prospect of spending an enjoyable evening with you on Lincoln's birthday anniversary.

Most sincerely,

Elsie Neely

Elsie T. Neely

Willie C. Mason

Willie C. Mason, C.L.U.

Co-Chairpersons

R-
1-15-75

CCRC Political Action Council, Inc.

CAPITOL CITY REPUBLICAN CLUB, Inc.
Suite 623
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
(202) 833-1226

December 27, 1974

Dear Friend:

With our sincere best wishes for a Happy New Year comes an equally warm greeting for you to join the CAPITOL CITY REPUBLICAN CLUB. Here are 1974 highlights of CCRC:

1. February - Sponsored a Lincoln Day Dinner with Vice President Gerald R. Ford as the principal speaker. Attendance 720.

2. February - Co-sponsored with Louise Gore, a "Welcome back to Washington" Reception for Dr. James "Buddy" Cowan, the new Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health & Environmental Affairs. Attendance 300.

3. Spring - Bipartisan participation, experience and preparation gained for Primary & General elections by working and lobbying for D.C. Home Rule.

4. August - Held annual Picnic at Seafarers Boat Club. Attendance 350.

5. Fall - 11 CCRC members ran for various offices after passage of Home Rule.
   Bettie G. Benjamin, Esq., was elected to the School Board.
   Jerry A. Moore, Jr., was elected a City Councilmember-At-Large.

6. September - Post Primary Unity Party. Attendance 400 including Democrats.

7. Published CCRC Newsletter at regular intervals throughout the year.

8. Conducted luncheon meetings and community forums with prominent speakers.

We need YOU for a bigger and better year in 1975. Preparations for the February 12, 1975 Lincoln Day Dinner have already begun. As the local club of the Republican State Committee, we are striving for a bigger, more broadly representative membership that includes Independents and Democrats who share our concerns and desires for a strong two-party system. Annual dues are:

		Check Here
1. GENERAL Membership - Ideal for Hatch Act government workers who cannot hold office, vote nor take part in partisan politics.	$10.00	[ ]
2. ASSOCIATE Membership - An affiliated, non-resident or business membership.	25.00	[ ]
3. ACTIVE Membership - Full participation in all club affairs including the Political Action Council	50.00	[ ]

Start off the New Year right and join CCRC today.

Sincerely,

Winfred R. Mundle

Winfred R. Mundle,
Chairman

Partnership In Progress



CAPITOL CITY REPUBLICAN CLUB, Inc.

666 11th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

(202) 737-0212

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

CCRC's major interests revolve around local political affairs in Washington. Although there are no residency restraints on membership, we are an arm of the D. C. Republican Central State Committee. We are wedded to the concept of a strong, two-party system and want to do all we can to make D. C.'s new Home Rule government responsive to the needs of Washingtonians and the American public.

We must help set standards that prevent one party cronyism, special interests, political nepotism and favoritism from ever gaining a strangle-hold on local government.

Our new government must impartially serve all its residents and operate openly with trust and responsibility to also justify the unity, kinship and identification all Americans share about their capital city.

Executive Committee

Chairman
*Winfred R. Mundle, Esq.

Co-Chairman
*Willie L. Leftwich, Esq.

Secretary
*Rev. Jerry A. Moore, Jr.

Treasurer
*Eddie G. Smith, D.D.S.

General Counsel
*Samuel C. Jackson, Esq

Members
*Mrs. Elaine Jenkins
*Berkeley Burrell
*Willie C. Mason
*Founder

Board of Directors and Advisors
Raynah H. Adams, III
Lee D. Andrews, Esq.
Bettie G. Benjamin, Esq.
Charles K. Brown, Jr., Esq.
Melvin M. Burton, Jr., Esq.
Robert S. Carter
The Hon. Jackson R. Champion
Clinton Chapman, Esq.
Orlando W. Darden
Maurice A. Davis
Fred D. Durrah, Esq
W. Ronald Evans
Edward L. Feggans
The Hon. W. Antoinette Ford
Mrs. Cecil Grant
Warren Gray
Rev. S. Everette Guiles
Ermon O. Hogan, Ph.D.
Leroy C. Huff, Jr.
The Hon. Norman Jarvis
Timothy Jenkins, Esq.
Albert Long
Lawrence C. Mann, II
Mrs. Elsie T. Neely
H. A. Stuart Pace, II
Leon Parks
Clay Pendarvis, Esq.
Sherman L. Roberson
The Hon. Henry S. Robinson
Mrs. Elizabeth Sarpy
Donald E. Scoggins
Lawrence R. Shepherd
V. R. Smoot
George Snowden, Jr., Esq.
Mrs. Maxine W. Snowden
A. L. Spencer, D.D.S.
Norris W. Sydnor, Jr.
Herman G. Thompson, Esq
Charles E. Tolson
Curtis White
Sylvester E. Williams, III
George Worthy
Rev. Felton Wright

I want to become involved in the political life of Washington. Please enroll me as a member in the Capitol City Republican Club. Membership entitles me to receive the Club's newsletter, a membership card, rights, privileges and benefits associated with the membership classification I have designated, plus the opportunity to participate in all Club activities.

CCRC, Incorporated
Suite 623
1028 Connecituct Ave. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

/ /	$50.00	Board of Directors and advisers.
/ /	10.00	General Membership
/ /	25.00	Non-resident and Associate
/ /	$_____	Contributions are always welcome.

/ / Bill me

$_____ Payment enclosed.

Name _____

Home Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Current Occupation & Title _____

Business/Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Business Phone _____ Home Phone _____

Mailing Address Preference: [ ] Home [ ] Office

Partnership In Progress



1974 LINCOLN DAY DINNER COMMITTEE
of the
CAPITOL CITY REPUBLICAN CLUB, Inc.

CCRC Executive Committee

WINFRED R. MUNDLE
Chairman

WILLIE L. LEFTWICH, Esq.
Co-Chairman

REV. JERRY A. MOORE, JR.
Secretary

EDDIE G. SMITH, JR., D.D.S.
Treasurer

SAMUEL C. JACKSON, Esq.
General Counsel

MRS. ELAINE A. JENKINS

BERKELEY BURRELL

WILLIE C. MASON

LDD Committee

H. A. STUART PACE, II
BETTIE G. BENJAMIN, Esq.
General Chairpersons

DONALD E. SCOGGINS
Secretary

MRS. ELAINE A. JENKINS
Treasurer

MELVIN M. BURTON, JR., Esq.
SAMUEL C. JACKSON, Esq.
Legal Counsel

VIRGIL R. SMOOT
Controller

Members

RAYNAH H. ADAMS, III
LEE D. ANDREWS, Esq.
BERKELEY BURRELL
ROBERT S. CARTER
THE HON. JACKSON R. CHAMPION
ORLANDO W. DARDEN
MAURICE A. DAVIS
W. RONALD EVANS
THE HON. W. ANTOINETTE FORD
WARREN GRAY
REV. S. EVERETTE GUILES
ERMON O. HOGAN, Ph.D.
LEROY C. HUFF, JR.
THE HON. NORMAN JARVIS
ALBERT LONG
LAWRENCE C. MANN, II
WILLIE C. MASON
REV. JERRY A. MOORE, JR.
MRS. ELSIE T. NEELY
LEON PARKS
SHERMAN L. ROBERSON
A. L. SPENCER, D.D.S.
NORRIS W. SYDNOR, JR.
CHARLES E. TOLSON
SYLVESTER E. WILLIAMS, III
GEORGE WORTHY
REV. FELTON WRIGHT

WINFRED R. MUNDLE, CCRC Chairman
Ex-Officio

MERCERMEDIA, Inc.
Dinner Coordinator

September 2, 1974

Dear Friend:

The Capitol City Republican Club (CCRC) really needs YOU. We are about the business of building a viable, Two-Party system in Washington. Several of our members are running for office in D. C.'s new Home Rule elections. As a consequence, CCRC is supporting Mayoral, At-Large and Ward councilmanic and even School Board, office-seekers. Help us to help them.

The first step in giving assistance is to join CCRC. General membership dues until December 31st are only $10.00 annually.

This reprint from JET Magazine is sent to demonstrate our desire and our seriousness to become a strong voice in the nation's capitol and to let you know we are on the way. We'd like very much for you to come along with us.

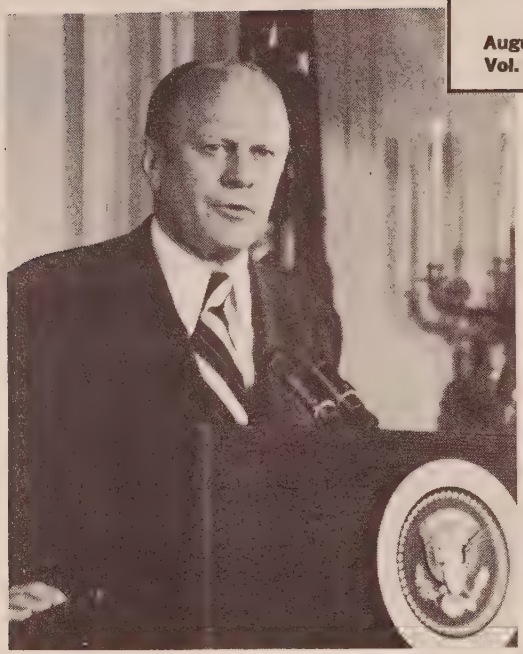
Most sincerely,

Winfred R. Mundle,
Chairman

Capitol City Republican Club
666 Eleventh Street, N. W.
Suite 315
Washington, D. C. 20001
(202) 737-0212

WRM/m

Reprinted from: JET
August 29, 1974
Vol. XLVI No. 23
A Johnson Publication



Ford pledges to be President of "Black, brown, red, white people."

THE UNTOLD SIDE OF PRESIDENT FORD

By Simeon Booker
Jet Washington Bureau Chief

Will President Gerald R. Ford "go all the way" in emulating the Democratic President, Lyndon B. Johnson, in doing a political flip-flop from his role as a conservative, anti-civil rights lawmaker on Capitol Hill to an equal opportunity champion in the White House?

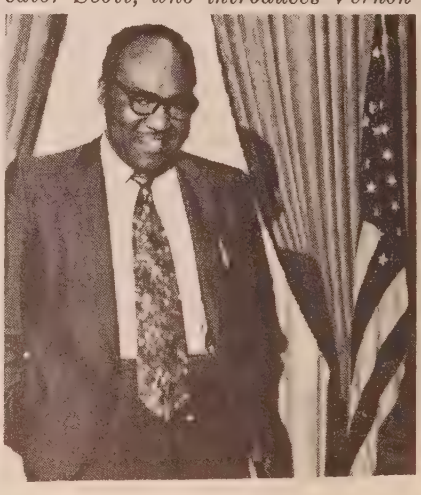
This is the question on the minds of many Blacks in the nation's capital as the 38th President assembles a new Administration, Vice President, Cabinet and White House staff to lift the nation from an economic and emotional depression.

At the moment, the prospects look good.

Already the President has come a long way. At his confirmation hearing as Vice President last January, Ford was opposed by such Black leaders as the NAACP's Roy Wilkins and Clarence Mitchell, the National Urban League's Vernon Jordan and Operation PUSH's Rev. Jesse L. Jackson. One opponent was quoted as saying, "You can put all the Black and brown folks Jerry Ford knows in the trunk of a Pinto and still have room for the GOP elephant."

President Ford takes exception to this remark. He told the recent National Urban League convention: "My civil rights record is anything but negative, and it is a long way from standing in the doorway of a schoolhouse in defiance of a federal court order in an attempt to deny Black children a quality education."

Men who could help President Ford ge
cator Scott, who introduces Vernon Jor



"One of my first public appearances was before a group of 700 Black Republicans from throughout the country, who attended the Lincoln Day Dinner sponsored by the Capitol City Republican Club in the nation's capital," he continued. "I have also spoken before the National Assn. of Black Manufacturers, the Links Inc. and the National Council of Negro Women. Also I have toured the Opportunities Industrialization Centers in Philadelphia with the Rev. Leon Sullivan."

On the day that he was sworn in as President, Gerald Ford was scheduled to officiate at a groundbreaking ceremony at a new housing project in the Watts section of Los Angeles, scene of one of the nation's worst race riots in 1965. Few GOP politicians, and especially one a heartbeat—and a scandal—away from the Presidency, would accept such a difficult assignment.

Despite his hectic first day's schedule, the new President talked to the California audience by phone. If he had spoken in person, he would have said, "If America can build platforms on the ocean bottom, on the sea's surface and in the sky, and send men to the moon and bring them home safely, we can save our cities' houses, our elderly, our low-income groups and our poor."

This whirlwind effort to "touch base" with Black America apparently is beginning to pay off. Few Black leaders reacted negatively when Ford was announced as the nation's new President. The Congressional Black Caucus did not boycott his opening Capitol Hill speech.

But he also told the Urban League convention, "I thoroughly realized the impact of both the change and expectations on the part of minorities. Let me assure you that during my confirmation hearings, minorities put me on notice of their concerns."

One of the few Blacks to testify in Ford's behalf was former Asst. Secretary of Labor Arthur Fletcher, who told how the Michigan

rid of the policy of "benign neglect" are (l-r) labor expert Fletcher, communi-dan to Ford, and Brooke, who greets Louis Stokes, a member of the Black Caucus.



Ford Meets With Blacks To Get Their Ideas And Views

congressman five years ago had "rescued" the Philadelphia Plan, which was designed to help Blacks enter the construction trade. The Senate had voted to deny funding to the Labor Dept. for carrying out the Philadelphia Plan.

Labor Secretary George Schultz and Fletcher briefed former President Richard Nixon and informed the Republican Party leadership at a White House conference of the necessity for such a plan. The Michigan congressman, according to Fletcher, went back to the House and mobilized Republican support on behalf of the plan. Ford's efforts resulted in the Senate changing its vote allowing the plan to remain in effect until the courts ruled that it was legal.

Said Fletcher, "If it had not been for Gerald Ford's clear thinking and commitment to equal opportunity for minorities and women, we might still be struggling to define what equal opportunity really means."

Since the overwhelming Black opposition at his Vice Presidential hearing, Ford has tried to bridge the gap. He told the Urban League, "My first White House luncheon was with top Black Presidential appointees. Immediately following that, I met with a group of national civil rights leaders, headed by Roy Wilkins, the dean of the civil rights movement."

In fact President Ford called Harlem's Rep. Charles B. Rangel (D., N.Y.), the Congressional Black Caucus chairman, to invite members of the Caucus not only to his speech, but to a later White House meeting. Rep. Rangel had voted against the confirmation of Ford as Vice President and so did other Caucus members, except Atlanta's Andrew Young. Other Blacks, in-

As Vice President, Ford receives award from National Council of Negro Women President Dorothy Height at dedication of the Mary McLeod Bethune statue in Washington. He greets Rep. Shirley Chisholm at the event.



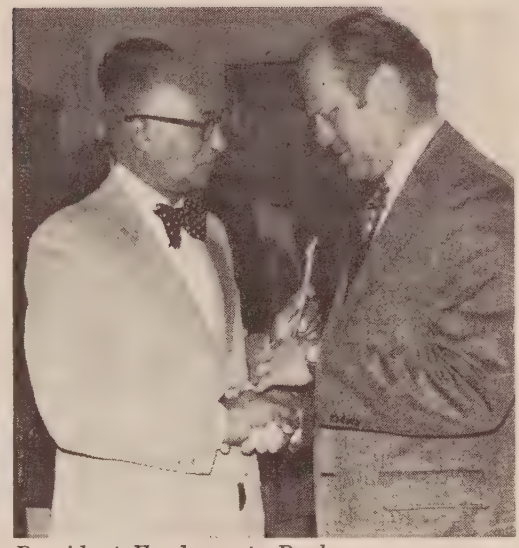


cluding civil rights leaders and mayors, soon will get a hearing in the White House.

The new President's "Open Door" policy has broadened the base of GOP Blacks. Rather than competing for "top jobs," White House Aide Stanley S. Scott Jr. and Fletcher jointly urged Blacks across the country to "urge the new President to name a Vice President to the aspirations of minorities."

New policy-making positions for Blacks are expected in the White House, and on the Vice President's staff, as well as major positions throughout the Administration, including possibly a Cabinet slot. President Ford reportedly is weighing the selection of a Black as Attorney General and is considering Republican Blacks of the stature of Philadelphia lawyer William Coleman and former New York judge Samuel Pierce, who served as general counsel of the Treasury Dept.

The Ford Administration also is considering putting key Blacks in the departments of Agriculture, Interior, Treasury, Commerce and State. The elevation of Black policymakers, however, will not be a chief thrust of the Administration. The economy, with unemployment and soaring food and meat prices, is one of its prime goals and any improvement in this area certainly will benefit millions of Black families. As one Black Republican commented: "Gerald Ford may not be LBJ, but he cer-



President Ford greets Parks, mayor of his Grand Rapids hometown.



Atlanta Mayor Jackson makes point to President Ford at recent confab.



As one Ford to another, Tuskegee Mayor Johnny Ford greets President at meeting of Black mayors.

Here Are Blacks Who Can Get President Ford To Listen

tainly won't be a Dick Nixon."

The following are Blacks to watch as President Ford begins to organize his new team: **Arthur Fletcher,** former assistant secretary of Labor, who began a friendship with the President five years ago during the Philadelphia Plan battle on Capitol Hill. Now a minority consultant for the Republican National Committee, Fletcher advises the President on speeches and important developments among Blacks.

Stanley S. Scott Jr., top minorities adviser in the White House under President Nixon. In recent months, Scott, a veteran journalist, has helped arrange early meetings of Blacks with Ford and also helped in Ford's speech preparation.

Massachusetts Sen. Edward W. Brooke, the only Black senator on Capitol Hill. Mentioned in the selection for Vice President, Sen. Brooke is a mainstay because of his astute evaluations of legislative programs geared towards minorities.

Michigan Mayors Edward Bivens Jr. of Inkster, **Robert B. Blackwell** of Highland Park and **Lyman S. Parks** of Grand Rapids (the hometown of the new President). This Michigan trio probably has known the President longer, and has a much more intimate contact with him, than any other minority source. They are also qualified to advise Ford on urban affairs in the same party.

Virgin Islands Gov. Melvin Evans, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference. Ford considers the first Black Republican governor in U. S. history a "success story" in politics.

Dr. Helen Edmonds, a dean of North Carolina State College in Durham, and a longtime Republican who recently hosted the new President at a D. C. convention of the Links Inc. The first Black woman to second the nomination of U. S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower, she has been recognized by President Ford for her long, dedicated service.

Mrs. Elaine Jenkins, president of One America, a D. C. consulting firm and longtime Republican institution.

Dr. Henry Lucas of San Francisco, the only Black member of the Republican Executive Committee. His advice would center especially on patronage.

Norman Hodges, Republican candidate for Congress from Los Angeles, who President Ford recently described as "the first Black Republican who may sit in the House Republican Caucus in some 40 years." Ford says, "He'll be very influential and possibly the most influential freshman congressman to enter the House in years. The welcome mat will be out for him at the White House."

Atlanta Rep. Andrew Young, a Democrat and the only member of the Congressional Black Caucus to vote for the confirmation of Ford as Vice President.



Mayor Bradley (r) and Newark's Mayor Gibson (3rd, l) were among three Blacks who attended recent meeting of 15 U. S. mayors with the President.

Black Mayors Ask Ford To Handle Urgent Needs

Gary (Ind.) Mayor Richard Hatcher urged President Ford to create a Domestic Urban Advisory Council composed of non-Administration officials to reopen the closed channels of communication between American cities and American central government.

Addressing the new President, Mayor Hatcher stressed that the council could be composed of academic and municipal executives, civic activists and leaders of national urban organizations. He specifically mentioned M. Carl Holman, president of the National Urban Coalition, and Vernon Jordan, director of the National Urban League, along with leaders of other ethnic groupings.

The Gary mayor attended a White House conference with President Ford last week in company with 14 other U. S. mayors of major cities including Newark's Kenneth Gibson and Thomas Bradley of Los Angeles. Mayor Bradley, who sat next to President Ford, called for a federal public employment program with "the jobs going where the needs are."

The mayors attending the conference also asked the President to consider legislation relating to mass transit and the formation of a new cost of living council.

Mayor Hatcher also urged the President to "focus on the need and assistance in promoting equal opportunity for all Americans."

The first Black elected official to meet with President Ford was Virgin Islands Gov. Melvin Evans, who was a member of a governors delegation which met at the White House an hour before the mayors session. At both meetings, President Ford brought out that "his record as a Michigan congressman would not always be my guide to his policies as President."

Lone Black Congressman Gave Early Support To Ford

A quiet stillness swept the House of Representatives chamber the instant the Black man from Georgia rose from his seat.

The man was Andrew Young, the freshman congressman from Atlanta, and he was about to endorse the nomination of Gerald R. Ford as Vice President.

The time was wintry December when Black and liberal critics of Ford's ascendency were harsh, claiming Ford not to be the proper man of mind or morality for such a coveted role. But Young was to courageously disagree.

"Mr. Chairman, in voting for the confirmation of Gerald Ford as Vice President of the United States," Young began, "I am casting a vote of faith, and hope that he will be a uniting and stabilizing force in a nation beset by division and crisis."

Eloquently, Young spoke with compassion and Biblical belief in the good in every man like the Baptist minister he is.

"I look to our colleague, Gerald Ford, to rise to occasion of assuming this high office to grow to that position as many have in the past. Out of my Southern experience," said Young, "I have confidence that people can overcome past parochial views, and develop a broader perspective which takes into account the interest of all the people.

"Decent men placed in positions of trust will serve decently. I believe that Mr. Ford is a decent man.

"I am therefore willing to extend this opportunity to Mr. Ford to give him a mandate to unite an entire nation. I will be the first to criticize any unwarrant-



Rep. Young believes that Ford will serve the interests of all Americans.

ed actions and policies coming from him just as today I oppose in the strongest sense the philosophy reflected in his record of public office.

"Let us hope that Mr. Ford will respect and abide by his own mandate, which we as representatives of the people are giving him one fateful and possibly final act of trust."

With that, Young strode to his seat and waited to cast a vote of "yea" for Gerald Ford, the only Black member of Congress among 16 to do so.

—GRAYSON MITCHELL

January 27, 1975

Commissioner and Mrs. Benjamin L. Hooks
3901 Argyle Terrace, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

Dear Commissioner and Mrs. Hooks:

Mrs. Hobson and I are sincerely sorry we were unable to attend the reception for the Honorable and Mrs. Harold E. Ford on January 14, 1975, at your invitation.

Thank you for extending the opportunity for us to meet the Congressman and his wife.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large

Mail Routing Slip

Date: 1/13/75

To: Councilmember Julius Hobson

Comments:

)

Sandy Brown:

Lorraine McCottry

sorry won't able to attend

Commissioner and Mrs. Benjamin L. Hooks

Cordially Invite You To

Meet and Greet

The Honorable and Mrs. Harold E. Ford

Congressman

8th Congressional District of Tennessee

Tuesday, January 14, 1975

7:00 - 10:00 P. M.

3901 Argyle Terrace, N. W.

R
1-13-75





Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr.
District Building
Room 507
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

January 24, 1975

Commissioner and Mrs. Benjamin L. Hooks
3901 Argyle Terrace, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

Dear Commissioner and Mrs. Hooks:

Mrs. Hobson and I are sincerely sorry we were unable to come to the reception for the Honorable and Mrs. Harold E. Ford on January 14, 1975, at your invitation.

Thank you for extending the opportunity for us to meet the Congressman and his wife.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large

LM:bhs

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Commissioner and Mrs. Benjamin L. Hooks
3901 Argyle Terrace, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

February 3, 1975

Mr. Howard W. Hallman
President
Center for Governmental Studies
1701 K Street, N.W., Suite 906
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Hallman:

Thank you for your letter of congratulations. I will keep comments you suggested in mind as we consider the organization of advisory neighborhood councils.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

CENTER FOR GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
CHAIRMAN
Jose Lucero
San Antonio, Texas
VICE CHAIRMEN
Thomas C. Mayers
Stamford, Connecticut
Norvel Smith
Oakland, California

John S. Ballard
Akron, Ohio
John C. Donovan
Brunswick, Maine
Ernest F. Estepp
Delbarton, West Virginia
Lauro Garcia, Jr.
Guadelupe, Arizona
Mrs. Doris Graham
Dorchester, Massachusetts
Charles T. Henry
University City, Missouri
David G. Hill
Cleveland, Ohio
Rev. A. J. McKnight
Lafayette, Louisiana
William T. Patrick, Jr.
New York, New York
S. H. Roberts
Knoxville, Tennessee
Ramon Saucedo
Eagle Pass, Texas
Con F. Shea
Denver, Colorado
Hector Vazquez
New York, New York
President
Howard W. Hallman

1701 K STREET, NORTHWEST, SUITE 906
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
(202) 331-1174

November 19, 1974

Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilman-elect
907 4th Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Congratulations on your election to the new home rule City Council. I wish you and your colleagues success in your new responsibilities.

One of the matters which will require your early attention will be the organization of advisory neighborhood councils. The Center for Governmental Studies has studied such organizations and other forms of neighborhood decentralization in cities around the country. This experience is related in the enclosed publications along with some other ideas about the neighborhood approach.

If we can assist you further on matters related to neighborhood decentralization, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Howard W. Hallman

Howard W. Hallman
President

Enclosures

NEIGHBORHOOD DECENTRALIZATION

September-October 1974

CENTER FOR GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES
Washington, D.C.

Local Policy Making and the Urban Economy

by
Lucy B. Wells, Staff Member
Council for Urban Economic Development
Washington, D.C.

Increasingly, the movement toward neighborhoods having stable social, physical, political and economic conditions is viewed as an important component in dealing with the urban crisis, particularly in older and larger cities. Yet at present the means of achieving neighborhood stability is more rhetoric than substance. While the static factors which contribute to stability or instability are fairly readily identifiable, the dynamics of those factors in describing a process of rejuvenation or decay are far less well understood.

Factors of Neighborhood Stability

Intuition coupled with some experience is sufficient to identify the major factors in neighborhood stability. Clearly the degree of social cohesion (not necessarily similarity) is important. This cohesion may be linked to income levels, ethnic or racial composition, or simply a common desire for similar living situations. Related to this is the existence of neighborhood issues and the emergence of local leadership through which those issues are defined and around which residents will rally. The physical conditions of a neighborhood play an important role in its stability as does the availability of desired support facilities such as churches, recreational areas, meeting places, and the like. The degree of governmental decentralization to the neighborhood level can play a key role in the level of stability. And finally the economics of the neighborhood is extremely important in whether stability or instability prevails.

The problem then lies not so much in identifying the factors in neighborhood stability as in defining the process by which those factors interact in various circumstances to yield stability or instability. In what kinds of cases do which factors take precedence in determining outcome? What are the dynamics of those factors over time and where are the crucial intervention points at which local policy makers can stem the instability tide?

Understanding of the decay or rejuvenation process is presently so limited that there is no predictability factor on which policy makers can rely—no confidence that a certain step or program will yield the desired result. Without a better grasp of the process which leads to neighborhood stability or instability, municipal policy makers are left with no guideposts for developing rational and practical solutions.

The Neighborhood Economy

Much the same quandry prevails in considering the neighborhood economy. It is fairly evident that economic factors are central to triggering instability. When job opportunities begin to disappear or move elsewhere, residents move out of a neighborhood and are replaced by a generally lower income group. Physical conditions deteriorate, the tax base declines, public services falter, and the disintegration process begins. Similarly, when commercial outlets essential to neighborhood residents become unavailable, the stimulus to relocate is again introduced. Yet how these economic factors relate to one another within the context of a specific neighborhood at any particular point in its growth or decline, and, as important, how they relate to other social, political, and physical factors in that neighborhood to produce growth or decline is a question that cannot at this time be definitely answered.

In fact it is not even clear what kind of neighborhood economy ought to be the ultimate objective under various circum-

SPECIAL ISSUE ON NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A neighborhood has many facets. Earlier issues of this bulletin have discussed how cities and countries are decentralizing service management to the neighborhood level and how they are involving residents. This one takes up the topic of the neighborhood economy and what city government and other groups can do about it.

Authors of articles in this issue are three persons with intimate program involvement in neighborhood economic development.

Local Policy Making and the Urban Economy by Lucy B. Wells
Community Development Corporations by Stewart W. Perry
Neighborhood Economic Revitalization by Ben Goldstein

stances. At one extreme might be a situation in which all income is earned and spent within the confines of that particular neighborhood, and at the other extreme a situation in which all income is earned and spent outside the neighborhood. How to determine the kind of neighborhood economy most appropriate in a given situation, lodged somewhere between those two extremes, is again an unanswerable question at this time.

Municipal Policy Options

The municipal policy maker, whether he be an elected official or city department head, has a tremendous problem. He faces a neighborhood in trouble and probably recognizes that various social, political, physical, and economic forces have contributed to producing that trouble. He probably further recognizes that he must take rehabilitative action in each of those areas. But he does not have the analytical tools to understand what his objectives in each area should be or more particularly how he should go about achieving them.

Using the economic situation as an example, the city director of economic development faces a multitude of questions and a dearth of answers. Even in the first step of establishing objectives, he must assess whether to move toward a highly enclosed neighborhood economy in which jobs and shopping opportunities are locally available or toward a more open economy where jobs and shopping opportunities are made more generally available throughout the city or metropolitan area. Factors in that analysis would probably include the degree of voluntary mobility among residents of various neighborhoods (do they willingly work or shop in other areas of the city?) and the availability of public transportation. But how to weigh those factors along with other less obvious ones is not readily apparent.

Further, even if objectives could be established, there remains the question of how to combine program strategies to achieve them. First, there is the option of stressing commercial strip development, a well known and increasingly used technique. But its impact on neighborhood jobs and income and hence its effect on stability is still not very well understood. Secondly, there is the option of encouraging local entrepreneurship along the lines of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE) affiliates or community development corporations. But again, the extent to which these efforts under various circumstances serve to raise the employment and income levels is still not understood.

Thirdly, the economic development director could move in the direction of encouraging major employers to locate or relocate in or near high unemployment neighborhoods. But is that effort worth the cost, especially if other locations in the city or metropolitan area are more appropriate for various reasons for that particular business enterprise? And finally, he could emphasize expanding employment and shopping opportunities throughout the city or metropolitan area. But will various social, cultural, or even physical conditions (e.g., public transit availability) discourage or prevent residents of unstable neighborhoods from taking advantage of those opportunities?

Tools are Becoming Available

The questions are easy. The rational analysis leading to the answers is far more difficult, currently perhaps impossible. This present state of affairs is all the more unfortunate since increasingly city officials are acquiring the tools for comprehensively addressing neighborhood economic ills if only they knew how to use them. Economic development assistance provided by the Economic Development Administration has long been available to city governments for use in their neighborhoods.

As a result of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, city officials can play an expanded leadership role in determining priorities for many manpower training programs which could be instrumental in dealing with neighborhood economic difficulties arising from high unemployment. And more recently the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 has put city officials into decision-making positions with regard to allocation of housing and community development funds which again could be instrumental in addressing the economic needs of neighborhoods.

More and more, then, the means of achieving neighborhood economic development are resting at the city level. What remains lacking is the analytical framework for determining what objectives should be established in each circumstance and how to use those tools to achieve them.

Local Experience

In some cities, economic development practitioners have been able to move ahead usually without the comfort of a completely rational and analytical plan but goaded by various critical and sometimes obvious factors. In *San Francisco*, for example, PACT, a neighborhood based economic development organization, was established to rejuvenate the only black shopping area which remained after urban renewal had taken its toll. Development of the commercial strip was viewed as critically important in maintaining a focal point for the black neighborhood as well as being instrumental in building community pride, local incomes, and a relatively permanent merchant/businessman group. PACT is an OMBE affiliate and, although neighborhood based, it has recognized the importance of close ties with city government.

In *Chicago* and *New York City*, one approach by the local governments to rejuvenate neighborhood economies has been to develop large employment centers in or near deteriorating areas. The North Lawndale development in Chicago is an example of this kind of activity as are the industrial parks in New York City along with its Operation Mainstreet.

CENTER FOR GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES

Board of Directors

Jose Lucero, Chairman
San Antonio, Texas

Thomas C. Mayers, Vice Chairman
Stamford, Connecticut

Norvel Smith, Vice Chairman
Oakland, California

John S. Ballard
Akron, Ohio

John C. Donovan
Brunswick, Maine

Ernest F. Estepp
Delbarton, West Virginia

Lauro Garcia, Jr.
Guadalupe, Arizona

Doris Graham
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Howard W. Hallman
Washington, D.C.

David G. Hill
Cleveland, Ohio

Charles T. Henry
University City, Missouri

A. J. McKnight
Lafayette, Louisiana

William T. Patrick
New York, New York

S. H. Roberts
Knoxville, Tennessee

Ramon Saucedo
Eagle Pass, Texas

Con F. Shea
Denver, Colorado

Hector Vasquez
New York, New York

Principal Staff

Howard W. Hallman, President
George J. Washnis, Director of Municipal Studies
Clementine Taylor, Executive Secretary

1701 K Street, N.W., Suite 906
(202) 331-1174

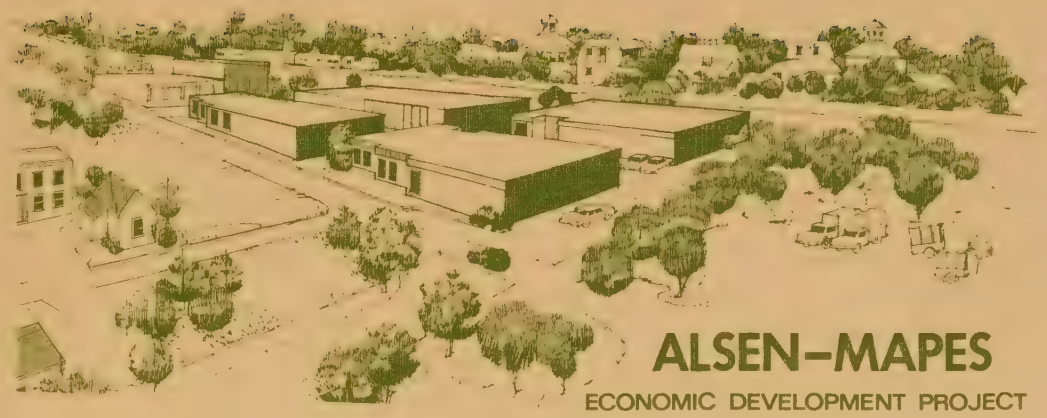
Example of Boston

Boston also represents an interesting example in that, more than most, this is a city of well developed neighborhoods. They are clearly defined along racial and ethnic lines and, further, residents identify very distinctly with their neighborhoods. Many public services such as health and social services outlets are provided on a neighborhood basis, and Boston under Mayor Kevin H. White was one of the first cities to decentralize its governmental structure to the neighborhood level through the establishment of little city halls.*

In part because of the high degree of neighborhood identification, there is not a great deal of mobility among neighborhoods. Residents of South Boston, for example, do not readily venture into Roxbury to work or play. Finally, although public transportation is reasonably available within the urban core, the system becomes less complete in its coverage of the outlying sections of the city and beyond to the suburbs.

At the same time Boston is plagued by a very high unemployment rate—ranging between 10 and 13 percent—caused largely by a substantial out-migration of manufacturing firms. This large core of chronically unemployed and underemployed individuals has been a significant factor in the steady deterioration of several Boston neighborhoods. In response to the unemployment problem coupled with the strong neighborhood focus, the Mayor's Office of Commerce and Manpower has opted to stress development of stronger neighborhood economies using a two-prong approach.

Work Center Program. The first is the initiation of the Work Center Program involving the establishment of small (10 to 20 acre) light industrial parks to be located in various economically depressed neighborhoods of Boston. By keeping both the parks and individual tenants small and by stressing light manufacturing, it is hoped that 5,500 blue collar employment opportunities for neighborhood residents (rather than suburban residents) will be created. In fact tenants are required to enter into a preference agreement giving notification of job openings to local neighborhood groups before city or area wide advertising. The first Work Center on a 12.9 acre site in Dorchester is already almost completely full, with High Voltage Engineering Co., Inc., as the principal tenant. Between 10 and 15 more Work Centers are under consideration with a seond site already well along in the development process.



Boston is developing 10 to 20 acre light industrial parks in economically depressed neighborhoods. This will create blue-collar jobs for residents.

Operation Neighborhood. The second approach being pursued is the stimulation of neighborhood commercial activity through Operation Neighborhood. The emphasis is upon encouraging local merchants' organizations to take on the major responsibility in improving the business climate while the city concentrates public services such as lighting, street improvement, outdoor furniture, police protection and the like in the shopping area. It is expected that this sort of public/private, city/neighborhood partnership will lead to improved and rejuvenated neighborhood shopping districts and thus contribute significantly to the stability of various Boston neighborhoods.

Council for Urban Economic Development

The fact remains, however, for most communities that neither the problems nor the solutions are as apparent as they may seem in certain areas of San Francisco, New York, Chicago, or Boston. As a result, the National Council for Urban Economic Development (CUED), under a grant from the Economic Development Administration, is embarking on the design of a policy and program framework with which local economic development practitioners can begin rationally spanning the distance between recognition of a neighborhood in economic trouble and ultimate response to that difficulty. CUED is an organization made up of public and private local economic development professionals. It works to expand the capability of development practitioners to stimulate their local economies.

In its efforts on the neighborhood economy, CUED will first identify the characteristics of a neighborhood, a city or metropolitan area which point toward different kinds of strategies and tactics. Beyond that it will gather data on various neighborhood economic development techniques being used in communities across the nation and assess under what circumstances those techniques are most effective. Finally, if funds are made available, CUED will prepare a manual for use by local economic development practitioners, describing both the techniques for analyzing the nature of neighborhood economic distress and developing custom-made strategies for dealing with it.

Ultimately at CUED, we hope to combine our experience with the growing expertise of various groups concentrating on other aspects of neighborhood stability so that together we can produce a fairly comprehensive base of knowledge and assistance for local policy makers grappling with the perplexing problem of deteriorating neighborhoods.

It is no secret that the urban crisis marches on. It is increasingly apparent that the steady decay of urban neighborhoods plays an important role in that crisis. But to date the lack of an analytical framework for assessing that precise role, for understanding the process whereby neighborhoods decay or rejuvenate, and for determining effective strategies to improve the situation has severely limited the capability of local policy makers to deal with the crisis as it may occur in their communities.

*See Neighborhood Decentralization, November 1973.

The Community Development Corporation

by
Stewart E. Perry, Executive Director
Center for
Community Economic Development
Cambridge, Massachusetts

"My children asked me what I had been doing to prevent the riot and help my fellow blacks, and there was nothing I could tell them." So spoke an industrial chemist when he explained why he joined together with hundreds of other blacks to begin the creation of a community development corporation, after the horror of a riot in his northern urban neighborhood.

In the late 1960s riots broke out in many city neighborhoods. The aspirations of poor blacks, especially the young men, had been stirred but not satisfied by the civil rights movement and the new war on poverty. The riots expressed their own profound dissatisfaction and a general demand for a sense of self-respect and identity as a black citizen. Those and later riots called attention not only to the plight of the minorities risen to violence, but also to the bankruptcy of the institutions of large cities to deal with neighborhood problems.

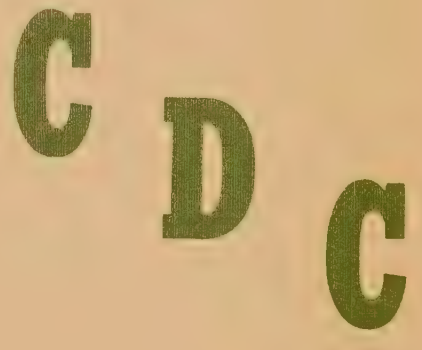
Of all the institutional experiments that have since arisen out of that moment in our history, perhaps the community development corporation (CDC) deserves the closest scrutiny, for it was created by those most immediately affected by the degeneration of the inner city—the residents of the slum neighborhoods themselves.

The community development corporation is a private, local neighborhood institution, accessible to control by residents and others whose lives (as a nonresident neighborhood proprietor, for example) depend upon what happens in the neighborhood. The organization is based upon the sense of community (generally arising from ethnic or racial identity) that civil rights, urban renewal, or other struggles against offenses by outsiders have engendered. The CDCs, as distinguished from little city halls, are not created by an outsider's response to a neighborhood problem. They are a local response, and as such tend to vary greatly in legal structure, political history, program emphasis, and goals.

Origins

Like the historical phenomenon of simultaneous discoveries in scientific laboratories in different parts of the world, the CDC as an institutional innovation apparently appeared virtually simultaneously in a number of different locations throughout the country in the late 1960s. In some cities, it evolved swiftly from a parent organization; in others it seemed to spring directly from the insistence of neighborhood residents that they had to determine their own destinies.

The CDC was a creation of the inner-city residents who knew that more was needed for the regeneration of their neighborhoods than the services of the new poverty program. They knew that the riot was only a short-term tool, good only for an intense but quickly dissipated burst of wider attention to the problems it signalled. Otherwise, it merely added self-destruction to a neighborhood that had been almost systematically pillaged and overexploited by others for decades.



The answer to reconstruction and revitalization of the neighborhood, many residents recognized, was control over the sinews of that regeneration—local new economic resources and institutions—without which any gains would be swallowed up in the give and take of a city-wide political arena unconcerned with its slum neighborhoods.

The CDC was born, then, out of the riots of inner-city black neighborhoods. But as other minority groups saw what it had to offer as a community tool, they too took it up—Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, and white ethnics. (And the CDC, incidentally, also became a tool for rural communities—for native Americans, Appalachians, and others whose communities have sometimes also been overexploited, but sometimes simply overlooked in the process of economic development of this country.) Today there are at least several dozen CDCs in more than 30 states.

Common Features

All CDCs have a number of features in common besides local control, community identity, and a neighborhood focus. Each also insists that its program must avoid getting tied to a single project or goal. Every CDC is a multi-purpose, multi-dimensional organization involved in social, economic, political, and institutional change. However, high on the list of priorities of each organization is the creation of new businesses and a wide range of other economic institutions (banks, housing developments, industrial sites, consumer credit unions, and so forth). This means that major funds for equity investments are essential to an operating CDC; and of that, more later.

Usually, although not necessarily from the very beginning, the CDC tends to emphasize gaining ownership of the new businesses rather than merely promoting private ownership by a local individual entrepreneur. That also implies that their economic development projects will tend to be fairly ambitious, even if they start out with small to moderate scale businesses. Human development, upgraded labor skills, increased managerial and entrepreneurial opportunity and skills, as well as a higher level of human services, better housing, and the like, are also CDC goals. Thus each CDC must engage in a complex process of trade-off in its community economic development strategy.

Sources of Investment Funds

One critical trade-off problem is posed by the necessary dependence of any depleted neighborhood on outside resources, particularly capital investment funds. The importation of those funds, and of the technical resources that often accompany them, sets up obligations to the source of the funds. Thus, the concept and goal of neighborhood control of the investment of the imported resources is threatened. It requires considerable agility by CDC leaders to maintain the basic ingredient of any successful development program—local control—while at the same time getting access to that other essential—investment funds—which must be imported with all sorts of strings tied to it.



by Lana Kurtz

The source of investment funds (in equity and in credit) varies for each CDC, as it would vary for any other organization. Occasionally, some financial resources are raised by the sale of stock. Usually in such cases voting stock is sold only to residents, and votes are counted by the individual owner not by the number of shares owned. Gifts and grants from private individuals and organizations, especially foundations and churches, are a rather minor percentage of the total funds used by CDCs. However, this source may be the most crucial, providing the seed money by which other resources are leveraged. For example, technical services paid by such a grant could finance a feasibility study that qualifies the CDC for a large federal grant.

Federal funds are the largest source of financial assistance for equity investment. A small demonstration at OEO was the exclusive source initially and is still important. Federal funds have also come from the Economic Development Administration, the Model Cities Program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Small Business Administration (SBA). A number of federal agencies, like SBA, also provide various forms of credit, guarantees, and the like, which, though not as flexible as equity investment funds, are nevertheless also crucial.

The equity capital received by CDCs has been effectively used as leverage for debt capital. This process is one of the more interesting facets of the CDC operation. Quite in contrast to ordinary businesses in the low-income areas in which the CDC operates, the CDC ventures have equity to debt ratios fairly much in line with the conventional (and safer) practice of the corporate world outside the ghettos. In short, the CDC has apparently solved the venture investment problem of doing business in the slums.

While most such businesses, initiated in conventional private entrepreneurial terms, fail within the first short years, the CDC ventures offer (according to independent evaluations) a very good chance of success. Part of that success, of course, must be linked to their avoiding the crushing debt burden of the usual ghetto business.

In short, CDCs have been able to attract conventional debt capital from, for example, commercial banks, in appropriate ratio to its investment funds. They have used the two forms of capital effectively in neighborhoods where they have not been very successfully used in the past. The prospect of potential success in financial terms for CDC ventures is doubly striking when one considers that financial success as a goal is qualified by other CDC goals, such as the creation of jobs for low-skilled residents.

Neighborhood Control—A Critical Factor

The record of the CDC as a social experiment is far from fully established. It has been quietly underway only a few years and for only five of those years have there been enough cases to follow with some confidence that they are not just successful exceptions in a world of failure. There have, in fact, been a number of CDC failures. And, interestingly enough, the failures of the CDCs can be traced to departures from the critical feature that forms the foundation of a neighborhood economic development program—neighborhood control.

In some CDCs, for instance, staff directors and others have sought freedom from general neighborhood control, particularly for their own private benefit. In other CDCs, city or other governmental agencies have interfered excessively with neighborhood programming, particularly in those CDCs started with Model Cities funds. And in still others, excessive outside investment funds were provided too soon before the local neighborhood had developed its own base of community identity and sense of direction.

Thus, in some cases, the CDC has dissolved into a vehicle for a few private businessmen who no longer are identified by the neighborhood as leaders for community development; or internal disputes in a CDC about community direction have paralyzed its program progress.

Political Dimension

Enough has been said to indicate here that CDC is by no means a flawless vehicle for neighborhood development. Yet both success and failure appear to be connected to the critical question of decentralized control of the development process. For this reason, any idea that decentralization is a key concept for the rejuvenation of our very large cities must stand a test in the operation of CDCs.

The main reason for the significance of the CDC in this respect is that it is a multi-purpose organization. That is, the CDC in many ways is very much like a miniature government—though with only informal policing and judicial functions. The institution, in fact, bears a strong relationship (conceptually and historically) to the idea of neighborhood government, as described by Milton Kotler.

Although the CDC has economic programming as its central activity, it seems clear that such a program does not prosper without some very definite political dimensions—say, a political base in the community structure. This can be seen by experience in two cities.

Hough Area of Cleveland

The first CDC created solely by local residents and funded by OEO was the Hough Area Development Corporation (HACD) in Cleveland. The history of this CDC dates from an active voter registration project, which was a response to the first Hough riot in 1966. The registration drive was funded mostly by the Ford Foundation and carried out especially by the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE).

Success in the black community in helping to elect Carl Stokes as mayor and effective general community organizing among all strata from street dudes to bourgeois professionals led resident leaders to form HADC as a comprehensive planning instrument for community improvement. Its first projects were in scattered site housing and economic planning. With substantial funds from OEO, received independent of any political influence, HADC embarked on a major program of business development.

However, very shortly after the initiation of this phase of its work, a second riot took place in 1968. The significance of the leadership of HADC was underlined at this time when Mayor Stokes called upon the black community to police itself. He withheld the city police force and saw his wisdom borne out as influential HADC board members and others roamed the streets throughout the night calming the residents and urging the young rioters to go home.

Looking back, Carl Stokes can say that his action probably saved a lot of lives (police and others) and a lot of property values in Hough, even if it also cost him a chance for re-election. The fury of criticism by police supporters who felt then that the department had been shackled from protecting the city lived on the hamper his administration until the next election, in which he declined to run.

Today HADC has several ventures in operation. It has constructed the first solely black-run-constructed-and-developed shopping center, an innovative central plaza with housing and gardens over the shops. In other respects, HADC is generally considered to be moderately successful although some of its ventures have been in trouble.

Partly because of partisan campaign of attack that early and wrongfully identified HADC with Stokes (in actuality HADC by sheer diversity of its board membership was never in his pocket, some members opposing him publicly at times) and partly because of the internal divisions of its membership, HADC has not devoted its full attention to its program of re-building Hough. Currently, it is engaged in a structural re-organization to make itself even more responsive to the residents of Hough. Nevertheless, HADC stands as a model for the strengths and problems of neighborhood control, and most observers would predict that it will enter a new period of growth.

East Los Angeles

Less constrained by political opposition but just as fully faceted as the Hough CDC is the East Los Angeles Community Union (TELACU), a Chicano CDC in East Los Angeles. TELACU, too, is probably rated as among the more successful of the OEO-supported projects. It was initially seeded by the United Auto Workers and has obtained substantial support from private sources, such as the Ford Foundation. TELACU has engaged successfully in a major housing and business development project for one of its most dilapidated areas. It provides a variety of social services for neighborhood residents, and among other activities, it runs a program of assistance for neighborhood businesses.

TELACU is today deep into a policy of support for incorporation of the unincorporated East Los Angeles County area, and recently its leading executive resigned to run for nomination to Congress. Though he lost the bid, many observers would give him a good chance for the next time. These events would tend to illustrate again the significant tie between the political and the economic dimensions of neighborhood decentralization for economic development.

Political Involvement—A Caution

However, a CDC cannot operate successfully if it is immediately embroiled in local partisan politics. (Among the reasons for the failure of one CDC is carelessness in that respect.) While as an organization it must have ties to a broad range of political assistance in the major local parties or factions, those ties tend to be exclusively informal or through overlapping membership of only a few of its leaders in other community groups that are politically active. Says one CDC director, who carefully keeps a low political profile and works both sides of the street, "When we need the city to give us a zoning ruling or something like that, we can get it—not the way other contractors do with a little payment under the table, but with the fact that there are votes here in our neighborhood and everyone knows it."

Main Lessons of CDCs

It seems clear that neighborhood decentralization for economic development will not be accomplished without the kinds of complex relationships, economically and politically, that the CDCs are engaged in. Decentralization in a city development process may start from the central point at city hall or may be demanded from a peripheral neighborhood. Yet its effectiveness, at least in the case of economic development, seems to rest upon a strong neighborhood base of independence from which to negotiate with central authorities. That perhaps is the main lesson of the CDC.

Neighborhood Economic Revitalization

by
Ben Goldstein, Director
National Council for
Equal Business Opportunity
Washington, D.C.

The National Council for Equal Business Opportunity (N/CEBO) has developed a program of Neighborhood Economic Revitalization which focuses on the upgrading of commercial strips or areas and on assistance to merchants in these strips or areas within an overall neighborhood preservation or stabilization program. N/CEBO's concept of Neighborhood Economic Revitalization focuses on the private sector in order to generate private investment in the neighborhoods, and it emphasizes the need to create a total environment in both the public and community sectors, conducive to such private investment. It also involves these other two sectors in developing an overall plan and in providing support for its Neighborhood Economic Revitalization Program.

At the present time, N/CEBO is working in Philadelphia, Toledo, Baltimore and Cleveland in early stages of contract development to provide professional services as indicated in the following discussion.

Role for Three Sectors

The neighborhood economic revitalization process requires a cooperative interaction among and services to three sectors of the social structure: public, private, and community. The public sector, primarily municipal government, must create the proper environment for business to operate effectively. The private sector, principally businessmen and financial institutions who indicate a desire to remain and invest in the neighborhood, must take a central position in the actual process of business development. Organized community groups must actively participate in those non-business functions which make for a healthy neighborhood environment, and they may at times be part of business-related functions.

Public Sector

The primary responsibility of the public sector is the delivery of various types of services which are essential to a healthy



Courtesy D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency

To compete with regional shopping centers, merchants in neighborhood commercial strips need to band together in associations.

community environment. In the inner-city neighborhoods, these services are often inadequate or lacking altogether. In many cases, adequate delivery of these essential services would be sufficient to trigger considerable private investment in the neighborhood. In other cases, provision of certain services and/or public actions by the municipality could spell the difference between feasibility and non-feasibility of development projects. A partial listing of those necessary services would be as follows:

(1) Public Services:
  (a) Police/security (this is crucial)
  (b) Parking
  (c) Sanitation and neighborhood appearance
  (d) Transportation facilities

(2) Public Actions With Respect to:
  (a) Code enforcement
  (b) Urban renewal
  (c) Other agencies—zoning, taxing, eminent domain, etc.

With respect to these public services and actions, N/CEBO works to establish proper lines of communication which would give the private sector access to the public agencies responsible for delivery of these services, and the taking of the appropriate actions.

Private Sector

In the context of the revitalization process, the private sector is generally made up of the local business and financial community. In any neighborhood economic development program, this sector must carry the bulk of the development activity. N/CEBO sees as its primary function the delivery of technical assistance services which are primarily business-oriented. Therefore, the bulk of N/CEBO activity will fall in the area of business development assistance to the private sector.

We have found that N/CEBO's services in the private sector can best be delivered through merchants' associations, and sometimes through development organizations, or other associations of individuals from the local community. Existence of a local organization is a precondition for an effective program. The members of these organizations are expected to contribute to the support of their organization both by financial involvement and the contribution of in-kind services.

Experience has shown that business development must involve all or most of the following aspects of the neighborhood economy, and N/CEBO usually delivers services in some or all of these areas:

(1) *Improving the competitiveness of the existing merchants.* Local merchants are forced to compete with regional shopping centers, and they are generally unable to compete effectively. By forming and working through active merchants' associations patterned along the lines of those in regional shopping centers, N/CEBO can help the existing merchants upgrade the physical appearance of their stores and the quality and selections of merchandise, finance and increase the scale of operations, promote the neighborhood as an interesting and convenient place to shop, institute building and equipment maintenance programs, and achieve cooperation among the merchants in other programs of mutual benefit, such as parking. This assistance can be either to the businessmen directly and individually or in the form of seminars conducted in the neighborhood.

(2) *Providing basic commercial services lacking in the neighborhood.* Most inner city neighborhoods are under-serviced in terms of availability of basic goods and services. By treating the neighborhood essentially as a shopping center or district, with a total mix of stores such as are found in regional shopping centers, N/CEBO can analyze demand patterns, identify opportunities for new commercial activities, locate potential entrepreneurs, and assist in packaging and developing new business enterprises such as supermarkets, drug stores, junior department stores, hardware stores, etc.

(3) *Quality of life elements.* A viable neighborhood economy should have interesting and entertaining commercial establishments such as restaurants, supper clubs, art galleries, craft and other shops, drawing heavily on the ethnic or cultural foundations in the neighborhood. These quality of life elements enhance life in the neighborhood, make it an interesting area to be in at nights, to walk in, and also attract customers from outside of the neighborhood. N/CEBO works with existing or potential entrepreneurs to suggest business opportunities in this area and provides packaging and development services for these establishments.

(4) *Involvement of financial institutions in the local economy.* The local banks usually play a central role in the revitalization process, providing loans to the merchants and property owners for rehabilitation and physical improvement. In most cases, banks are far more receptive to loan applications if they are properly packaged and part of a larger revitalization effort. N/CEBO assists in both individual business packaging as well as structuring the overall development program, and it participates in establishing effective lines of communications between the financial institutions and the development organization.

(5) *Upgrading the employment base in the community.* Except in very rare cases, the revitalization process will be severely limited if there is no expansion of the job base provided by the industrial sector. N/CEBO can develop an active program to retain what industry is already in the neighborhood and to attract new industry by acquisition and relocation. In most cases, light assembly-type plants providing 50 to 75 jobs each are ideal for inner city neighborhoods because they are generally non-polluting and relatively labor intensive.

Community Sector

While the bulk of redevelopment activity will come from the private sector, there are certain aspects of the revitalization process in which organized community groups can play a critical role. As it delivers technical services to economic development organizations, N/CEBO usually works with organized community groups which are a part of the overall revitalization process. Some of the ways in which the community sector becomes involved are as follows:

(1) *Property maintenance.* Just as maintenance of commercial property is critical to the success of a commercial revitalization program, overall neighborhood revitalization requires physical maintenance and improvement programs for residential property. By working through groups of property owners, N/CEBO assists in arranging for property improvement loans through local banks and savings and loan associations.

(2) *Local ownership of commercial real estate.* To allow for greater local participation in neighborhood land use, programs can be developed to increase the local ownership of commercial and industrial real estate. N/CEBO assists in the development of investment syndicates, in organizing property management companies, and in recommending methods for improving the attractiveness and marketability of the commercial locations. It is also felt that broad-based community ownership of commercial real estate could improve the quality of maintenance and reduce vandalism.

(3) *Medical, professional, and governmental services.* In many inner city neighborhoods there is a shortage of professional and medical services and government services such as police precincts, utilities offices, employment offices, and social security. Working through community groups, N/CEBO assists in devising innovative methods for attracting these types of services and could assist in providing proper facilities.

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

On Wednesday, December 4, 1974 from 9:00 to 11:30 a.m. in Houston, Texas, there will be a special session on "Neighborhood Boards as Subunits of City Government." This will be part of the Congress of Cities—the annual conference of the National League of Cities.

Come and talk with officials from Detroit, Honolulu, and Pittsburgh about their charter provisions on neighborhood boards. Discuss with officials from Dayton, Kansas City, Mo., and Portland, Ore. operational issues of neighborhood boards.

Approach to Local Projects

In working in various cities during the past year, with merchants' associations, community organizations, bankers, and city officials, N/CEBO has enjoyed a uniformly favorable reaction to the presentation of its proposed economic revitalization program as described in the above process. The reactions have resulted in a sharper focusing of what these groups would like to see emphasized as indicated in the following summary of our approach to developing contractual arrangements for these projects.

The proposed projects will be undertaken on the basis of the following premises and assumptions, and will:

(1) Be entirely practical, emphasizing the development of specific products during the course of the contract period, mainly of a business development nature, to carry out a major change in the character and image of the neighborhood commercial area;

(2) Minimize research studies, surveys and data gathering, using only those absolutely necessary to achieve the desired practical results and using available studies and data wherever possible;

(3) Carry out several specific major groups of projects and related tasks during the course of the contract period, forming the first and vital elements in the long-term redevelopment and revitalization of the neighborhood which may require from three to five years;

(4) Focus on making the neighborhood competitive and attractive in relation to suburban shopping areas and other shopping areas by providing major parking; improving the physical appearance, architectural design, and amenities; and providing the financial planning and mechanisms to carry out the entire program;

(5) Engage and involve the complete cooperation of city and government agencies (a) in improving the delivery of public services, (b) in taking public actions which will assist in the revitalization of the commercial area, and (c) in stimulating private investment in related projects such as housing rehabilitation, etc.;

(6) Involve complete cooperation and support of banks, landlords, community organizations and clubs in the area in the development of specific related projects such as property renovation, provision of professional facilities, cultural activities, etc.;

(7) Develop a revitalized commercial area which will reflect and enhance the ethnic lifestyle, values and neighborhood street life of the community, be attractive to young people as well as others;

(8) Be implemented by working closely with and through neighborhood development corporations and associated organizations; and working closely with architects, planners, and other interested parties.

CENTER FOR GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES
1701 K STREET, NORTHWEST, SUITE 906
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Washington D.C.
Permit No. 45100

NEIGHBORHOOD DECENTRALIZATION

September-October 1974

Councilmember Hardy, Councilmember Spaulding, Members of the Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs Committee

Julius W. Hobson, Chairperson of the Committee

February 26, 1975

Regular Meeting Cancellation

The regular meeting of the Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs Committee is cancelled for Thursday, February 27th.

The meeting scheduled for Thursday, March 6th at 10:00 a.m. will be held in room 501.

cc: All Council Members and Staff

February 26, 1975

Honorable Walter Dee Huddleston
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Huddleston:

Because of your interest in the subject of police surveillance of political activities, I am enclosing the attached memorandum. I hope you will give us your support.

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure

February 26, 1975

Honorable Philip A. Hart
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hart:

Because of your interest in the subject of police surveillance of political activities, I am enclosing the attached memorandum. I hope you will give us your support.

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure

February 27, 1975

Honorable Herbert E. Harris II
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Harris:

Because of your interest in the subject of police surveillance of political activities, I am enclosing the attached memorandum. I hope you will give us your support.

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure

February 28, 1975

Honorable William H. Harsha
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Harsha:

Because of your interest inthe subject of police surveillance of political activities, I am enclosing the attached memorandum. I hope you will give us your support.

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure

File - John Hechinger

B—78

595—WASHINGTONIAN—february 6—trade

MARCH 1975/VOLUME 10, NUMBER 6

Editor-in-Chief: LAUGHLIN PHILLIPS

Editor: JOHN A. LIMPERT
Associate Editors: ELLEN PHILLIPS
JAMES W. SEYMORE
Editorial Assistant: KATE FOSS
Contributing Editors:
THIERRY BRIGHT-SAGNIER
JULIA CAMERON
JOHN H. CORCORAN JR.
MARCIA FELDMAN
LAWRENCE J. FROMMER
ERNEST B. FURGURSON
JOSEPH GAMBATESE
J. TIMBERLAKE GIBSON
JOSEPH C. GOULDEN
KITTY KELLEY, TOM KELLY
LAURENCE LEAMER, RICHARD LEE
PENELOPE LEMOV, JO ANN LEWIS
RONA MENDELSOHN
ARTHUR COTTON MOORE
ORNELIA NOLAND, PATRICIA RAYMER
PHYLLIS C. RICHMAN, JOHN SANSING
JOEL E. SIEGEL, TAD SZULC
CHARLES TURGEON, GAIL WERNER

Design Director: TERRY DALE
Production Director: MARY BIXIONES
Asst. Art Director: LYNN BUCHHEIT
Advertising Artist: PAM MILLER

Washingtonian Books Editor:
NANCY LOVE

Publisher: LARRY ADLER
Assistant to the Publisher:
NANCY THOMAS
Admin. Asst.: MAURANNA LYNN
Business Mgr.: W. DEWEY JENKINS
Asst. Business Mgr.: MARY S. LISTON
Promotion Manager: PAT HARPER
Advertising Dir.: R. B. PHILLIPS, III
Local Advertising Manager:
MICHAEL DE SIMONE
Advertising Assistants: RETA HILL
PHYLLIS TANKEL
Advertising Sales Staff:
FAITH GALLO
TOM POWER, JEAN SMITH
Receptionist: ALICE M. KRESSE
Advertising Sales Offices:
WASHINGTON: (202) 833-1780
NEW YORK: (212) 682-1071
MIAMI:
Leon Adler Associates, Inc.
(305) 576-3770
BOSTON:
Steve Ganak Ad Reps
(617) 542-6913
CHICAGO:
Sidney Lightstone
(312) 332-5645
SAN FRANCISCO:
Zander, Coughlin & Thompson
(415) 398-4444
LOS ANGELES:
Zander, Coughlin & Thompson
(213) 938-0111

Telephones:
EDITORIAL: 833-2131
BUSINESS: 833-1780
CIRCULATION: 261-2874

The Washingtonian is published monthly by Washington Magazine, Inc., 1218 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036. President: Laughlin Phillips. Vice Presidents: Larry Adler and Richard S. Contee. Treasurer: Larry Adler. Secretary: John H. Vogel. Directors: Larry Adler, Julius N. Cahn, Richard S. Contee, James P. Low, James R. Patton, Jr., Laughlin Phillips. Editorial Advisory Board: Art Buchwald, Marquis Childs, Royce Hanson, Frank C. Waldrop, William Walton.

The magazine accepts no responsibility for unsolicited manuscripts and they will not be returned unless accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Subscription rate: $11.50 per year in the Washington metropolitan area, $14.50 everywhere else. Single copies of *The Washingtonian* are available at $1.25 per copy, plus 40 cents to cover postage and handling. **Send all remittances and correspondence about subscriptions and USPS Form 3579 to Subscription Department, The Washingtonian Magazine, P.O. Box 1750, Annapolis, Maryland 21404.** Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C. Copyright © 1975 by

THIS MONTH

36 Money, Mysticism, and Saving the World
Tad Szulc examines the hearts and minds of two who are trying —Robert S. McNamara of the World Bank and H. Johannes Witteveen of the International Monetary Fund.

40 George V. Higgins Comes to Washington
Julia Cameron profiles America's premier crime novelist.

44 Finally, a Real, Honest, All-the-Way Winner?
Jeffrey Gillenkirk travels with the Washington Bullets, who may be America's best basketball team.

50 The Big Payoff: How Everyone Can Win at Numbers
Former DC Council Chairman John Hechinger proposes legalized gambling for fun and profit.

53 Toward a Moral Architecture
John Wiebenson's ten commandments for architects who care about their cities.

57 Saxbe Speaks Again
Laurence Leamer gets some parting words from 1975's answer to Martha Mitchell.

58 Am I in the Right Hospital?
Gail Werner and Penelope Lemov on finding the best medical care, plus listings of area hospitals and their services.

83 The Search for the Perfect Martini
Warren Weaver's dissertation on making one and his ratings of those he's enjoyed at area bars and restaurants.

132 The Desk Revolution
A special report by Christopher B. Bedford on the new trends in office design, plus notes on those who can make your workplace something special.

THE DEPARTMENTS

108 Wining and Dining: Indian Food: Son of Hot Curry, by Charles F. Turgeon

113 Performing Arts: Experimental Theater: Washington's Off Broadway, by David Boorstin

118 Books: The Other Buchwald, by Richard Lee

143 Travel: The Easier Way to Discover Europe, by Lawrence Frommer

157 Media: Politicians on TV: The Good, Bad, and Awful, by Carolyn Lewis

166 Movies: Back on the Road Again, by Joel E. Siegel

8 Editor's Notes
10 Letters
17 Capital Comment
21 Washington: Where & When

Cover design by Al Shapiro and Drew Babb. Illustration by Bill Burrows.

Gall./71—C-466
Washingtonian—March

By John Hechinger

The story, of course, hasn't happened. But why shouldn't it? Legalizing Washington's pervasive street gambling under the aegis of the District government is an idea whose number has hit.

My thesis is direct. Numbers gambling is as basic to Washington life as rooting for the Redskins or visiting the Smithsonian on a Sunday afternoon. According to a 1974 survey, 72 percent of District residents want legalized gambling. That sort of mandate should be heeded by city officials—all the more so in a community that worked so hard for self-government.

I would confine the gambling to numbers run on a daily basis—the game is popular in the District, the wagers are small enough to permit daily play by most of the area's adults, and the system obviously appeals to people at all economic levels. Legalizing numbers would be a means of legalizing existing gambling without promoting a new form of gambling, such as the lottery, or increasing offtrack or sports betting, which appeal to a narrower clientele here.

Numbers gambling cannot be suppressed by civilized police methods. The police themselves realize the futility of crackdowns on the numbers game, and would prefer to be free of an impossible responsibility: In a 1974 sampling of officers of all ranks in the Metropolitan Police Department, the Bureau of Social Science Research found that 88.5 percent favored some form of legalized gambling.

Numbers gambling no longer can be condemned on moral grounds. It is aptly termed the "poor man's stock market." Where does one draw the line between "gambling" and "business speculation"? What difference is there between the grocery clerk who invests 50 cents on a numbers bet and the insurance executive who buys 500 shares in a company whose name he can't remember, but whose broker said was a sure thing?

Gambling laws are a corruption-encrusted anachronism of another era. Given the public attitude toward their enforcement, they make even less sense than Prohibition. Other jurisdictions are getting smart—12 states now run their own lotteries and reap more than $400 million annually in money they would not otherwise have—money for schools, public facilities, tax relief for the elderly, general welfare.

So why not Washington?

I first asked that question in 1967, when I was DC City Council chairman and my colleagues and I were searching for innovative sources of tax revenue. Legal gambling, unlike other tax-revenue sources, is essentially voluntary, which gives it intrinsic appeal to politicians and appointive officials alike. In seven years of off-again on-again research, I have yet to find an insurmountable objection to the District's running a gambling operation.

Legalized gambling has a venerable if somewhat erratic history here. When our founding fathers wanted to turn a bogside hamlet into a city of grandeur, they set up a lottery. Congress authorized games of chance for the purpose of "effecting any important improvement in the city which the ordinary funds or revenue thereof would not accomplish."

President George Washington thought it was a splendid idea and bought a chance in a pool to build a grand hotel at Seventh and E streets. (Washington didn't win. Appropriately, however, Baltimore patriots used a lottery to finance the soaring memorial to him on Charles Street.)

Later, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a man named Samuel Blodget had the dual city titles of construction supervisor and general lottery agent. Blodget was to run pools to finance buildings, but he proved less interested in the city's grandeur than his own: One newspaper described his lotteries as a "tax upon public credulity for the benefit of Mr. Blodget." Blodget sold many tickets and collected many dollars but never got around to awarding prizes or putting up buildings. So he was sacked.

Congress, more cautious after this episode, required Presidential approval of DC lotteries and limited them to $10,000 a year. During the next decade, lotteries financed the building of schools, a city hall, and a penitentiary—only to come a cropper once again when a promoter absconded in 1821, leaving the District responsible for judgments of $198,000, almost twice the revenues that were raised.

Nonetheless, local gambling flourished for the rest of the nineteenth century, with no visible enthusiasm for enforcing the laws that somehow got on the books. In 55 years only two people were convicted, and President Lincoln set aside one of the sentences for two years on grounds the punishment was "far too severe for the offense." A New York Congressman named John Morrissey ran a faro bank, and Senators and cabinet members milled around the tables at Ned Pendleton's Palace of Fortune at Fourteenth and Pennsylvania, enjoying the company of "lady lobbyists" and dining free on cold duck, venison pie, and champagne. President Buchanan attended Pendleton's funeral. (Pendleton supposedly dropped dead of a heart attack after a relative of John Wilkes Booth broke the bank at his casino.)

Gambling began to lose respectability in the early 1900s, the victim of a union between religious leaders and the new entrepreneurial class. They apparently thought a man can't do a day's work and think about a lottery bet at the same time. In the words of one student of gambling mores: "The idea of poor people gambling was offensive to the middle class with its Spencerian logic. Poor people remained poor because they were dumb, thriftless, and probably sinful. The odds were not much better in the stock market or on the sport of kings, but the dream lottery was a 'tax on imbeciles,' and stern suppression was required to control it."

So low-stakes gambling in Washington was driven into the shadows, where it became the province of the poor, controlled by people willing to flout the law (and make an unconscionable profit) while satisfying a public demand.

A New Yorker named Moses brought modern numbers to Washington in the 1920s. One problem of conventional lotteries was that bettors insisted on attending the drawings, which attracted police attention. Moses' solution was devilishly simply. His "lottery" was based on the digits in the daily bank totals reported by the New York Clearinghouse. A bettor picked the three numbers he thought would be the last three digits to appear in the Clearinghouse report. The only "overhead" for the operator was a pad and pencil to write down bets. No one complained about cheating or fixes because the winning numbers were printed in the last editions of the respected *Washington Times-Herald* and *Washington Daily News*. The police responded by persuading the newspapers to stop publishing the totals and triumphantly announced the "death" of the numbers racket.

Gall. 73—C-466
Washingtonian—March

Within a day, of course, the operators found any number of substitutes: New York Stock Exchange totals, the batting average of the Washington Senators, weather bureau temperature charts. A complicated formula based on parimutuel payoffs at race tracks survives as the basis for present-day payoffs. The Washington establishment never seemed to comprehend what was happening. The *Washington Post* wrote in 1924, in apparent shared bewilderment, "A fact that puzzles and annoys the police" was that patrons of "policy (the street name for numbers) defend the game and will not give any information that is likely to lead to the arrest of those conducting it."

In succeeding decades gambling became the premier growth industry of the Washington underworld. Exact revenue figures understandably lack the precision of a Dun & Bradstreet report, but by 1970, the major crimes unit of the US Attorney's Office put the daily handle from numbers alone at $1 million. At the trial of a numbers operator during the summer of 1974, a prosecutor told the *Star-News* that the single ring "was grossing more a year than Marriott Corporation."

Why should not this gush of funds—one that has its wellsprings in impoverished inner-city neighborhoods—be put to productive social use? Numbers gambling should be recognized as a victimless crime that saps the energies of police and courts—energies that could be devoted to protecting citizens against violent crimes. Further, the overflowing coffers of the illegal gambling industry create so much bribery and corruption pressure on the entire law enforcement system that efforts to prevent it appear futile. (The police department seems to spend about as much time protecting itself against internal corruption by gamblers as it does in rooting out numbers banks.)

I advocate prompt establishment of a legalized numbers game, to be run through a public corporation set up by the District of Columbia government.

Legalizing gambling alone would not be enough. Existing numbers games are so ingrained in the neighborhoods and government office buildings that they would easily beat down new legitimate competition (and probably do it violently, given the nature of many of the people now running the games). Further, the profits would continue to flow to the handful of people at the top of the rackets pyramid rather than to the betting citizens.

A conventional lottery like the ones in Maryland and other states is not a viable substitute for numbers—lotteries have little appeal for low-income groups. A market study done for the New Jersey Lottery Commission found its lottery made little impact on amount of numbers play in inner cities. That this is so is perhaps part of the mystique of being able to choose one's own number. (In a formal lottery, one buys a ticket on which the number is already printed; the winning numbers are drawn by chance.) The Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (which favors numbers legalization) notes, "The power to select the number on which to bet is like the power to touch the wheel of fortune, the power to manufacture luck—or so it seems. You pick not just any number. You think about it, worry on it, consult sources." The batting average of a baseball hero; the number 317 on St. Patrick's Day, March 17; the knockout time in a heavyweight fight; the number of a psalm used by the preacher on Sunday—even a dream can suggest a "lucky" number. ("Dream books" are steady sellers around Washington. One lists the following "interpretations" of dreams: sniffing, 584; doctor, 734; news, bad, 453; news, good, 112; money, 402.)

Granted that such guesses lack any scientific foundation, they are nonetheless as systematic as "Jack's Tout Sheet," a favorite of the railbirds of Laurel Raceway, or Warner Wolf's "Pro Picks," the bible for many a player of the office football pool. The important point is that they are popular with the persons most directly concerned with numbers—the players.

A legal numbers operation would drive away illegal competitors by giving higher prizes. The present illegal rings pay out in prizes only about half the money they collect. The remainder supports a complex, inefficient structure of runners, controllers, money transfer men, and bankers; police protection also is an omnipresent expense. By one informed estimate, a properly run DC game could pay winners at the rate of $800 for each $1 bet, rather than the present $540 or less. This high payout would help overcome the tax-free advantage of the illegal game. Federal law requires that payments of $600 or more be reported to the Internal Revenue Service (a proviso surely not followed by the present operators). Players may subtract their gambling losses in any given year from that year's winnings, paying taxes only on the net winnings. By one computation, a player "hits" no more than once every three years. If he bets $1 a day, six days a week, his losses are $311 in the year he wins. Assuming the legal DC game pays $800 for his hit, his net winnings are only $489, below the reporting minimum.

One *sotto voce* objection I've heard to legalization is that it would "take the money downtown to Whitey," depriving the black community of income and employment. What would happen to the 2,000-odd runners now believed to be working for the numbers lords? Aren't the profits plowed back into the community anyway?

Neither argument is valid. I would put the runners right back to work—as employees of the official District Public Numbers Corporation. They know the business, they know the territory. A past record for violations of obsolete gambling laws should not be a barrier to public employment. (Would you lock up all the churchgoing folks who run the big bingo games in suburban Maryland?)

Further, to insure that numbers revenues are not absorbed into an amorphous, anonymous "general city fund," the public numbers corporation would be directed to grant a high percentage of the profits to the districts generating the revenues, to be spent on public projects as specified by a neighborhood advisory council. If the people of Friendship Heights play enough numbers to return a profit of $2.5 million a year, let them determine whether the money should be spent on a new swimming pool or a day center for kids and the elderly.

The century-age scandals of public-sponsored gambling should not be ignored, but they should not be considered binding evidence that any such system inevitably will fall into the hands of malefactors. The Securities and Exchange Commission, after all, succeeded in curbing blue-sky stock speculators without closing the stock markets.

The directorate of the District Public Numbers Corporation should be so broad-based as to be above reproach. I would include such *ex officio* figures as the police chief and the US attorney; perhaps a Superior Court judge or two and a university president. Others would be elected from councilmanic districts. All proceedings and records would be open to press and public.

Would it work?

Gall. 75—C-466
Washingtonian—March

Present operators of illegal games are skeptical. One told me a major problem would be the government's inability to extend credit; he maintains many writers "carry good customers on their books." But when the Fund for the City of New York, a Ford Foundation-funded think-tank, studied the question of legal numbers in that city a few years back, it found that only five percent of the numbers players used credit "frequently."

Legalized numbers also provides a means of getting around intense suburban opposition to the "commuter tax." Our Virginia and Maryland friends, by playing the numbers with government-hired runners rather than their present contacts, would voluntarily help pay for the District services they use. And, of course, numbers could be expected to appeal to the estimated 46 million people who'll be visiting Washington during the 1976 Bicentennial.

The approach of the Bicentennial is ample reason for the DC government to start moving—now and fast—toward legalized numbers. The subject was last broached in the District Building in the summer of 1973, when a committee headed by Councilwoman Marjorie H. Parker held hearings to get public reaction to a proposed "feasibility study" of a District lottery and other gambling.

"Feasibility study," indeed. What a waste of time! Certainly gambling is "feasible" in the District, otherwise why would the racketeers have spent two centuries pursuing it? But the DC government hasn't even advanced to the point of studying the study. Mrs. Parker's committee sent Mayor Walter Washington a report saying legal gambling offered "valuable possibilities." Her report was last seen languishing on the fifth floor of City Hall—and this well over a year ago.

In the meanwhile, the runners make their rounds of the neighborhoods and government office buildings, collecting dimes, quarters, and dollars—not for the benefit of the people of Washington, but for a handful of gambling overlords who live off money that could be used for the entire community. □

April 14, 1975

Mr. Benjamin J. Henley
President, Board of Directors
Washington Urban League, Inc.
1424 16th Street, N.W., Suite 604
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Henley:

Thank you for your letter of March 14, 1975.

The D.C. City Council has decided to allow the Mayor's veto of the Public Assistance Emergency Compilation Act to stand for the time being. Presently the Council is considering legislation of a non-emergency nature which addresses the same issue. It is felt that more research is needed on the bill in light of the Executive's allegation that there are no funds available for the additional families.

I will keep your views in mind when the legislation comes before the Council for a vote.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Copy given to Polly & reply

Council of the District of Columbia

Dear Mr. Henley,

Thank you for your letter of March 19, 1975. The D.C. City Council Committee on Human Resources has decided to defer the Mayor's veto of the Public Assistance Emergency Compensation Act stand for the time being. Presently the Council is considering legislation of a non-emergency nature which addresses the same issue. It is felt that more research is needed on the bill in light of the anticipated Executive veto. There is no funds available for the additional families.

COVER

I will teach you your
on mind when the
legislature comes before the
council for vote
Thanks you for writing.

Sincerely

Washington Urban League, Inc.

1424 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Suite C04 Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: (202) 265-8200

Pat
Thank you

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DR. BENJAMIN J. HENLEY
PRESIDENT

ROBERT A. WILLIAMS, JR.
1st VICE PRESIDENT

ROBERT C. LARSON
2nd VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. MONTGOMERY S. BRADLEY
SECRETARY

MS. JANET DEWART
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY
TREASURER

KIMBALL C. FIRESTONE
ASSISTANT TREASURER

WILLIAM W. BARR
HON. WILLIAM McC. BLAIR, JR.
MRS. ILIA BULLOCK
NELSON S. BURKE
CHESTER CARTER
ROBERT T. CARTER
ALDUS H. CHAPIN
DR. JAMES E. CHEEK
HON. J. EDWARD DAY
ALFREDO ECHEVERRIA
MRS. RAQUEL MARQUEZ FRANKEL
CHARLES HERNANDEZ
SAMUEL C. JACKSON
M. STANLEY KELLY
MRS. CAROL HILL LOWE
MRS. GEORGIANNA SHINE McGUIRE
DR. OSCAR L. MIMS
MRS. NORMAN W. NICKENS
JOHN B. OLIVER
GEORGE S. PAUL
ROBERT E. PICKERAL
MRS. VALERIE F. PINSON
B. MICHAEL RAUH
MRS. BARBARA LETT SIMMONS
WILLIAM SIMPSON
WILLIAM C. SYPHAX
MRS. ELLA W. WALKER
MRS. SHEILA WEISS

ADVISORY BOARD

MRS. MURIEL M. ALEXANDER
JOSEPH A. BEAVERS
HIAWATHA BURRIS
MRS. ALICE DAVIS
CANON JOHN C. DAVIS
LOUIS B. DODSON
JOHN B. DUNCAN
DR. ERMAN W. EDGECOMBE
MRS. ETTA HORN
DR. R. FRANK JONES
MORTIMER C. LEBOWITZ
DR. INABEL B. LINDSAY
WILLIAM H. SIMONS
MRS. LEWIS S. TERRY
CHARLES B. THOMPSON
HON. WILLIAM S. THOMPSON
FRANK E. WALL, JR.
DR. CAROLINE F. WARE

STERLING TUCKER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 14, 1975

Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr.
Member of the Council
for the District of Columbia
District Building
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Board of Directors of the Washington Urban League urges you to vote to override Mayor Washington's veto of the Public Assistance Emergency Computation Act. At a time when spiraling costs and inflation are extracting a toll from even moderate income families, we can find no acceptable justification for increasing the financial burden of any of the city's poor. We strongly disapprove of the computation methodology enacted by the former City Council in December precisely because it would terminate assistance to over 100 District families as well as decrease the total income of about 8,000 individuals or families or 25 percent of those receiving public assistance in the city. If the Mayor's veto stands and the December law is not rescinded, District residents on public assistance with any outside income will have their incomes reduced by an average of $10-$20 a month. In normal times, such a reduction would be intolerable. In these times, such a reduction is unconscionable.

The weight of concern of the League's Board of Directors is reflected in the fact that it voted unanimously at its March 13th meeting to urge you to vote to override the Mayor's veto. We have every confidence you will do so.

Sincerely,

Benjamin J. Henley

Benjamin J. Henley
President, Board of Directors

BJH/cs

cc: Honorable Walter E. Washington

RECEIVED
MAR 19 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

April 16, 1975

Ms. Marilyn Hayden
Promotion Director
WRC-AM/WKYS-FM
4001 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Ms. Hayden:

I am sorry my schedule did not permit my attending the "Open House" at the NBC Studios on March 22nd.

I hope this event was successful and you received many donations for the Children's Eye Care Foundation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember

WRC-AM/WKYS-FM

NBC OWNED STATIONS A[illegible]IONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC

4001 NEBRASKA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016, EMERSON 2-4600

MARILYN R. HAYDEN
Promotion Director

March 19, 1974

Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr.
District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear MR. Hobson:

In cooperation with Children's Hospital and the Children's Eye Care Foundation, WRC has undertaken the project of raising $40,000 to purchase a video tape/playback unit to train pediatric ophthalmologists. There are currently fewer than a hundred of these specialists in the entire country.

On March 22, from 10am to 4pm, we are inviting the public to an "Open House" at the NBC Studios, 4001 Nebraska Avenue, N.W. Our announcers will be on hand to meet guests and accept donations.

As you are a very well-known Washingtonian, it would mean an awfully lot to our efforts if you could stop by at some time during our "Open House." I know there are many people who would love to meet you.

We sincerely appreciate your consideration. We thank you for letting us know if we can look forward to meeting you. Call 686-4327.

Very truly yours,

Marilyn Hayden

April 16, 1975

Mr. Walt Haney
Representing the
Harvard Educational Review Board
Longfellow Hall, 13 Appian Way
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Mr. Haney:

Thank you for your letter of March 19, 1975 and its invitation to review for HER the book, "Children Out of School".

Unfortunately, the pressure of work before the Council of the District of Columbia, particularly in dealing with the review and report of the 1976 Budget for the District, simply will not allow the necessary time for me to review this book.

I appreciate your consideration.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember

Council of the District of Columbia

Dear Ms. Haney.

Thank you for your letter of March 19, 1975 asking me to review the book Children Out of School for the Harvard Educational Review.

Unfortunately, the workload on the D.C. Criminal Justice Committee does not afford me the time to review the book.

I appreciate your consideration.

Sincerely

Mail Routing Slip

Date: 3/27/75

To: Council member Julius Hobson

Comments: Regret.

Sandy Brown:

Lorraine McCottry:

Harvard
Educational
Review

LONGFELLOW HALL, 13 APPIAN WAY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138
(617) 495-3432

March 19,1975

Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr.
City Council
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Harvard Educational Review is considering reviewing Children Out of School recently published by the Children's Defense Fund. If you would be interested in reviewing this volume for us, we would be happy to have a copy of it sent to you.

In the hope that you will agree to do a review for us, I am enclosing a copy of the Harvard Educational Review style manual. In general, book reviews should be between 5 and 7 double-spaced manuscript pages in length. Review manuscripts should be sent to the Harvard Educational Review c/o Mrs. Mary Sullivan, manuscripts. This will insure prompt acknowledgment of the manuscript's receipt.

Finally I should mention that it is the HER Board's policy not to commit itself to publishing any manuscript which it has not seen. Nonetheless, all solicitations are discussed and approved by the Book Review Committee and committee members generally work with authors as much as necessary to get manuscripts ready for publishing.

Formal policy explanations aside, the HER Book Review Committee discussed who might review Children Out of School and we all agreed that you would be an excellent person to do so. I hope you will accept.

Sincerely,

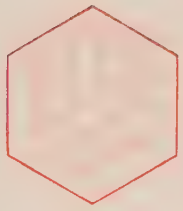
Walt Haney

Walt Haney
for the HER Board

WH:mds

enclosures

Harvard
Educational
Review



LONGFELLOW HALL, 13 APPIAN WAY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138
(617) 495-3432

STYLE PRIMER

Footnotes and References

Two stylebooks are used for HER articles and reviews: The MLA Style Sheet published by the Modern Language Association of America and the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (hereafter APA). The APA style and the MLA style may not be used simultaneously in a single manuscript although both styles may be used in different articles in the same HER issue. The basic difference between MLA and APA is:

a) MLA uses footnotes for all references and citations;
b) APA indicates references in the text by citing author's last name, year of publication, and, when appropriate, page number(s) in parentheses and at the end of the text in an alphabetical reference list citing author's name, publication title, and publishing information.

Footnotes are almost never used when following the APA style and then only for very specific purposes such as acknowledgement of support (see APA Manual, p.29). The APA caveat on footnotes is appropriate, however, when using the MLA style. "Avoid the temptation to bring in questionably relevant material or parenthetical discussions by using footnotes. Generally such content should be omitted. When clearly pertinent, it usually can be integrated with the text" (APA Manual, p.29). Both the MLA footnotes and the APA parenthetical references should be used primarily to cite the authority for quotations, facts, or opinions and to refer the reader to additional or contrasting sources.

The decision whether to use the APA or the MLA style for a particular manuscript depends largely on the author's preference. The majority of HER articles and reviews follow the MLA style, using footnotes. The basic information needed for footnotes and references follows.

a) Book -- author's full name, full title with appropriate punctuation, city of publication, publisher, year of publication, volume or edition information.
b) Articles -- author's full name, article title, periodical title, volume number, month or season and year of publication, page numbers.
c) Papers presented at professional meetings -- author's full name, paper title, conference or organization title (eg. annual meeting of the American Psychological Association), conference location (city) and date.
d) Unpublished dissertation -- author, title, author's university affiliation, date (year).
e) Dissertations on microfilm -- author, title, author's university affiliation, date, University Microfilm number.
f) Agency or government report -- author, title, institutional source of report, nature of report (technical report, research report, etc.) and report number, if any, government contract number, if any, agency or government office to which report was submitted, date.

There are, of course, other types of sources which appear rarely -- unpublished materials, translations, reprints of earlier works, etc. Since the purpose of the citation is to help the reader locate a particular source, the more complete the citation is the better.

A footnote should never contain information already available in the text. If the author's full name or the publication title appears in the text, it may be omitted in the footnote. For subsequent references to materials cited fully in earlier footnotes, use the author's last name and, when appropriate, the page number; do not use ibid. or op cit. If more than one publication by the same author has been cited previously, use the author's last name and a shortened version of the title.

In footnotes generally, articles, reviews, monographs from a series, reports, dissertations, chapter or essay titles from books, and papers presented at professional meetings should be enclosed in quotation marks. Book titles and periodical or series titles should be underlined to indicate italics. Capitalize the initial letter of the first word and all major words in titles, including the first word following a colon; do not capitalize the initial letter of prepositions, articles, and conjunctions in titles, except when they follow a colon.

The above rules are for a manuscript following the MLA style using footnotes. The style for the alphabetical reference list following the APA style is quite different. Quotation marks are not used at all for titles and there is a minimum of capitalization. Book and periodical or series titles are underlined to indicate italics. Only the initial letter of the first word of a title, proper nouns, and the initial letter of a word following a colon are capitalized. Since the reference list is alphabetized by authors' last names, the author's name appears in inverted order, followed by an initial only (eg. Smith, J., not Smith, John). In MLA footnotes, the author's full name appears in normal order (eg. John Smith).

Following is a sample reference list, following the APA style.

Ausubel, D., & Sullivan, E. Theory and problems of child development. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1970.

Bereiter, C. Educational implications of Kohlberg's cognitive-developmental view. Interchange, 1970, 1 (2), 25-32.

Bettelheim, B. On moral education. In T. Sizer (Ed.), Moral education. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1970.

Jones, B. Quality of batteries. Technical Report No. 2, February 3, 1964, University of Michigan, Contract Nonr 1238-NR 191-234, National Institute of Mental Health.

Kohlberg, L. Early education: A cognitive-developmental view. Paper presented at the Association for Curriculum Development Conference on Unstudied Curriculum, Washington, D.C., January, 1969.

The same references would appear as follows in footnotes following the MLA style.

1/Bruno Bettelheim, "On Moral Educaton," in Moral Education, ed. Theodore Sizer (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1970), pp. 109-128.

2/Daniel Ausubel and Edward Sullivan, Theory and Problems of Child Development (New York: Grune and Stratton, 1970).

3/Lawrence Kohlberg, "Early Education: A Cognitive-Developmental View," paper presented at the Association for Curriculum Development Conference on Unstudied Curriculum, Washington, D.C., January, 1969.

4/Carl Bereiter, "Educational Implications of Kohlberg's Cognitive-Developmental View," Interchange, 1 (February 1970), pp. 25-32.

5/Bruce Jones, "Quality of Batteries," Technical Report No. 2, February 3, 1964, University of Michigan, Contract Nonr 1238-NR 191-234, National Institute of Mental Health.

Authors are responsible for checking that all footnotes and references correspond to citations in the text.

Copy

April 25, 1975

Ms. Anne Marie Hanes
Executive Director
College Park Housing Authority
9014 Rhode Island Avenue
College Park, Maryland 20740

Dear Ms. Hanes:

I am very sorry I will not be able to attend the 3rd anniversary celebration of the opening of Attick Towers.

Thank you for the invitation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember

College Park Housing Authority

TELEPHONE: 345-3600 – 9014 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND 20740

No

OPEN HOUSE

Please join us on Sunday, April 27th, 1975 from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. We will be celebrating our 3rd anniversary of the opening of Attick Towers.

Parking is limited to residents. Please park on the street or in nearby lots.

Hope to see you on Sunday, April 27th at 2 P.M.

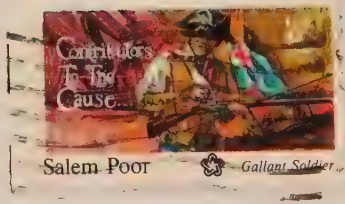
Sincerely,

Anne Marie Hanes

Anne Marie Hanes
Executive Director

College Park Housing Authority
9014 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND 20740

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
1975
MD 207



The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
Councilman, District of Columbia
District Building, 14th & E Sts., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

April 30, 1975

Honorable Willie J. Hardy
Chairperson
Client Advisory Council
Urban Law Institute of Antioch School of Law
1624 Crescent Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Willie:

The agenda for today's meeting of the Client Advisory Council included some very important and interesting items. I am sorry I was physically unable to attend and supply input concerning the upcoming evaluation of the Urban Law Institute.

I know you will understand.

Sincerely,

Julius

URBAN LAW INSTITUTE
Of Antioch School of Law

1624 Crescent Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 202/265-9500

To: Members, Client Advisory Council

From: Willie J. Hardy, Chairperson

Subject: Meeting of Council

Date: April 23, 1975

Lorraine - regret with this letter.

I have called for a meeting of the Client Advisory Council as follows:

Date: Wednesday, April 30, 1975

Time: 12 noon to 1:30 PM

Place: Board Room of the Meyer House, 1624 Crescent Place, NW

The primary reason for calling a meeting at this time is an upcoming evaluation of the Urban Law Institute by OEO (now Community Services Administration) - Office of Legal Services (our principal funding agency). The evaluation is slated to take place right away, and we need input from the clients council.

Other agenda items will include membership in the Council, the possibility of a regular meeting schedule, and the possibility of the council joining in a proposed contract with students for work in the clinic.

It should be an interesting meeting. I hope you will attend.

RECEIVED
APR 24 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

URBAN LAW INSTITUTE
of Antioch School of Law
1624 Crescent Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009

WASHINGTON
PM
23 APR
1975
D.C.

Hon. Julius Hobson
Council of the District of Columbia
The District Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

April 30, 1975

Honorable Willie J. Hardy
Chairperson
Client Advisory Council
Urban Law Institute of Antioch School of Law
1624 Crescent Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Willie:

The agenda for today's meeting of the Client Advisory Council included some very important and interesting items. I am sorry I was physically unable to attend and supply input concerning the upcoming evaluation of the Urban Law Institute.

I know you will understand.

Sincerely,

Julius

May 22, 1975

Mr. John Hellegers
Environmental Defense Fund
1525 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Hellegers:

Enclosed is a copy of a notice of public hearing on returnable beverage container legislation which is being held by the Committee on Transportation and Environmental Affairs. Either you or your organization may wish to testify before the Committee or submit a written statement. The hearings are scheduled for June 4 and 5, 1975 at 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., and 7:30 p.m.

The hearings concern a topic that is of vital importance to the whole issue of solid waste management and the environment, and I invite you to testify. If you wish to give testimony you should contact Ms. Gwen Bohlke at 638-2223 or 629-3806 before 5:30 p.m. on June 2, 1975.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
COUNCILMEMBER AT LARGE

Enclosure

May 26, 1975

Ms. Anne Marie Hanes
College Park Housing Authority
9014 Rhode Island Avenue
College Park Maryland 20740

Dear Ms. Hanes:

I am sorry that I was unable to attend your open house of April 27th. I appreciate your sending me a program explaining what the Senior Citizens Community at Attick Towers have been doing.

Thank you for taking the time to forward this material to me.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large

May 26, 1975

Ms. Anne Marie Hanes
College Park Housing Authority
9014 Rhode Island Avenue
College Park Maryland 20740

Dear Ms. Hanes:

I am sorry that I was unable to attend your open house of April 27th. I appreciate your sending me a program explaining what the Senior Citizens Community at Attick Towers have been doing.

Thank you for taking the time to forward this material to me.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large

May 26, 1975

Ms. Anne Marie Hanes
College Park Housing Authority
9014 Rhode Island Avenue
College Park Maryland 20740

Dear Ms. Hanes:

I am sorry that I was unable to attend your open house of April 27th. I appreciate your sending me a program explaining what the Senior Citizens Community at Attick Towers have been doing.

Thank you for taking the time to forward this material to me.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large

College Park Housing Authority

TELEPHONE: 345-3600 – 9014 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND 20740

May 5, 1975

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
District Building
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

So sorry you couldn't be with us Sunday, April 27th for our Open House. We missed you!

Here is a program which tells a little about what we are doing.

If you would like, why don't you give us a call so we can set up a time convenient for you to visit our senior community.

Sincerely,

Anne Marie Hanes

Anne Marie Hanes
Executive Director

THE COMMISSIONERS AND STAFF OF THE
COLLEGE PARK HOUSING AUTHORITY
AND RESIDENTS OF ATTICK TOWERS

WELCOME YOU

TO THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OPENING OF

A
T
T
I
C
K

A SENIOR CITIZENS COMMUNITY

9014 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

T
O
W
E
R
S

SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1975 - 2 P.M.

OPEN HOUSE COMMITTEE

MAYO ATTICK, HONORARY CHAIRMAN
ATTICK TOWERS SENIOR CITIZENS CLUB
BERWYN BAPTIST CHURCH,DEACONS FUND
COLLEGE PARK HOUSING AUTHORITY
COLLEGE PARK HOUSING AUTHORITY'S
SENIOR CENTER
FRANK ALTOBELLI
JEROME V. ANZULOVIC
ANATH J. BRIGHT
ROBERT BEALL, JR., FIRESIDE RESTURANT

REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE

CELIA GARCIA, PARTICIA BROWN, DEANE PELTIN
BERNEDETTE SAMPSON, TITA MOORE
THERESA BOEHN

****

SPECIAL THANKS

TO THE SENIOR CENTER'S ARTS & CRAFTS ATTENDEES FOR MAKING THE BEAUTIFUL CENTERPIECES.

****

PROGRAM PRINTED COMPLIMENT OF

COPY - KATE PRINTERS
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND

THE COLLEGE PARK HOUSING AUTHORITY HAS DEDICATED ITSELF TO PROVIDING SAFE, DECENT AND SANITARY HOUSING FOR SENIOR CITIZENS SINCE 1967. ATTICK TOWERS, NAMED IN HONOR OF THE FIRST CHAIRMAN, GEORGE ATTICK, OPENED IN APRIL OF 1972. OVER 140 SENIOR CITIZENS ARE MAKING THEIR HOMES HERE. IN ADDITION TO SOCIAL AND COUNSELLING SERVICES, THE HOUSING AUTHORITY'S SENIOR CENTER ATTEMPTS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF OUR SENIORS BY PROVIDING AND COORDINATING PROGRAMS IN THE FIELDS OF HEALTH, NUTRITION, EDUCATION, RECREATION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION. THESE SERVICES AND PROGRAMS ARE AVAILABLE TO ALL SENIORS THROUGHOUT THE CITY OF COLLEGE PARK AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

****

COLLEGE PARK HOUSING AUTHOIRTY

JEROME V. ANZULOVIC, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES K. LAPE, VICE CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS

FRANK ALTOBELLI, JAMES CLAIBORNE, EDWARD PHELAN

Anne Marie Hanes
Executive Director

Ruth Wolf
Program Coordinator

AN OPEN LETTER TO:

..COLLEGE PARK AMERICAN LEGION POST # 217
..COLLEGE PARK LIONS CLUB
..COLLEGE PARK BRANCH, PRINCE GEORGE'S
COUNTY MEMORIAL LIBRARY
..BERWYN BAPTIST CHURCH
..HOLY REDEEMER CATHOLIC CHURCH
..PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF
RECREATION OF M.N.C.P. & P.C.
..PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE
..PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY DIVISION OF
SERVICES AND PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING
..DR. EDWARD CAPLAN
..PAINT BRANCH GARDEN CLUB
..UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
..VISITING NURSES ASSOCIATION

OUR DEEPEST APPRECIATION TO ALL OF YOU FOR THE WILLINGLY PROVIDED EXPERTISE THAT HAS BEEN SO CRUCIAL TO THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES DEVELOPED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF OUR SENIORS.

MOST SINCERELY,

THE COLLEGE PARK HOUSING
AUTHORITY AND SENIOR CENTER



A COOPERATIVE COMMUNITY OF APARTMENTS AND TOWNHOUSES ON THE WATERFRONT AT WATER & P STREETS

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

June 10, 1975

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large
Council of the District of Columbia
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am very sorry that you were unable to attend the meeting of Harbour Square members and residents on May 12, 1975, but I do realize that the busy members of the Council cannot always get to all the meetings that they would like to.

The reason that Harbour Square people are appealing to the members of the Council of the District of Columbia is our feeling that the Redevelopment Land Agency has been more responsive to the desires of the developer of Waterside Mall (Bressler and Reiner) than to the wishes of the residents of the neighborhood.

We are interested in having our neighborhood be a viable area. For that to be so, the Waterside Mall must be a live area even in evenings and on weekends. The developer, through his actions, have shown that that is not his concern.

According to the Urban Renewal Plan for the Southwest Urban Renewal Area Project C the two towers at Waterside Mall were to be apartment buildings. But the developer has leased them to the Federal Government and they are occupied as offices by the Environmental Protection Agency. Last year the developer submitted a request for a plan change to legalize (post hoc) his use of the towers as office buildings. When the request was presented to the National Capital Planning Commission, that body said that the plan change would have to be approved by the Council of the District of Columbia, if it were to be approved.

The Plan, in addition, calls for the use of the first floor of Waterside Mall as commercial and professional and governmental uses that would serve the neighboring area. The developer has leased part of that area to the U.S. Postal Service, not for use as a postal facility to serve the neighborhood, but as offices from which the Postal Service conducts a mail-order business.

We would appreciate any help you can give us in improving the quality of life in our neighborhood.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth E. Myer

Ruth E. Myer, President
Harbour Square Owners, Inc.

REM:lc

500 N STREET, S.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024 • TELEPHONE: 554-4336

HARBOUR SQUARE
500 N ST., S.W., WASH., D. C. 20024

WASHINGTON PM 11 JUN 1975

SUPPORT NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION WEEK

UNITED STATES 10¢

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large
Council of the District of Columbia
Washington, DC 20004

BACKGROUND STATEMENT ON THE ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS ACT OF 1975

I am presenting a bill entitled "The Architectural Barriers Act of 1975" to be introduced before the Council at the next legislative session on Tuesday, July 22, 1975.

Close to 15% of all Americans have some form of permanent physical disability. In the District of Columbia alone there are over 50,000 citizens with physical handicaps and between 75,000 and 100,000 people who are over 65. These people make valuable contributions to life in the District and play a significant role in the city's economy. However handicapped and elderly citizens are often effectively precluded from the ordinary endeavors of education, employment and recreation because most public buildings and facilities in the District fail to provide proper access and use. In short architectural barriers hinder those who are physically disabled, the aged, women who are pregnant and parents with strollers from becoming involved in the activities of daily living.

The Architectural Barriers Act of 1975 begins to address the problem of accessibility. The bill requires that all public buildings and facilities, constructed or substantially remodeled after its enactment, be designed and built so to insure accessibility and use by those with physical limitations. Buildings and facilities which would be effected by this bill include public and private schools, theaters, movie houses, museums, churches, banks, office buildings, retail and service stations public convenience stations and toilets, hotels and motels, medical facilities, apartment buildings and complexes, parking facilities and transportation passenger terminals and all buildings and facilities built with public funds. If enacted the provisions of this act would be incorporated into the District of Columbia Building Code.

The essential elements of this bill require that:

1. Apartment buildings, hotels and motels have at least one unit for every 15 units specially designed for use by handicapped persons and that these units be proportionately distributed throughout the full range of size, quality and price of the various units in the complex.

2. Public walks be uninterrupted by steps, abrupt gradient changes or other obstructions and be wide enough to allow two wheelchairs to pass simultaneously. Where walks intersect streets, driveways

or parking lots, they shall blend to a common level by means of a curb cut whose surface texture shall be distinct from that of the sidewalk to minimize hazards to the blind.

3. Parking lots be located as close as possible to the building which it serves with a minimum of two parking spaces for every 50 spaces reserved for the physically handicapped. The width of the individual parking spaces for the handicapped would be 13 feet.

4. At least one primary entrance to a building or facility be accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped through properly graded walks or ramps meeting rigid specifications.

5. Doors be minimum of 32 inches wide and openable by a single effort of not more than 5 pounds of pressure.

6. Interior corridors be a minimum of 60 inches wide to accomodate the passage of two wheel chairs.

7. Toilet rooms have at least one facility designed to accomodate a handicapped person with adequate floor space to maneuver a wheelchair.

8. Water fountains be usable by the handicapped and children and have upfront spouts and controls to facilitate their use.

9. Elevators be required in all multi story buildings. The elevator cab would be minimum of 30 square feet and have a minimum door opening of 32 inches. The control switches would have raised letters or numbers and be no more than four feet above the floor.

10. Control switches and outlets be located consistantly throughout a building. Raised letters or numbers would be used to identify doors leading to public facilities and emergency areas.

11. At least one public phone in every "bank" of telephones be no more than 48 inches above the floor, and be equipped for those with hearing and sight disabilities.

12. Public assembly facilities such as movie houses and theaters provide a minimum of 3 positions for persons confined to wheelchairs for every 50 viewing positions. Public assembly facilities would also provide facilities or devices to enable persons with hearing impairments to participate fully in the activities held there.

Passage of the Architectural Barriers Act of 1975 would be an important first step in making all public buildings and facilities accessible to all citizens and enable those with physical limitations to participate fully in the activities of daily living in the Nation's Capital.

July 2, 1975

Ms. Oceola S. Hall
3011 20th Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20018

Dear Oceola:

Enclosed are Julius Hobson awards for each of the young people who sang so beautifully for my reception in April. Please express my sincere appreciation to each of them for taking the time to come and perform for my guests.

You know that Tina and I both thank you for all of your help.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure

MEMORANDUM May 7, 1975

TO: OFFICE OF COUNCILMAN AT LARGE JULIUS W. HOBSON, SR.

FROM: Oceola S. Hall O.S. Hall

SUBJECT: Names of Choir Participants at the Julius/Tina Hobson Celebration

Lorraine, I am sorry for the delay in getting these names to you. However, I am working single handed here at work and it sure does make it difficult to even get the things done that I get paid to do.

Following is a listing of names that participated in the Celebration:

1. James Meredith (Pianist)
2. Barbara Meredith (Directress)
3. LaTonnia Linzy
4. Mildred Linzy
5. Timothy Linzy
6. Patricia Allen
7. Vanessa Allen
8. Deborah Allen
9. Renee Allen
10. Theresa Allen
11. Antionette Allen
12. Quinton McCrimmon
13. Daniel McCrimmon
14. Geanie Gorham
15. Wanda Gorham
16. Monica Gorham
17. Jerry Benton
18. Terry Benton
19. Raymond Benton
20. Karen Street
21. Kathy Jones
22. Anthonette Locke
23. Lorenzo Jones
24. Avary Johnson
25. Marcus Wendell Hall
26. Angela Renee Hall
27. Geneese Annette Hall
28. Geraldine Sutton
29. Jerita Knight
30. Helen Summers
31. Larry McNeil
32. Jessie Davis
33. Rose Locke
34. Dorothy Jones
35. Alice McCrimmon
36. Fara Meredith

3011-20th Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20018

WASHINGTON, DC
MAY 9
PM
1975
200

ALWAYS
USE ZIP
CODE



Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember at Large
COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington, D. C. 20004

For: PUBLIC HEARING ON THE STATUS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION and the ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To: Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs. } Councilman Julius W. Hobson

From: Charlotte M. Corbin 4115 Anacostia Avenue, N.E., 20019

Thank you for the opportunity to express some opinions I have held for sometime regarding the Education System in the District of Columbia.

I believe that persons who serve in public positions should have basic qualifications for filling the position efficiently.

The Board of Education

I, and all with whom I have talked, believe that the Board of Education should be elected.
I believe further that certain basic qualifications should be set up for candidates for the election. One or two courses in Education and a general knowledge of administration would render him capable of understanding matters of educational discipline which he/she will be call upon to consider in the interest of the pupils and their educational environment. For the Board should be able to view with understanding the problems of the educational program in order to approve and adopt the policies for operating the school system.

As for accountibility, or communication with the COUNCIL, this autonomous Board of Education should be required to submit a comprehensive budget for the school year and at the end of the period the Board should submit a comprehensive account of expenditures showing compliance with the authorized budget along with suggestions for change or growth if any.

I believe that the Superintendent should be selected by the Board of Education. For, if they examine the candidate in detail and approve his/her qualifications of education, philosophy, and moral character, they should be able to cooperate fully while both move together toward the education of the children of the District of Columbia.

For qualifications, the Superintendent should have had training and experience in classroom teaching, should have a degree/degrees in shool administration plus a course or two in public administration, and should have experience in administration beyond the principalship of a school.

Time will tell whether the decentralization of the administration of the schools system is better than the subject matter supervisors who could and did train and encourage the teachers in their classroom work. This matter should be checked closely for a period of time and evaluated in terms of pupil progress.

Respectfully submitted.

C.M.C.,
July 3, 1975

FROM THE DESK OF
Julius W. Hobson, Sr.

July 8, 1975

Please find enclosed a check for $56.44.

Thank you,

Julius W. Hobson

JULIUS W. HOBSON

JULIUS W. HOBSON No. 540

7-7 19 75 15-55

Pay to the order of ANN'S LIQUOR STORE $ 56.47

Fifty Six & 47/100 Dollars

AMERICAN SECURITY
AND TRUST COMPANY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013

Memo

Julius W. Hobson

⑆054000551⑆ 04-306 50 477⑈

Harry's Liquor Store

"THE LIQUOR LOCKER FOR THE ARMED FORCES SINCE 1934"

THE TOWN CENTER
4th & M Streets, S. W.
Washington 24, D. C.

LICENSE NUMBER A-2634
MEtropolitan 8-5080

Sold By _____ Date _____ 19_____

Name Mr. Julius Hobson Sr.

Address Council of the District of Columbia

City _____ State _____

QUAN	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	AMOUNT
4/2/75	#53325 Liquor		135 22
4/2/75	#53330 "		90 14
	Less Returns		- 76 78
			102 99
4/2/75	# 23302 Cheese		- 27 36
	Less Returns		
			224 21
	Paid ck #30		167 77
	Balance Due		56 44

Harry's Liquor Store 53325

"THE LIQUOR LOCKER FOR THE ARMED FORCES SINCE 1934"

THE TOWN CENTER
4th & M Streets, S. W.
Washington 24, D. C.

MEtropolitan 8-5080

4/2 1975

Sold To Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Sr.

Address Council of the District of Columbia
5th Floor District Bldg. Pennsylvania Ave.

QTY.	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	AMOUNT
18	1/1	Franzia Chap		30 00
36	1/1	Lingen Ale		15 00
9	1/1	Harry's Brandy		37 71
36	1/2	Old Mr. Boston Gin		41 85
		Credit		127 56
39	Qt.	Gal - 1950		1 66
3	1/1	Franzia Chap. 500		
2	1 1/2	I.S.C. Sabroso 1860		
2	1/1	H Brandy 2933		
		7243		

Hobson

July 1, 1975

Sims Flower Shop
633 North Second Street
Birmingham, Alabama 35204

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a check in payment of the statement for flowers ordered for Mrs. Irma G. Reynolds, on February 23, 1975 by Ms. Mamie Foster.

Thank you for your fine service.

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure

6-16-75

Hello

Sorry for this delay

the roses were beautiful.

She was so sweet and

happy— God Bless You for

the act of love and kindness,

Hope You are feeling fine

Mamie Foster

Lorraine – Julius will
want to make out
a check for these
roses for his mother

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To All City Councilmembers

From Julius W. Hobson J.H.

Date July 18, 1975

Subject Introduction of Architectural Barrier's Act of 1975

Attached is a copy of the Architectural Barrier's Act of 1975 and a background statement. I plan to introduce this bill before the City Council on Tuesday, July 22, 1975. If you wish to cosponsor please contact my Executive Assistant, Mr. Sandy Brown.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Interested Organizations

From Julius W. Hobson, Councilmember at Large J.W.H.

Date August 18, 1975

Subject Status of current beverage container legislation before the Council of the District of Columbia

Currently there are two bills dealing with returnable beverage containers pending before the City Council. Bill 1-16, the Beverage Container Act of 1975 introduced by Polly Shackleton, and Bill 1-43, the Returnable Beverage Container Act of 1975 introduced by Julius Hobson, were both referred to the Committee on Transportation and Environmental Affairs for action. Hearings were held on June 4 and 5, 1975.

Both pieces of legislation would require a minimum deposit to be paid on all beverage containers sold in Washington, D.C. and thus bring about the implementation of an all returnable system for the District. However, there are a number of differences between the two bills: The Hobson bill calls for a minimum refund of 10 cents, ban on all one-way plastic containers and "pop top" cans, $1,000 fine for each instance of non-compliance, and immediate implementation within the District independent of enactment of similar legislation in the surrounding metropolitan jurisdictions. The Shackleton bill provides for a minimum refund of 5 cents, ban on all "pop top" cans, $50 fine for each instance of non-compliance and implementation within the District dependent on enactment of similar legislation by surrounding jurisdictions in the metropolitan area.

Both bills will be considered in a public meeting by the Transportation and Environmental Affairs Committee in mid September. You can learn the date of this meeting by calling 638-2223, Ext. 72 after September 3rd. A single composite version of the two bills will be voted out of Committee and presented to the full Council for its consideration. I anticipate a first reading on the bill in early October, at which time the bill can still be amended from the floor. If passed in the first reading, the legislation will come before the Council again for a final vote two weeks later. Upon passage by the City Council the bill will go to the Mayor for his signature.

Unrelated Organizations

September and October will be the critical months in the legislative process of the bottle bill. Efforts should be concentrated on pursuading Councilmembers to give favorable consideration to deposit legislation during this period. It is essential that Congress approve such legislation prior to the bicentennial year making the District another model for the nation. Your help could be crucial in getting this legislation passed.

For your information, I am enclosing a list of the City Council members and the House and Senate District Committee members.

Enclosures

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To All Staff

From Julius W. Hobson

Date July 29, 1975

Subject

During the month of August we will have a chance to catch up and prepare for the intensive fall months when much of the legislation already submitted will be heard and voted on by the Council. Because of our experience already we will want to be prepared by planning ahead for our legislative opportunities.

Our office has not looked at legislation as a public relations necessity. Rather we have tried to develop substantive issues which we will want to pursue on a weekly basis until such legislation is modified, turned down or passed. Currently we are working on resource recovery legislation, the returnable bottle bill, the handicapped bill, legislation to limit police surveillance and legislation involving Committee responsibilities.

By September 1, I would like to have a preliminary draft of a bill on the police surveillance issue and legislation to recommend guidelines and parameters for the development of a resource recovery system. These issues will require some research--particularly on how other cities of equal size have handled such problems through legislative action.

In the education area, by September 1, I would like to have a preliminary draft of a bill on unit budgeting in the school system. The hearings indicated that the school system (and public) wishes decentralization and greater atonomy in the budget area. Our legislation should describe the boundaries and guidelines through which such authority may be transferred to the school officials. It would be important to get the major educational associations interested in this issue. August is a good month and a quiet month to work on this project. We should also check with the League of Cities and the Council of Mayors to see what similar legislations exists in other cities of the same size.

The development of this legislation is a priority because no effective equalization can be done until we know the amount of money spent by each school. In this case--as well as in others- -if you can find summer interns looking for good experiences, either part time or full time, they could be of considerable help to you.

The other issue in education which I would like to look at is the possibility of eliminating tenure for administrative staff in the school district. I understand New York City has such legislation which provides for (number of years) contracts for administrators but at the end of that period they revert to teaching if their contract is not reinstated. The Civil Service Commission developed a program to provide a contract system for super grades rather than tenure also. The first thing to do would be to get a copy of the New York City legislation and then check base with the Civil Service Commission to see what their program involved.

Developing and submitting legislation is an educational process for the entire community and we should be continuously alert to the possibility of identifying significant issues and researching the necessary legislation. The Statehood party might wish to suggest and recommend some legislative opportunities which would impact on minorities or other issues. Jot down ideas you have collected and I will review each week.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To All Staff

From Julius W. Hobson

Date July 29, 1975

Subject

During the month of August we will have a chance to catch up and prepare for the intensive fall months when much of the legislation already submitted will be heard and voted on by the Council. Because of our experience already we will want to be prepared by planning ahead for our legislative opportunities.

Our office has not looked at legislation as a public relations necessity. Rather we have tried to develop substantive issues which we will want to pursue on a weekly basis until such legislation is modified, turned down or passed. Currently we are working on resource recovery legislation, the returnable bottle bill, the handicapped bill, legislation to limit police surveillance and legislation involving Committee responsibilities.

By September 1, I would like to have a preliminary draft of a bill on the police surveillance issue and legislation to recommend guidelines and parameters for the development of a resource recovery system. These issues will require some research--particularly on how other cities of equal size have handled such problems through legislative action.

In the education area, by September 1, I would like to have a preliminary draft of a bill on unit budgeting in the school system. The hearings indicated that the school system (and public) wishes decentralization and greater atonomy in the budget area. Our legislation should describe the boundaries and guidelines through which such authority may be transferred to the school officials. It would be important to get the major educational associations interested in this issue. August is a good month and a quiet month to work on this project. We should also check with the League of Cities and the Council of Mayors to see what similar legislations exists in other cities of the same size.

The development of this legislation is a priority because no effective equalization can be done until we know the amount of money spent by each school. In this case--as well as in others- -if you can find summer interns looking for good experiences, either part time or full time, they could be of considerable help to you.

The other issue in education which I would like to look at is the possibility of eliminating tenure for administrative staff in the school district. I understand New York City has such legislation which provides for (number of years) contracts for administrators but at the end of that period they revert to teaching if their contract is not reinstated. The Civil Service Commission developed a program to provide a contract system for super grades rather than tenure also. The first thing to do would be to get a copy of the New York City legislation and then check base with the Civil Service Commission to see what their program involved.

Developing and submitting legislation is an educational process for the entire community and we should be continuously alert to the possibility of identifying significant issues and researching the necessary legislation. The Statehood party might wish to suggest and recommend some legislative opportunities which would impact on minorities or other issues. Jot down ideas you have collected and I will review each week.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To All Staff

From Julius W. Hobson

Date July 29, 1975

Subject

During the month of August we will have a chance to catch up and prepare for the intensive fall months when much of the legislation already submitted will be heard and voted on by the Council. Because of our experience already we will want to be prepared by planning ahead for our legislative opportunities.

Our office has not looked at legislation as a public relations necessity. Rather we have tried to develop substantive issues which we will want to pursue on a weekly basis until such legislation is modified, turned down or passed. Currently we are working on resource recovery legislation, the returnable bottle bill, the handicapped bill, legislation to limit police surveillance and legislation involving Committee responsibilities.

By September 1, I would like to have a preliminary draft of a bill on the police surveillance issue and legislation to recommend guidelines and parameters for the development of a resource recovery system. These issues will require some research--particularly on how other cities of equal size have handled such problems through legislative action.

In the education area, by September 1, I would like to have a preliminary draft of a bill on unit budgeting in the school system. The hearings indicated that the school system (and public) wishes decentralization and greater autonomy in the budget area. Our legislation should describe the boundaries and guidelines through which such authority may be transferred to the school officials. It would be important to get the major educational associations interested in this issue. August is a good month and a quiet month to work on this project. We should also check with the League of Cities and the Council of Mayors to see what similar legislations exists in other cities of the same size.

The development of this legislation is a priority because no effective equalization can be done until we know the amount of money spent by each school. In this case--as well as in others- -if you can find summer interns looking for good experiences, either part time or full time, they could be of considerable help to you.

The other issue in education which I would like to look at is the possibility of eliminating tenure for administrative staff in the school district. I understand New York City has such legislation which provides for (number of years) contracts for administrators but at the end of that period they revert to teaching if their contract is not reinstated. The Civil Service Commission developed a program to provide a contract system for super grades rather than tenure also. The first thing to do would be to get a copy of the New York City legislation and then check base with the Civil Service Commission to see what their program involved.

Developing and submitting legislation is an educational process for the entire community and we should be continuously alert to the possibility of identifying significant issues and researching the necessary legislation. The Statehood party might wish to suggest and recommend some legislative opportunities which would impact on minorities or other issues. Jot down ideas you have collected and I will review each week.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To All Staff

From Julius W. Hobson

Date July 29, 1975

Subject

During the month of August we will have a chance to catch up and prepare for the intensive fall months when much of the legislation already submitted will be heard and voted on by the Council. Because of our experience already we will want to be prepared by planning ahead for our legislative opportunities.

Our office has not looked at legislation as a public relations necessity. Rather we have tried to develop substantive issues which we will want to pursue on a weekly basis until such legislation is modified, turned down or passed. Currently we are working on resource recovery legislation, the returnable bottle bill, the handicapped bill, legislation to limit police surveillance and legislation involving Committee responsibilities.

By September 1, I would like to have a preliminary draft of a bill on the police surveillance issue and legislation to recommend guidelines and parameters for the development of a resource recovery system. These issues will require some research--particularly on how other cities of equal size have handled such problems through legislative action.

In the education area, by September 1, I would like to have a preliminary draft of a bill on unit budgeting in the school system. The hearings indicated that the school system (and public) wishes decentralization and greater atonomy in the budget area. Our legislation should describe the boundaries and guidelines through which such authority may be transferred to the school officials. It would be important to get the major educational associations interested in this issue. August is a good month and a quiet month to work on this project. We should also check with the League of Cities and the Council of Mayors to see what similar legislations exists in other cities of the same size.

The development of this legislation is a priority because no effective equalization can be done until we know the amount of money spent by each school. In this case--as well as in others--if you can find summer interns looking for good experiences, either part time or full time, they could be of considerable help to you.

The other issue in education which I would like to look at is the possibility of eliminating tenure for administrative staff in the school district. I understand New York City has such legislation which provides for (number of years) contracts for administrators but at the end of that period they revert to teaching if their contract is not reinstated. The Civil Service Commission developed a program to provide a contract system for super grades rather than tenure also. The first thing to do would be to get a copy of the New York City legislation and then check base with the Civil Service Commission to see what their program involved.

Developing and submitting legislation is an educational process for the entire community and we should be continuously alert to the possibility of identifying significant issues and researching the necessary legislation. The Statehood party might wish to suggest and recommend some legislative opportunities which would impact on minorities or other issues. Jot down ideas you have collected and I will review each week.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To All Staff

From Julius W. Hobson

Date July 29, 1975

Subject

During the month of August we will have a chance to catch up and prepare for the intensive fall months when much of the legislation already submitted will be heard and voted on by the Council. Because of our experience already we will want to be prepared by planning ahead for our legislative opportunities.

Our office has not looked at legislation as a public relations necessity. Rather we have tried to develop substantive issues which we will want to pursue on a weekly basis until such legislation is modified, turned down or passed. Currently we are working on resource recovery legislation, the returnable bottle bill, the handicapped bill, legislation to limit police surveillance and legislation involving Committee responsibilities.

By September 1, I would like to have a preliminary draft of a bill on the police surveillance issue and legislation to recommend guidelines and parameters for the development of a resource recovery system. These issues will require some research--particularly on how other cities of equal size have handled such problems through legislative action.

In the education area, by September 1, I would like to have a preliminary draft of a bill on unit budgeting in the school system. The hearings indicated that the school system (and public) wishes decentralization and greater atonomy in the budget area. Our legislation should describe the boundaries and guidelines through which such authority may be transferred to the school officials. It would be important to get the major educational associations interested in this issue. August is a good month and a quiet month to work on this project. We should also check with the League of Cities and the Council of Mayors to see what similar legislations exists in other cities of the same size.

The development of this legislation is a priority because no effective equalization can be done until we know the amount of money spent by each school. In this case--as well as in others- -if you can find summer interns looking for good experiences, either part time or full time, they could be of considerable help to you.

The other issue in education which I would like to look at is the possibility of eliminating tenure for administrative staff in the school district. I understand New York City has such legislation which provides for (number of years) contracts for administrators but at the end of that period they revert to teaching if their contract is not reinstated. The Civil Service Commission developed a program to provide a contract system for super grades rather than tenure also. The first thing to do would be to get a copy of the New York City legislation and then check base with the Civil Service Commission to see what their program involved.

Developing and submitting legislation is an educational process for the entire community and we should be continuously alert to the possibility of identifying significant issues and researching the necessary legislation. The Statehood party might wish to suggest and recommend some legislative opportunities which would impact on minorities or other issues. Jot down ideas you have collected and I will review each week.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To All Staff

From Julius W. Hobson

Date July 29, 1975

Subject

During the month of August we will have a chance to catch up and prepare for the intensive fall months when much of the legislation already submitted will be heard and voted on by the Council. Because of our experience already we will want to be prepared by planning ahead for our legislative opportunities.

Our office has not looked at legislation as a public relations necessity. Rather we have tried to develop substantive issues which we will want to pursue on a weekly basis until such legislation is modified, turned down or passed. Currently we are working on resource recovery legislation, the returnable bottle bill, the handicapped bill, legislation to limit police surveillance and legislation involving Committee responsibilities.

By September 1, I would like to have a preliminary draft of a bill on the police surveillance issue and legislation to recommend guidelines and parameters for the development of a resource recovery system. These issues will require some research--particularly on how other cities of equal size have handled such problems through legislative action.

In the education area, by September 1, I would like to have a preliminary draft of a bill on unit budgeting in the school system. The hearings indicated that the school system (and public) wishes decentralization and greater atonomy in the budget area. Our legislation should describe the boundaries and guidelines through which such authority may be transferred to the school officials. It would be important to get the major educational associations interested in this issue. August is a good month and a quiet month to work on this project. We should also check with the League of Cities and the Council of Mayors to see what similar legislations exists in other cities of the same size.

The development of this legislation is a priority because no effective equalization can be done until we know the amount of money spent by each school. In this case--as well as in others- -if you can find summer interns looking for good experiences, either part time or full time, they could be of considerable help to you.

The other issue in education which I would like to look at is the possibility of eliminating tenure for administrative staff in the school district. I understand New York City has such legislation which provides for (number of years) contracts for administrators but at the end of that period they revert to teaching if their contract is not reinstated. The Civil Service Commission developed a program to provide a contract system for super grades rather than tenure also. The first thing to do would be to get a copy of the New York City legislation and then check base with the Civil Service Commission to see what their program involved.

Developing and submitting legislation is an educational process for the entire community and we should be continuously alert to the possibility of identifying significant issues and researching the necessary legislation. The Statehood party might wish to suggest and recommend some legislative opportunities which would impact on minorities or other issues. Jot down ideas you have collected and I will review each week.

Councilmember Willie Hardy, Chairperson Public Safety Committee

Julius W. Hobson

July 22, 1975

Hearings on Police Surveillance

Attached is an article that appeared in the WASHINGTON POST on February 15, 1975 concerning the surveillance activities of Dorie and Jim Binsted. Tina Hobson would like to provide additional information on these activities during the hearings in the period immediately after the Binsted's give testimony.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Members of the Committee on Public Safety

From Julius W. Hobson JH

Date July 30, 1975

Subject Legislative Guidelines for Police Surveillance

Attached are Police Surveillance Guidelines for the cities of New York and Los Angeles which may be useful in the drafting of similar guidelines for the Metropolitan Police Department.

July 30, 1975

Mr. Daggett H. Howard
Howard, Poe and Bastian
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Howard:

Thank you for your letter of July 11, 1975 expressing your support for post card voter registration in the District.

You will be pleased to know that Bill No. 1-69, the Voter Registration Act of 1975, was passed unanimously on first reading by the City Council on July 29, 1975. The bill will come up for a final vote in early September. I do not anticipate any problems with its final passage.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-at-Large

HOWARD, POE & BASTIAN

DAGGETT H. HOWARD
L. HARVEY POE, JR.
JAMES H. BASTIAN
A. ERIC ROSEN

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 298-8333
CABLE ADDRESS "POWARD"

July 11, 1975

Mr. Julius Hobson
District Building
14th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

In the cause of good, democratic citizenship, and the maximum participation and involvement in our City's affairs which is so vitally necessary if we are to make our City what we all want it to be, I strongly endorse the proposed amendment to the voter registration laws of the District requiring that voter registration forms be mailed to each resident of voting age in the District, and not merely made available to be picked up at selected locations.

We all know that, if voter registration is desired, the best way to get it is to make the registration process simple and convenient. It is crucially important to make "Home Rule" work, and the best citizen is an involved citizen. Please vote for, and fight for, adoption of this amendment, which can make such a significant contribution to the processes of democratic government at such relatively low cost.

Sincerely yours,

Daggett H. Howard

Daggett H. Howard

jeh HPa

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

SAMPLE

August 18, 1975

Dear

The last part of August, while the D.C. City Council is in recess, is a good time to reflect on how much or how little we have accomplished under the first seven months of home rule. Having been elected for four years as an at-large Councilmember, I feel a particular responsibility to focus on those issues which have long range implications and which may even extend beyond borders of the District.

The enclosed summary lists where we have been and indicates the direction of our future efforts in your behalf. To insure that these priorities represent the best thinking of all of us, I am enclosing a questionnaire which I hope you will take the time to complete and return to me. Your ideas will enable me to plan where I can best apply my energies as the City Council begins work on pending legislation in the fall. We also need and encourage volunteer help in developing and supporting legislative programs. If you know of someone with time and interest to devote to city problems please let me know.

I will also be reserving time to visit with friends and constituents between 10:00 A.M. and 12 Noon on Friday mornings. If you have problems or legislative items you wish to bring to my attention, please call either my Administrative Assistant Mrs. Lorraine McCottry, or my Executive Assistant Mr. Sandy Brown at 638-2223.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Enclosures

RECORD OF COUNCIL ACTIVITY JANUARY 1, 1975-JULY 31, 1975

JULIUS W. HOBSON

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED BY COUNCILMEMBER HOBSON

Resolution 1-16, Resolution to Endorse the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. (February 4, 1975)

Bill 1-43, the Returnable Beverage Container Act of 1975. (March 18, 1975)

Amendment to the Budget Act. (April 15, 1975) Requested the Transportation and Environmental Affairs Committee to recommend a 90 day delay before expending any money on the proposed resource recovery facility. Interaction with the Committee resulted in an amendment to the Budget Act requiring the Mayor to delay expending any funds on this project for 90 days in order to enable the District to examine other more cost effective resource recovery systems.

Bill 1-167, Architectural Barriers Act of 1975. (July 22, 1975) The bill would require that all newly constructed buildings, or ones which are being substantially remodeled, be designed to eliminate architectural impediments to the physically handicapped and the aged. The bill was cosponsored by Councilmembers Polly Shackleton, Willie Hardy, David Clarke, Marion Barry, James Coates, Sterling Tucker, Nadine Winter, Arrington Dixon and William Spaulding.

Bill 1-168, the District of Columbia Boxing and Wrestling Commission Act Amendment Act: The Bill would repeal Section 7(b) (2) of the D.C. Boxing and Wrestling Commission Act which allows out-of-state undertakers to obtain their license without taking the examination and eliminates the need for a reciprocity agreement with other states. The section as it stood would allow a non resident undertaker to be licensed without an examination--with no agreement that other states treat District residents in the same way.

LEGISLATION CURRENTLY UNDER STUDY

A bill regulating D.C. Police investigation of non criminal activity.

Bills relating to public education in the District. Particularly in the area of equalization of expenditures for the D.C. schools and local school budgeting.

Legislation directing the city to develop a comprehensive resource recovery facility.

CO-SPONSORSHIP OF BILLS OR RESOLUTIONS

Bill 1-15, The Commissions, Boards, and Committees Act of 1975. (February 4, 1975)

Bill 1-24, Bill regarding Gun Control Regulation Revisions of 1975. (February 11, 1975)

Bill 1-36, Anti Sex Discriminatory Language Act of 1975. (March 11, 1975)

Bill 1-64, District of Columbia No-Fault Motor Vehicle Insurance Act. (April 8, 1975)

Bill 1-153, Bill to prevent the administration of lie-detector tests to employees and prospective employees.

Resolution 1-14, Resolution to Honor Dennis Banks and James Taylor.

Resolution 1-83, Resolution to Approve an Application for the D.C. Share of the Fiscal Year 1975 Section 5 Urban Mass Transportation Act funds for Metrobus.

OTHER ACTIONS

Police Surveillance: Hobson's press conference of March 29 opposing any budget allocations for police intelligence activities and his letters of February 18 and April 11 to the Mayor challenging the Police Chief's report and requesting additional information on intelligence activities of the D.C. Police Department as well as his written analysis of the Mayor's responses have brought pressure to bear on the Council to hold investigative hearings on the Police Department's non criminal intelligence activities on July 24 and 25.

In cooperation with the ACLU and citizen's groups, Hobson is in the process of carefully preparing a bill to establish standards of conduct for the police--and has contacted New York and Los Angeles for information on their recent efforts in developing such guidelines.

Resource Recovery: Hobson's questioning of the feasibility of the Mayor's proposed $9.6 million resource recovery facility as a capital budget item for Fiscal Year 1976 and his interaction with the Transportation and Environmental Affairs Committee resulted in a compromise where the Committee recommended to the Council that there be a 90 day delay in expending any money for the project in order to explore better methods of resource recovery.

He has personally contacted several federal agencies to develop information on this complex issue. Thus far the responses from the Federal Energy Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency have proved that the proposed resource recovery facility is not the most cost effective for the District. In fact EPA's analysis of the project indicates that it does not focus on energy recovery, nor does it take into consideration the full impact of beverage container legislation. In addition studies show that the capital costs of the proposed project may have been underestimated by as much as 50% and that the operating costs would be significantly higher than originally estimated. His concern in this regard has saved the taxpayers nearly $10 million on an outdated and ineffective resource recovery system.

Architectural accessibility for the physically handicapped at the District Building: It is extremely important for the more than 50,000 handicapped people living in the District to have access to the District Building either to speak to City Council members or other city officials and solve problems related to their needs. At this time it is virtually impossible for handicapped persons to enter the building because of the architectural design. Hobson has urged the City Council to authorize the construction of a permanent concrete ramp, railing and automatic doors for the physically handicapped at the 13½ Street entrance of the District Building to make the building accessible to all citizens.

Architectural Barrier's Act of 1975: Hobson has worked with several handicapped organizations such as the President's Committee on the Handicapped, the D.C. Rehabilitation Association, the D.C. Chapter of the National Association for the Physically Handicapped in preparing this legislation for introduction. A press conference was held on Monday morning July 21.

School Board Issue: Hobson has been the only Council member to consistently insist that the Council not interfere with the Board of Education on the Sizemore issue. He was the only councilmember to oppose the Council's action of May 6, 1975 urging that the school board take no action on the dismissal of Barbara Sizemore for 60 days.

Returnable Beverage Container Legislation: Hobson has been a prime advocate for passage of deposit legislation on beverage containers. He participated fully in the hearings on this issue and maintains continuous contact with numerous citizen and environmental groups.

PRESS CONFERENCES

March 29, 1975	Opposing any budget allocations for police intelligence activities.
April 7, 1975	Questioning the cost effectiveness of the proposed resource recovery facility.
May 7, 1975	Opposing the Council's vote urging that the school board take no action on the dismissal of Barbara Sizemore for 60 days.
July 21, 1975	Announcing the introduction of the Architectural Barriers Act of 1975

EDUCATION, RECREATION AND YOUTH AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Bills referred to Committee for study/action

(1) Bill 1-48 Child Labor Law - Introduced 3-18-75.

(2) Bill 1-49 Cadet Corps Termination Act - Introduced adopted 5-13-75, Act 1-20. Awaiting Congressional 30 day hold-over to become law.

(3) Bill 1-50 TSA Advance Emergency Leave - Introduced 3-18-75.

(3) Bill 1-50 TSA Advance Emergency Leave - Introduced 3-18-75.

(4) Bill 1-51 Teacher Sabbatical Leave - Introduced 3-18-75

(5) Bill 1-53 Authorize Acceptance of Voluntary Services- Introduced 3-18-75

(6) Bill 1-54 Jr. College Accreditation Act - Introduced 3-18-75. adopted 5-13-75, Act 21, Awaiting Congressional 30 day hold-over to become law.

(7) Bill 1-110 Elected Superintendent of Schools - Introduced 6-3-75. The Committee will present a report after hearings on July 2 and 3, 1975.

Bills 1-48, 1-50 and 1-53 have been studied by Committee staff. A written request has been made to Judy Rogers for Executive comment. Bill 1-48 will need extensive investigation and probably public hearings. Consideration being given to expand the effect of Bill 1-53 to include other agencies to accept free and voluntary services, e.g., libraries, hospitals; discussion with the Committee on Human Resources is being pursued.

Resolutions referred to Committee for study/action

P.R. 1-42 Teacher Salary Classification - Introduced 4-1-75; adopted 4-22-75, Resolution 1-64.

Hearing held or planned by Committee:

1. Hearings were held on the FY 1976 Budget to review the requests of the agencies under the purview of the Committee; these hearings were on March 22, and 27, 1975 Budget reports were filed with the Committee on the Budget on April 2 and 3, 1975.

2. Hearings were scheduled on Equalization (Wright Decree) and Comparability Requirements of ESEA, Title I on April 16 and 17, 1975 but were postponed in deference to a request from the Board of Education. The Committees on Educational Programs and Federal Grants of the Board of Education held hearings on this topic on June 7, 1975; we expect a report and recommendation from the Board of Education. We anticipate holding hearings of a substantive nature in the Fall of 1975.

3. Hearings directed by Act 1-13, Rational Administration of the Public Schools Act, on the status of the Board of Education and the organization and administration of the public schools in the District of Columbia were held on July 2 and 3, 1975. This bill within the ninety days that the act is in force, since it was enacted as emergency legislation on May 6, 1975. A report on the hearings was presented to the Council on July 22, 1975.

4. Hearings will be scheduled on Bill 1-48 at some time after the August recess. Hearings may be necessary in the consideration of Bill 1-53 and 1-110 referred to above.

5. Hearings are being planned on the coordination of activities by agencies e.g. school security and safety (now carried out by D.C. Public Schools, Recreation Dept., and OYOS)., recreation programs and facilities (Recreation Dept., OYOS and D.C. Schools), and coordination of capital construction projects to eliminate overlap or lack of proper facilities.

6. Hearings are being considered concerning possible Committee and Council approval of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, prepared for the Recreation Dept.; this plan was funded through a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Grant and currently under review by both the Recreation Dept. and B.O.R.

7. Hearings are being considered for the enactment of legislation (now being drafted by Hobson) authorizing decentralized budget allocation (local school or "unit" budgeting) for the public schools.

8. The Committee requested in its FY 1976 budget reports, a series of reports from OYOS relating to operational aspects of its grant and regular-funded programs and coordination of such programs with other governmental agencies. These reports are due September 1, 1975. The Committee is considering legislation to reorganize various facets of youth programs--this will require public hearings.

Reprogrammings referred to the Committee for action/study

To date five reprogramming requests have been referred to and reported out of the Committee. While the Committee has reported favorably, it has replied with critical comments on the capital construction process on each of the requests. All reprogrammings except Dunbar and WTI have been approved by Congress. Dunbar is scheduled to be considered at the

time the FY 1976 Budget is reviewed in Committee by Natcher and Chiles.

1. Recreation Center for the Mentally Retarded and Physically Handicapped - Referred 2-25-75; adopted 4-14-75.

2. Dunbar Senior High School (Demolition and Stadium Construction) Referred 2-25-75; adopted 4-141-75.

3. Wheatley Playground (Recreation Center) - Referred 2-28-75; adopted 3-25-75.

4. Parkview Recreation Center - Referred 3-21-75; adopted 4-14-75.

5. Washington Technical Institute (Aerospace-National Airport) - Referred 6-12-75; adopted 6-30-75.

Continuing Administrative Workload of the Council and Committee

Letters of inquiry and telephone calls for assistance from citizens and groups are received on a regular basis. These items require that Hobson and staff follow up on such requests, which include a variety of actions. Procedures have been developed to assure that citizen requests are handled promptly.

Meetings at the request of citizens and groups occupy a great deal of staff time. These meetings frequently require follow up actions. Hobson attends several such meetings each week.

Administrative duties and requests by the Council Chairman and other members require considerable time each week. This includes such items as status reports regular and special council meetings, time accounting, and regular reporting. These responsibilities are carried out by Hobson and staff. Although Hobson has been asked by the doctors not to sit more than two hours at a time--he has attended all but three of the 29 regularly scheduled Council meetings since taking office.

Julius W. Hobson Councilmember at-Large

Citizen Questionaire
(Please return in enclosed envelope)

1. I would like to see you concentrate particular attention on the following areas:

[] Increased home rule:

[] Fiscal autonomy
[] Statehood
[] Constitutional amendment
[] Other: _____

[] Improvement in the D. C. Public Schools:

[] "Unit" or local school budgeting
[] Security and safety
[] Better administration
[] More autonomy
[] Work study programs
[] Teacher accountability
[] Other: _____

_____

[] Expansion of youth programs:

[] Reorganization of existing programs
[] Increase in job opportunities for youth
[] Overlap of services

[] Environmental issues:

[] Development of a resource/energy recovery system
[] Returnable beverage container legislation
[] Air quality in the District
[] Other: _____

[] Transportation issues:

[] Transfer of highway funds
[] Metro: _____
[] Bus service:
_____

[] Housing issues:

[] Increased availability of housing
[] Rent control
[] Other: _____

[] Public Safety:

[] Initiation of non criminal police surveillance guidelines
[] Improved fire and police protection
[] Gun control

[] Improvement in the welfare system:

[] Reorganization of the Department of Human Resources
[] Delivery of services

2. The major problems facing me as a District resident are:

[] Unresponsive city government
[] Children's education
[] Lack of jobs/advancement opportunities
[] Personal safety
[] High taxes
[] Housing
[] Pollution
[] Other: _____

_____

3. I would like to help solve city problems by:

[] Serving on a citizen advisory group
[] Volunteering time for: _____

_____

[] Other: _____

_____

_____
telephone number

_____
Signature (optional)

_____
Address

_____

PAX ORBIS EX JURE

World Peace Through Law Center
Le Centre de la Paix Mondiale par le Droit • El Centro para la Paz Mundial Mediante el Derecho

Cable: WORLAW • 400 Hill Building, Washington, D.C. 20006 U.S.A. • 202-347-7992

File

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Charles S. Rhyne
President
(United States)

Roland Barnes
Vice President for Africa
(Liberia)

Luis M. Boffi-Boggero
Vice President for the Americas
(Argentina)

R. Jethmalani
Vice President for Asia and Australasia
(India)

Carlo Fornario
Vice President for Europe
(Italy)

William S. Thompson
Secretary-General
(United States)

AFFILIATES

World Association of Judges
World Association of Lawyers
World Association of Law Professors

SECTIONS

Center Associates
Criminal Law
Human Rights
Intellectual Property
(patents, trademarks, copyrights)
International Legal Education
Law and Computer Technology
Multi-Nation Business Law
Multi-Nation Taxation

PUBLICATIONS

World Jurist
Law and Computer Technology
World Legal Directory
Law and Judicial Systems of Nations
Law and Refugees
World Law Review: (Proceedings of the Athens, Washington, Geneva, Bangkok, Belgrade, and Abidjan World Conferences)
Religion and the Law
Towards a Feasible International Criminal Court
Belgrade Spaceship Trial Book
Research Reports

August 19, 1975

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-at-Large
Council of the District of Columbia
The District Building
14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the World Peace Through Law Center's latest WORLD JURIST, highlighted by the new World Peace Through Law Stamp which is to be issued in conjunction with World Law Day, 1975.

I want to share this with the Council and to thank you once again for proclaiming October 12, 1975, as World Law Day in the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,

William S. Thompson

William S. Thompson
Secretary-General

WST:n

Enclosure

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Giovanni Abbo
Vatican

Shimon Agranat
Israel

Fouad B. Atalla
Jordan

Tefari Berhane
Ethiopia

Alphonse Boni
Ivory Coast

Aron Broches
Netherlands

A.K. Brohi
Pakistan

Angie Brooks
Liberia

Eduardo Caceres-Lehnhoff
Guatemala

Robert Concepcion
Philippines

Julio Cueto Rua
Argentina

T.O. Elias
Nigeria

Fernando Fournier
Costa Rica

Atle Grahl-Madsen
Norway

Antti J. Hannikainen
Finland

Mohammed Hidayatullah
India

Kamal Hossain
Bangladesh

Blazo Jovanovic
Yugoslavia

Nazir Ahmad Khan
Pakistan

Sansern Kraichitti
Thailand

Andrew Lee
Republic of China

J.R. Marshall
New Zealand

Robert Martin
France

Nobuo Naritomi
Japan

Philip Noel-Baker
United Kingdom

Walter S. Owen
Canada

J. Bruce Piggott
Australia

Roberto Regala
Philippines

Gaetano Scarpello
Italy

Bernard G. Segal
United States

Julius Stone
Australia

Abdoulaye Wade
Senegal

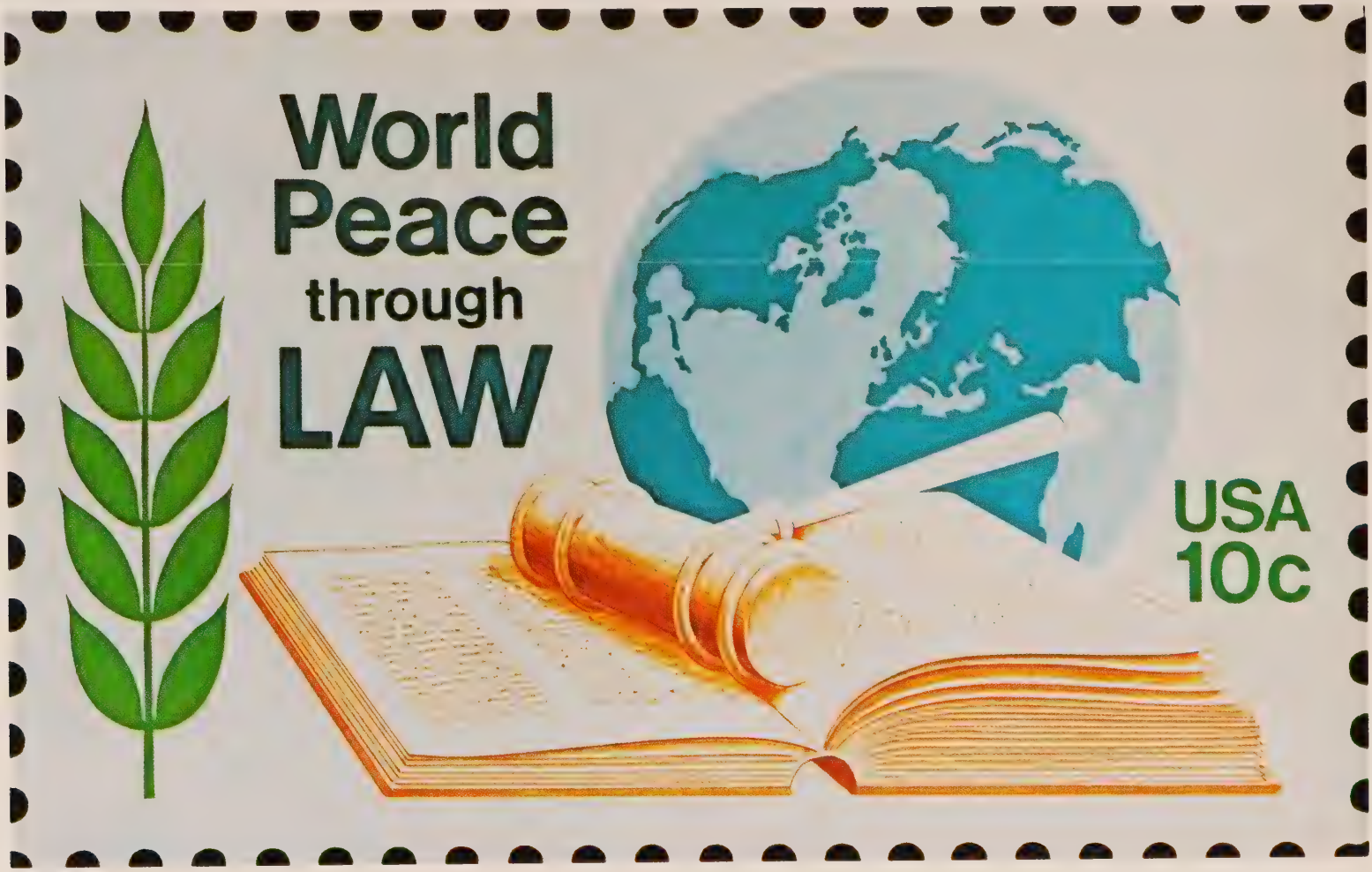
Francis Wolf
France

PAX ORBIS EX IURI

the world jurist

BULLETIN OF THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW CENTER

400 Hill Building, Washington, D.C. 20006 *July-August 1975*



Commemorative Stamp to be Released

The U. S. Postal Service today announced design details of a 10-cent commemorative stamp to be issued in August with the theme of "World Peace Through Law."

The first day of issue ceremony will be held in Washington, D. C. Details concerning the date and site of the ceremony will be announced later.

Issuance of the stamp is a prelude to the Seventh World Law Conference of the World Peace Through Law Center which will convene in Washington October 12 through 17. More than 4,000 judges, lawyers, and law professors from more than 100 nations will participate in the Conference, which has the theme "The Role of Law in World Cooperation." World Law Day also occurs in October.

The World Peace Through Law Center was formed in 1963 at the Athens World Conference. The Center's program is the most comprehensive private effort ever undertaken to attain man's most universal goal, a peaceful world order with justice.

History has demonstrated that international disputes can be resolved when universal law prevails, and postal conventions are the most universal of all international laws. A prime example is the Universal Postal Union, within the United Nations, under which more than 150 postal administrations cooperate in delivering one another's mail.

The stamp was designed by Melbourne Brindle, of Bridgewater, Connecticut, who also designed the Historic Preservation Series stamps of 1971 and the Tourism Year of the Americas postal cards in 1972.

At the left in the vignette appears an olive branch, in green, symbolizing peace. In the background, in blue, are "World Peace through Law," and a representation of the Earth. In the foreground, in brown, is a gavel resting upon a symbolic law volume and, at the right, in green, appears "USA 10¢."

(Continued on page 4)

World Law Day Proclamation Issued by District of Columbia City Council



The Honorable Sterling Tucker, Chairman of the District of Columbia City Council, presents the 1975 World Law Day Proclamation to Charles S. Rhyne, President of the Center. Chairman Tucker is standing between Judge William S. Thompson and President Rhyne, with the members of the Council grouped around them in Council Chambers.

The District of Columbia City Council has passed a resolution proclaiming October 12, 1975, as World Law Day in Washington, D.C. The Proclamation was issued by unanimous vote of the Council at its meeting of June 3, 1975, and the formal document was presented to President Charles S. Rhyne by the Honorable Sterling Tucker, Chairman of the D.C. City Council. The resolution was proposed by Rev. Jerry Moore, Council member. Its full text reads as follows:

A RESOLUTION

In the Council of the District of Columbia
To designate October 12, 1975, as
"World Law Day"

Resolved, by the Council of the District of Columbia, That this resolution may be cited as the "World Law Day Resolution".

Sec. 2. The Council of the District of Columbia finds that –

(a) a world at peace should be the goal of all people;

(b) the World Peace Through Law Center has been actively working for peace since 1963;

(c) the World Peace Through Law Center has scheduled its seventh World Law Conference for the week of October 12 through 17, 1975, to bring together distinguished jurists, lawyers, law professors, and law students from around the world to work for peace through law; and

(d) this 1975 World Law Conference will be held in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. (a) The Council of the District of Columbia supports the World Peace Through Law Center and the 1975 Washington World Law Conference.

(b) The Council of the District of Columbia proclaims October 12, 1975 as "District of Columbia World Law Day".

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Council of the District of Columbia shall transmit a copy of this resolution, upon its adoption, to Mr. Charles S. Rhyne, President, and Judge William S. Thompson, Secretary-General, The World Peace Through Law Center."



Three of the four Co-Chairmen of World Law Day, 1975 join Center officers in accepting the D.C. City Council's Proclamation. Left to right: Secretary-General William S. Thompson; Gladys Fischel, President, Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia; President Charles S. Rhyne, holding Proclamation; Daniel A. Rezneck, President, D.C. Bar Association; Melvin J. Washington, President, Washington Bar Association. Not pictured: David Webster, President, Bar Association of the District of Columbia.



Chief Justice Sir Phillip Bridges



Chief Justice Sir John C. Summerfield

Two Appointed National Chairmen

The Honorable Sir Phillip Bridges, Chief Justice of the Gambia, has accepted the World Peace Through Law Center's invitation to become the new Center National Chairman for Gambia. Chief Justice Bridges was born in Bedford, England in 1922 and educated in England at the Bedford School. In 1941 he joined the Royal Army and served until 1947 in the Royal Artillery, obtaining the rank of Captain. Wartime service saw then Captain Bridges posted with the Royal West African Frontier Force in Ghana, Nigeria, India and Burma. Upon returning to civilian life Chief Justice Bridges entered law study, being admitted as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature, England, in 1951. In 1954 he became a Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of The Gambia, and 1964 was appointed as Queen's Counsel for Gambia. Chief Justice Bridges, in addition to his present duties, had held the offices of Solicitor General of The Gambia, 1962-64; Attorney General of The Gambia, 1964-68; and was appointed to the Supreme Court as Chief Justice in 1968. Chief Justice Bridges received the knighthood from Queen Elizabeth of England in 1973. The

(Continued on page 4)

President Boni of Ivorian Supreme Court Named Ad Hoc Judge in ICJ's *Western Sahara* Opinion

President Alphonse Boni of the Supreme Court of the Ivory Coast, Chairman of the 1973 Abidjan World Conference, has been chosen by the Kingdom of Morocco to sit as its *ad hoc* Judge on the International Court of Justice in the *Western Sahara* opinion. Morocco, Mauritania and Spain have submitted their disagreement over the territory of Spanish Sahara and its future disposition to the court, and upon Morocco's communication of its choice the Court accepted it on May 22, 1975, pending Spanish approval. Mauritania, being found by the Court to have had no legal dispute entered against Spanish Sahara or any of the States Parties at the time of the adoption of Resolution 3292 (XXIX) of the General Assembly, the governing resolution resulting in submission to the Court, has thereby been denied the privilege of selecting an *ad hoc* Judge under Article 89 of the Rules of Court. The Court's announcement, as released, appears below:

"Considérant que, aux fins de la présente question préliminaire qu'est la composition de la Cour en l'affaire, les éléments soumis á la Cour indiquent que, au moment de l'adoption de la résolution 3292 (XXIX), il paraissait y avoir un différend juridique relatif au territoire du Sahara occidental entre le Maroc et l'Espagne; que les questions posées dans la requête pour avis peuvent être considérées comme se rattachant à ce différend et qu'en conséquence, pour l'application de l'article 89 du Règlement, l'avis consultatif sollicité dans cette résolution paraît être demandé 'au sujet d'une question juridique actuellement pendante entre deux ou plusieurs Etats';

Considérant qu'il résulte des éléments soumis à la Cour que, au moment de l'adoption de la résolution 3292 (XXIX), la Mauritanie avait invoqué des considérations diverses à l'appui de l'intérêt particulier qu'elle portrait au territoire du Sahara occidental; que cependant, aux fins de la présente question préliminaire qu'est la composition de la Cour en l'affaire, ces éléments paraissent indiquer que, au moment de l'adoption de la resolution 3292 (XXIX), il paraissait n' y avoir aucun différend juridique relatif au territore du Sahara occidental entre la Mauritanie et l'Espagne; et qu'en conséquence, pour l'application de l'article 89 due Règlement, l'avis consultatif sollicité dans cette résolution ne paraît pas être demandé 'au sujet d'une question juridique actuellement pendante' entre ces Etats;



Hon. President Alphonse Boni

Considérant que les conclusions énoncées plus haut ne préjugent en rien la

(Continued on page 4)

Member Is New Secretary-General in Australia

The Law Council of Australia, which represents nationally the Law Societies and Bar Associations in Australia, has recently appointed Robert D. Nicholson, of Perth, as its first Secretary-General. Mr. Nicholson, born August 7, 1937, was one of the first Australian members of the Center. He was an active member of the Committee on Constitutional Guarantees of the Rule of Law and presented a paper to that Committee entitled "Constitutional Guarantees of the Rule of Law: A Judicial Service Commission for Papua and New Guinea?" which was subsequently published in The Australian Law Journal in 1968.

Mr. Nicholson graduated from the University of Western Australia (B.A. and LL.B.) in 1958 and 1960 and from Georgetown University (M.A.) in 1963. He was admitted to practice in 1960 and commenced practice in 1963.

In his professional work, he practiced in commercial law, taxation and international investment. He has authored numerous articles in professional journals.



Robert D. Nicholson

In his new position, Mr. Nicholson will be particularly responsible for matters of Australian Federal Law and the scrutiny of Bills before the Australian Parliament. In addition, he will be administering the permanent secretariat of the Law Council, convening and coordinating its committees, representing the Council in negotiations and liaison with the Australian Government, liaising with the media and the academic communities, as well as undertaking research and preparing long-range programmes for Council activity.

He is a former Rotary Foundation Fellow and Fulbright Travel Grantee. He is married and has two children.

Center to be Represented at Toronto Meeting

Professor Terence Arnold of the Law Faculty of the University of Windsor, Ontario, Canada has been appointed Center Observer to the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The Congress will be held in Toronto, Canada from September 1-12, 1975. Among the topics to be covered will be the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, a subject which Professor Arnold will be speaking upon at the 1975 World Conference. Professor Arnold will be a member of the Panel on the Implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules which will meet on Tuesday morning, October 14.

The Fifth U.N. Congress will convene under the auspices of General Assembly Resolution 415 (V), which provides for the holding of an international Congress every five years on the subject of crime prevention and treatment of offenders. Previous Congresses were held in Geneva (1955), London (1960), Stockholm (1965), and Kyoto (1970).

National Chairmen, cont'd.

Chief Justice is married and has three children.

The Honorable Sir John C. Summerfield, Chief Justice of Bermuda, has accepted the World Peace Through Law Center's invitation to become the Center National Chairman for Bermuda. Chief Justice Summerfield was born in 1920 and educated at Lucton School in England. In 1939 he joined the Royal Army and served in the Royal Signals in East Africa, Abyssinia, Somaliland and Madagascar. Upon leaving military service in 1946 Chief Justice Summerfield studied law and was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1949. In that same year he became Crown Counsel for Tanganyika (now Tanzania). Chief Justice Summerfield served in Tanganyika as a Legal Draftsman (1953) and Departmental Legal Secretary (1958) with the East African High Commission. In 1962 he transferred his colonial service to the Atlantic, being appointed Attorney-General of Bermuda. In 1963 the Chief Justice was appointed Queen's Counsel in Bermuda, and in 1972 became Chief Justice. In addition to his administrative and legal duties Chief Justice Summerfield has prepared the 1963 and 1971 editions of the *Revised Laws of Bermuda*. The Chief Justice received his knighthood from Queen Elizabeth of England in 1973. He is married to the former Patricia Sandra Musgrave, and they have two sons and two daughters.

Boni, cont'd.

position de tout Etat intéressé à l'égard des problemes soulevés dans la présente affaire et qu'elles ne préjugent pas non plus les vues de la Cour sur les questions à elle possées dans la résolution 3292 (XXIX) déjà mentionnée ou sur toute autre question qu'il pourrait y avoir lieu de trancher dans la suite de la procédure relative à la présente requête pour avis consultatif, y compris la question de la compétence de la Cour et de l'opportunité de son exercice;

LA COUR,

par dix voix contre cinq,

1. dit que le Royaume du Maroc est fondé, en vertu des articles 31 et 68 du Statut de la Cour et de l'article 89 du Règlement, à désigner une personne pour siéger en qualité de juge *ad hoc* en la présente affaire;

Par huit voix contre sept,

2. dit que, s'agissant de la République islamique de Mauritanie, les conditions qui rendraient applicables les articles 31 et 68 du Statut de la Cour et l'article 89 du Règlement ne sont pas remplies en la présente affaire.

Le Président a ajouté à l'ordonnance une déclaration et M. Morozov, juge, y a ajouté une opinion dissidente.

Le texte complet de l'ordonnance sera mis à la disposition du public la semaine prochaine."

Stamp, cont'd.

The modeler was Frank J. Waslick and the engravers were Thomas R. Hipschen (vignette) and Albert Saavedra (lettering). All three are with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The stamps will be printed three-color intaglio on the Giori press. The colors are brown, green, and blue. There are 50 stamps to a pane and one plate number.

The image area of the horizontal stamp is 1.44 x 0.84 inches or 36.5 x 21.3 millimeters.

Those desiring first day cancellations are urged to submit their request no later than August 15, addressing these to "World Peace Through Law Stamp, Postmaster, Washington, DC 20013." The cost is ten cents per stamp to be affixed to the self-addressed envelopes which must accompany orders and payment should be by check or money order instead of cash. Postage stamps will not be accepted as payment. A filler of postal card thickness helps to assure clear cancellations and to prevent damage to envelopes.

the world jurist
400 Hill Building
Washington, D. C. 20006
United States of America

Non-Profit Org.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Washington, D. C.
Permit No. 43685

Union of Arab Jurists is Organized

The Institutional Conference of the Union of Arab Jurists was held in Baghdad from the 11th to the 15th of January, 1975, according to a communication received from the Union's General Secretary, Shibeeb Al-Maliki. The theme of the Conference was "Law in the Service of Man" and it was attended by representatives of the law societies of a majority of the Arab States. At the Conference the Union of Arab Jurists was formally established with its headquarters in Baghdad, and took as its main principles and objectives the goals of working for peace, unity, and freedom in the Arab world, preserving the heritage of Islamic Jurisprudence as a continuing source of law, working to promote social and political progress, especially in the field of human rights, and establishing fruitful and permanent ties with other international legal organizations. The Union seeks to represent all legal professionals in the Arab nations and may have several members present at the 1975 World Conference in Washington.

Center Leader Dies

The World Peace Through Law Center has learned regretfully of the death of A.W.W. Cobbett-Tribe, former Center National Chairman for Zambia. Mr. Cobbett-Tribe's office recently informed the Center of his passing away in London, England on January 23 of this year.

The World Jurist is published bi-monthly. Please address all inquiries and send information to World Peace Through Law Center, 400 Hill Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20006. U.S.A. Editor, Steve Hunt.

JULIUS HOBSON



AN EVENING TO HONOR

JULIUS HOBSON

NOVEMBER 14,1972

SHERATON PARK HOTEL | COTILLION ROOM | WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE TO HONOR JULIUS HOBSON

was initiated by the Washington Area Peace Action Coalition, an affiliate of the National Peace Action Coalition, and broadened to include a wide variety of community organizations and individuals. We wish to thank all those who worked to build this affair, the Souvenir Journal, and all who attended and helped make it a success.

Entertainment was provided by JOAN BAEZ, folk singer, the Gold Drum Players' production "From Africa to Broadway," and guitarist Ron Payne. We extend our deepest appreciation to them all.

SPONSORS

SAM ABBOTT, Publicity Dir., Emergency Committee on Transportation Crisis
HON. BELLA ABZUG, Member of Congress, N.Y.
PAUL BENNETT
ABE BLOOM, Chairman, Wash. Area Peace Action Coalition
DICK BROWN, Vice-Chairman, Capitol East Community Organization (CECO)
JEAN CAMPER CAHN, Antioch Law School
ARTHUR CARTER, Publisher, Afro-American Newspaper
CHARLES I. CASSELL, Member, D.C. Board of Education; Co-Chairman, Statehood Party
HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM, Member of Congress, N.Y.
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (National CORE)
HON. JOHN CONYERS, Member of Congress, Michigan
PAUL PHILLIPS COOKE, President, D.C. Teachers' College
REV. GORDON COSBY, Church of the Savior
COURTLAND COX, Drum and Spear Bookshop
D.C. REFORM COMMITTEE
HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS, Member of Congress California
HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., Member of Congress, Michigan
JIM DREW, President, D.C. Chapter, National Lawyers Guild
DuBOIS SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES
REV. DAVID EATON, All Souls Church
HERMAN FAGG, Socialist Workers Party
NITA FARRELL, National Organization for Women (NOW)
LEROY F. FORD, President, Laborers' Local 74, AFL-CIO
FLORENCE FORER, Teacher
JOSEPH FORER, Attorney
EDIE FRASER
JERRY GORDON, Co-Coordinator, National Peace Action Coalition
SANFORD GOTTLIEB, Executive Director, SANE
VERNON GOWDY, RAP, Inc.
REV. EDWARD HAILES, President, Wash., D.C. N.A.A.C.P.
WILLIE J. HARDY, Afro-American Woman of the Year, 1972
LA DONNA HARRIS, Americans for Indian Opportunity
JOHN L. HECHINGER

DR. ELAINE HOLLANDER, Adjunct Prof. of Sociology, American University
ETTA HORN, Chairwoman, City-Wide Welfare Rights
LEROY HUBBARD, President, 14th St. Community Planning Center
VIRGINIA and ROY JASTROM
NICHOLAS JOHNSON, Federal Communications Commissioner
REV. RAYMOND B. KEMP, Member, D.C. Board of Education
WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER, Center for Constitutional Rights
HUBERT W. LECKIE, Designer
DAVID H. MARLIN, Chairman, Greater Wash., D.C. Chapter, A.D.A
CHARLES MASON
HILDA MASON, Member, D.C. Board of Education
HON. GEORGE McGOVERN, U.S. Senator, South Dakota
FATHER RICHARD McSORLEY, Professor of Theology, Georgetown University
WARREN MORSE, Treasurer, Washington Institute for Quality Education
GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR., Afro-American Newspaper
REV. PHILIP NEWELL, Acting Director, Council of Churches of Greater Wash.
SONDRA NORRELL
RICKIE ORCHIN, Democratic Central Committee
MR. & MRS. ALEXANDER G. ORR, Hawthorne School
CHANNING E. PHILLIPS
DR. HARLAN RANDOLPH, President, Federal City College
HON. CHARLES RANGEL, Member of Congress, N.Y.
BARBARA RASKIN, Writer
MARCUS RASKIN, Co-Director, Institute for Policy Studies
WILLIAM RASPBERRY, Columnist
JOSEPH L. RAUH, Attorney
HERBERT O. REID, Acting Dean, School of Law, Howard University
DAVID REIN, Attorney
SELMA REIN
IRMA G. REYNOLDS
BARBARA H. ROBERTS, M.D., Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC)
RAMON ROMERO, United Farmworkers Organizing Committee
CARL T. ROWAN, Journalist
DAVID SELDEN, President, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO
POLLY SHACKLETON
WILLIAM H. SIMONS, President, Washington Teachers Union
FRANCOIS A. SOMLYO, Secretary and Bus. Agent, Cooks Union Local 209
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
DR. and MRS. BENJAMIN SPOCK
I. F. STONE, New York Review
RALPH J. TEMPLE, Legal Director, American Civil Liberties Union
BRUCE J. TERRIS, Attorney
CHAUNCEY THOMAS
BARDYL TIRANA, Member, D.C. Board of Education
STERLING TUCKER
DR. HOWARD M. VOLLMER, Chairman, Dept. of Sociology, American University
J. HUGO WARREN, Editor, The Washington Observer
WASHINGTON PEACE CENTER
REV. WILLIAM WENDT, Minister, St. Stephen & the Incarnation Church
DR. GEORGE A. WILEY, National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO)
REV. IMAGENE WILLIAMS-STEWART, Church of What's Happening Now
JOHN WILSON, National Sharecroppers Fund
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM, D.C. Chapter
WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE
THE WORKING PEOPLE'S VOICE
YOUNG WORKERS LIBERATION LEAGUE

A DREAM COMES TRUE

My boy, when you were just a tot
I sat and thought an awful lot
Planning your future deep within
With only God to help me win.
I couldn't see too far ahead,
There were too many things in life to dread.
But it seems as yesterday, little boy,
I pictured you as my pride of a toy.
I didn't count on you for the money you'll make
But the joy you would bring instead of heartaches
You must make your own life's race to run
This may be difficult too, my son.
It cannot be sunshine all the way
Maybe something new each day.
I'll have no gold to give you, dear son
To make your race an ease to run.
Remember these, my child, they'll do more good
Help you by others to be understood —
Be kind, be true, loyal and courteous too.
With these and a mother pulling for you
And my prayers to Heaven for guiding you through,
With trust above to lead and direct
All the progress and speed you'll make.
Don't be discouraged because of a mistake,
These must come before the fame you make.
Faint not because of what the world may say
Try harder, my son, for a better next day.
You've got the guts, you've got the brain,
Don't let mother's efforts fade in vain.
There'll come a day you cannot repay
For a grand old chance when you've thrown it away.
Lend a hand, dear boy, wherever you can —
Forget not, the Creator made every man.
Consider the poor who come to your door,
They too are human, your blessings will be more.
You must understand, while in life's race
With this big world, dare try to keep pace.
But when you know you've done your best
Don't sit and mourn over another's zest.
Think not always in terms of pay,
Count only the good you do each day.
Labor as you go, someone's path to smooth —
How wonderful, when another's burden you helped to move.
You'll need not marvel just why your success
For others you will have labored and given your best.
Your heart will keep singing, your face will shine aglow —
How great the opportunity, you choose to help others grow.
Tonight, I am happy over you, dear son
You have brought your mother naught but joy.
Though I sacrificed much for you,
Longing to see you thus far through.
For this has earnestly been my prayer each night,
God bless my boy and guide him right
Keep him please, a man the world needs —
Forever striving to build human creeds.

Your devoted mother, Irma



photos by Mike Shapiro

A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS

SOMEONE SAID TO JULIUS, "There must have been some special traumatic event in your childhood that made you grow up to be such an activist, so militant." His reply was characteristic.

"I was a black boy growing up in Alabama. Every black kid, anywhere in America, has that first awakening, that special traumatic event. You find out, no matter how much your parents love you, no matter how unique and precious they think you are, to white Americans you are nothing but a nigger. Scratch any black and you'll find a hurt child."

Every public figure is also a private one. Julius likes to think that his private life is his own business, that his character and personality are irrelevances, that Julius W. Hobson the man is unimportant. That is probably his only area of self-delusion. The boy who rose above the hurt and turned his rage against racism into a weapon for change rather than self-destruction *was* something special. By the time he was 21, and took a $50 Life Membership in the NAACP, he had dedicated himself to the struggle for freedom and justice. He has never abandoned that struggle; the man has never betrayed the boy.

By the mid-'50's Julius was already known to the black leadership of the Washington community. At the first meeting of the "integrated" P-TA of Woodridge School, after the historic Supreme Court decision of 1954, he found the white parents in a panic. What would happen to their school now, with all these little savages coming in? Would there be rapes and muggings in the second grade? Would discipline disappear? Would their daughters all end up marrying THEM? Julius came on with one of those extemporaneous speeches which have become his hallmark: short, hard to the point, witty.

"My boy washes with the same Ivory soap your kids use," he said. "He brushes his teeth with Colgate, just like yours. His color won't rub off, and he's coming here for the same reason your kids do, to get an education." But one message came through clear. He wasn't begging them to keep their kids in the school. He wasn't asking to be "accepted." Integration was their problem, not his. They could stay or leave. In that school he had only one objective, quality education for *all* children, and he wasn't going to waste any time or energy worrying about how to get on with whites. If they had a problem with him and his child, that was their lookout and they could work on it by themselves.

Julius' attention focused early on equal employment opportunity. Traditionally, organizations dealing with the employment problems of black people stressed placing specially trained individuals, in small numbers, in previously all-white job categories. They aimed at getting individuals "up front," where they were in full view. The Hobson approach was completely different. He noted that employers hired unskilled whites and trained them on the job, and that most advanced training was provided by public schools and universities. There were no white rights organizations making a special effort to train whites. Why were blacks different? Finding the right people was the companies' task — making them hire a fair share of blacks, without discrimination, was the proper task of the black organization.

In 1957 Hobson brought suit, in the name of the NAACP, against the Metropolitan Police Department's Merit Board for the failure to promote any blacks to the rank of sergeant in the uniformed force. The approach was what was to become recognized as the typical Hobson approach — a carefully documented statistical analysis which left no room for doubt that the reason for this failure was racial discrimination. The upshot was that four years before the Kennedy regime's EEO programs got off the ground (if they ever really did) the Metropolitan Police got a head start on the promotion of blacks. Of course it would have come some day, in a trickle at first. Hobson started the trickle early, and that meant thousands of dollars more pay for hundreds of people. For most



people a victory like that would have brought in enough laurels to rest on a lifetime. To Julius it was just the beginning.

In 1959, when to most people peace was hardly an issue, Julius made his first public commitment to the peace movement. As a vice president of the Federation of Civic Associations he arranged for Congressman Porter to address a regular meeting of the organization on behalf of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. Doesn't sound like much? Those were the Eisenhower days with the McCarthy era still a living memory, and many of his fellow officers thought this was much too dangerous an activity. And Julius was a government employee himself: How could he dare?

Now it is time to call the roll. 1961. Paul Bennett, Rimsky Atkinson, Reggie Webb, Rudy Taylor, Willis Martin, Dick Anderson, Ethelbert Haskins, Andy Bennett. They were CORE in Washington. Doggedly picketing here and there, not growing, going nowhere. They called on Hobson to become President of the organization and a new, explosive chapter in Washington history began.

He told them, in effect, "I'm non-violent by temperament, not by philosophy; I don't mind if a discriminator changes what is in his heart, but I'm only going to work on making him change his practice. My goal is employment, not of 'qualified' blacks, but of blacks. And I will never worry about what a discriminator thinks is fair or unfair in tactics." And that was CORE philosophy in Washington for the next few years.

From 1961 to 1964 CORE, under Hobson's leadership, turned Washington upside down. No one can quite remember how many picket lines there were: Lansburghs, The Hub, Woodie's, Raleigh's, Bond's, Royal Motors, Woolworth's, Murphy's, Safeway, Hahn's Shoes, National Shirt were the most notable. Fair Housing became an issue, and several Cafritz buildings were picketed. Strayer Business School came under fire for its admission policies. Free choice of doctor for hospital patients was settled by a picket line and sit-in at the Washington Hospital Center, where Hobson was arrested (not for the first time or the last). Over 11,000 signatures were collected on a Fair Housing petition, and a CORE-led march of thousands on the District Building resulted in issuance of an ordinance barring discrimination in housing.

Those were all victories. So were the threatened bus boycott, which resulted in the immediate hiring of 41 black driver-trainees, and the famous Route 40 drive which ended restaurant discrimination along that stretch of highway.

Had enough? Are those enough laurels for any one man? But we are not even half-way through the '60s, and there is more to come. The biggest scandal in town was the school track system. Most poor black children were automatically assigned to the basic track, and in many predominantly black schools there simply was no honors track. Everyone believed — but no one had proven — that expenditures per child from the regular budget were higher in the more affluent areas. The system was designed and operated to prepare the children of the middle class for college and the children of the poor for clerical and unskilled jobs in a unique combination of racial and economic discrimination.

A lot of people remember Hobson chiefly for the 1967 Hobson v. Hansen court victory which not only ended the track system in the District but opened up a whole new field of litigation for equal educational opportunity across the country. It also put Julius squarely in the educational picture for the next decade.

After being expelled from CORE, Julius formed the Associated Community Teams (ACT) with an executive group which included Rimsky Atkinson, Doc Azeez, Dick Brown, Charles Cassell and others. Their "harassment" of the police started the process which ended the old days of casual skull cracking. Because of the lack of legal volunteers, the bankruptcy program never really met the Hobson vision of a nationwide effort to relieve the poor of crushing debts as it had long been utilized by the affluent, but it had a considerable

impact in forcing consumer protection laws against usury and alerting the poor to another tool for combating poverty. The campaign against the unrestricted proliferation of rats in ghetto areas surely did not get rid of rats. But it did create the pressure for starting the official War on Rats.

We still have not gotten to Julius Hobson, the private person, nor have we covered all the activities. All through the '60s, and into '72 he has participated in every peace demonstration ever held here, and spoken at most. He provided the necessary leadership in creating the Statehood Party and in the course of a doomed campaign for Congressional delegate he raised political discussion to a level of discussing issues almost unprecedented in modern times. He filed a class action suit against Cabinet agencies asking redress for continued employment discrimination against women and minorities in federal jobs. He testified frequently at Congressional hearings. He has written books. He teaches at American University. He has been in and out of court in enforcement of the famous Wright Decree, establishing new guidelines for equality of educational opportunity. He has taken an active, out-front position in the fight against the freeways, and led the unsuccessful fight against the most recent increase in bus fares. He was the first elected representative in the District of Columbia in this century — winning a city-wide position on the Board of Education with over 60,000 votes.

Now he is ill. He is sick enough, and has been in enough almost unbearable pain, that if he said to hell with it, if he quit the good fight, no one would hold it against him. But he hasn't quit. He still continues as the Executive Director of the Washington Institute for Quality Education. Just as in childhood he rose above the pain of a casually cruel insult, so now he rises above the terrible pain of multiple myeloma.

What is Hobson *really* like? Put him before a small, attentive and friendly group and he is eloquent, moving his audience into a personal, emotional bond. You sense an intellect infused with passion, a passion guided by intellect. Ask him real quick what he thinks of the latest pronunciamento by this or that self-styled leader and you get one of those harsh, abrasive, off-the-cuff judgments that have made him famous. When he addresses a large outdoor audience he is abrupt and casual, for he has no urge to drench a crowd with overblown rhetoric. And all those faces of Hobson are the real faces, for this is a man who is contemptuous of trying to "build an image." What his listeners see and hear is how he feels right now.

During his three electoral campaigns Julius was the despair of his many advisers, who wanted him to plan how and what he would say, to calculate the probable response. Being his campaign manager was the world's most frustrating task. It never occurred to him to avoid an issue because his stand might alienate some potential supporters. He had no taste for small compromises. He was concerned only with the issues. When he ran CORE he was not engaged in a popularity contest, and he ran his campaign the same way.

Sum him up this way. Angry all his life at injustice, but never bitter. Always fighting as if he expected to win, but never broken by defeat. Having few if any illusions, therefore never becoming disillusioned. Understanding that human problems will not be solved without basic structural changes in the economy and in society, yet always willing to fight for an immediate goal. He was moved to tears by the death of Malcolm X and other leaders, and equally moved by the death of a child shot by a policeman. He was driven to decry the indignities heaped on millions of blacks and to oppose the lynchings of anonymous victims, but he was also concerned with all who suffer injustice, with the deliberate exploitation of women, and with the unresponsiveness of government. When you come right down to it, he is a lot like Spartacus must have been.

And that is not such a bad way to be.

THE HOBSON RECORD



Hobson (far left) attempts to block appointment of Manning (seated right) as new District school superintendent, 1968.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

From 1964 to present, Hobson has worked for change in the D.C. Public Schools — from President of Slowe Elementary PTA in 1953 to the successful Hobson v. Hansen court suit in 1967. This historic case resulted in the outlawing of the rigid track system, teacher segregation, differential distribution of books and supplies, and the resignation of Carl Hansen as superintendent of schools.



Hobson (second from right) marched in front rank of largest Peace demonstration, 1969, for immediate U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

PEACE

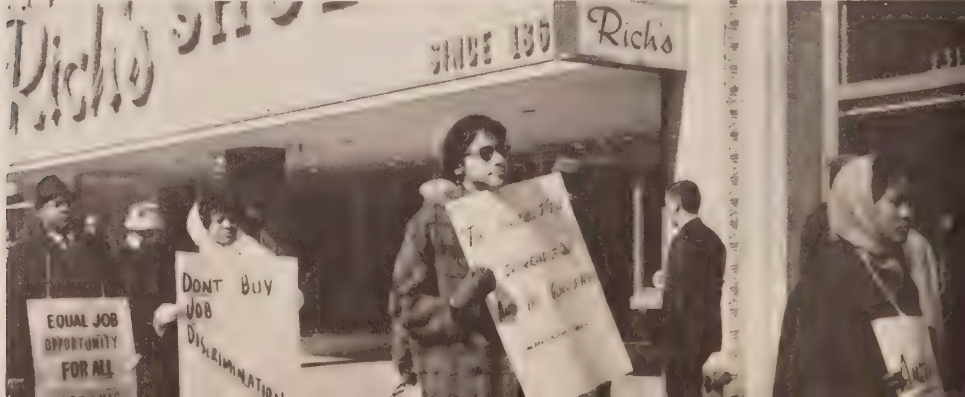
Hobson has participated in every organized Peace effort from 1963 to the present — resulting in continued pressure on the Presidents to withdraw troops from Vietnam. He has spoken at every major Peace rally in Washington — including the Moratorium, the Mobilizations, and the rally protesting the deaths of the Jackson State and Kent State students.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

As President of CORE, Julius Hobson ran more than 80 picket lines on approximately 120 retail stores in downtown D.C. (1960-64), resulting in the initial employment over a four-year period of 5,000 Black citizens.

- Hobson initiated a campaign against job discrimination in hiring of D.C. bus drivers — resulting in 44 Black drivers and clerks getting jobs in 1962.

Hobson led victorious campaign against many business firms practicing discrimination (1960-64).





Hobson files case charging Federal government with discrimination in employment practices, 1969.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Hobson has made a continued fight against discrimination in Federal employment — filing the case Hobson v. Hampton in 1969 — charging the Federal agencies with bias against Blacks, women, and Mexican-Americans. Case, handled by ACLU, is pending in the U.S. District Court. As reported by Joe Young (8/31/31), his testimony in Congress resulted in key Congressional committees endorsing the transfer of enforcement of the anti-discrimination program for Federal workers from the Civil Service Commission.

HOUSING

After a series of "live-ins" organized and directed by CORE in private apartment buildings owned by real estate firms such as Cafritz and Calomiris, Hobson called for a march on the District Building. This demonstration by 4,500 persons resulted in the D.C. Commissioners enacting the present housing ordinance desegregating all rental housing in D.C.

HEALTH

Hobson-led demonstrations to desegregate hospital facilities in the District — resulted in integration of hospital facilities and services. Hobson's trip to jail in 1964 helped desegregate the Washington Hospital Center.

POLICE

Hobson elected to Advisory Committee to Chief of Police, 1964; participated in Police-Community Relations Training Program, 1965; shadowed police with parabolic microphone to assure fair treatment of citizens and fight police brutality.

TRANSPORTATION

As a member of the Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis (ECTC), Hobson has actively protested the building of freeways and the bus fare increases as discrimination against the Black and the poor.

Hobson, a staunch freeway fighter, has long opposed "white men's roads thru black men's homes". Hobson is the only candidate to be arrested twice in one year for opposing City Council sell-out vote on 3-Sisters Bridge and the highway robbery 40¢ bus fare.



JULIUS HOBSON ON THE D.C. BOARD OF EDUCATION

Written at the direction of the Board, October Meeting, 1972.
M. Swain

JULIUS HOBSON was elected to the Board in November of 1968. He was the first elected official in the District in almost one hundred years. Julius was denied the chairmanship, but he produced most of the Board's agenda simply on the strength of his own work.

Listen to the first stated meeting of the Board, Feb. 5, 1969: "I have here a memorandum that was written to Mr. Manning from me. . . . I have seven statistical charts which are asking questions of the District of Columbia Public Schools which will enable us as Board members to act intelligently on anything that comes before us. (The charts will provide the facts on which we can make judgments about resources.) It is time we stopped playing games at the expense of children — each student must share equally in the available resources. We must lay the foundation for a superior education system on a framework of justice and equal opportunity for all children. . . . If there is any difficulty in reading my writing I will be very happy to interpret my Alabama style to your staff, since this is in pencil."

Throughout that whole year, Julius tried to get the Board to face our responsibility for the lack of equalization. He argued that to be in charge, we must do right, and not put the onus on the court for a solution. Julius set high standards for the conduct of Board business — high technical competence, and the public right to information.

Accomplishments of that year include the first information ever available by school by project on all federal aid, a confession of failings by the school administration in equalization of textbooks, equipment and curriculum and resulting changes in procedure. The Board adopted a Bill of Rights for students, required the development of a suspension procedure with basic elements of due process, assured the funding of African and black studies, and set aside a time in the school year for the study of Martin Luther King and Malcolm X — all under the direct leadership of Julius Hobson. Julius provided the Board with the legal evidence on our authority and our right to counsel, a view coming to fruition four years later.

Julius took the facts provided on special education tuition grants and just one month before his term expired, showed that most funds went to higher income families. He found that no procedure existed for informing staff or students about those grants, so of course the "in" folks got grants. The result was a new tuition grant procedure that provided the elements of due process to students, and gave the first information on grants that most school people ever saw.

Julius actively supported many causes on the Board not of his own initiation: Stop Takoma, stop Burrville, the procedure for Board review of architects on our buildings, the community participation procedures for new buildings and the selection of principals, and the suspension of then Superintendent Manning.

Julius was often impatient with us, our slowness, our procedures. His impatience came from his sure knowledge of the evil and indifference that we were up against. Delay meant more children lost, more black children who had no other champion if we were silent. The great thing is that he has known about evil and indifference all his life and he has not given up, he has not fallen silent.

Letter to Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Washington, D.C., May 30, 1884

Mr. Dear Mrs. Stanton:

I am very glad to find, as I do find by your kind good letter, that I have made no mistake in respect of your feeling concerning my marriage. I have known you and your love of liberty so long and well, that without one word from you on the subject, I had recorded your word and vote against the clamor raised against my marriage to a white woman. To those who find fault with me on this account I have no apology to make. My wife and I have simply obeyed the convictions of our own minds and hearts in a matter wherein we alone were concerned and about which nobody has any right to interfere. I could never have been at peace with my own soul or held up my head among men had I allowed the fear of popular clamor to deter me from following my convictions as to this marriage. I should have gone to my grave a self-accused and a self-convicted moral coward. Much as I respect the good opinion of my fellow men, I do not wish it at expense of my own self-respect. . . .

You have made both Mrs. Douglas and myself very glad and happy by your letter . . . Helen is a braver woman than I am a man and bears the assaults of popular prejudice more serenely than I do. No sigh or complaint escapes her. She is steady, firm and strong and meets the gaze of the world with a tranquil heart and unruffled brow. I am amazed by her heroic bearing, and I am greatly strengthened by it. She has sometimes said she would not regret though the storm of opposition were ten times greater.

I would like to write you a long letter, but must be off to the Chicago Convention . . . How good it is to have a wife who can read and write, and who can as Margaret Fuller says cover one in all his range.

Very truly yours,

Frederick Douglass



My love and gratitude for your identical courage and support nearly a century later.

Your wife Tina

Contributed by Roy and Virginia Jastram (in-laws)



WITH GREAT JOY

WE JOIN IN THE CELEBRATION

OF THE LIFE OF

A VERY BEAUTIFUL HUMAN BEING

. . . Tina, too

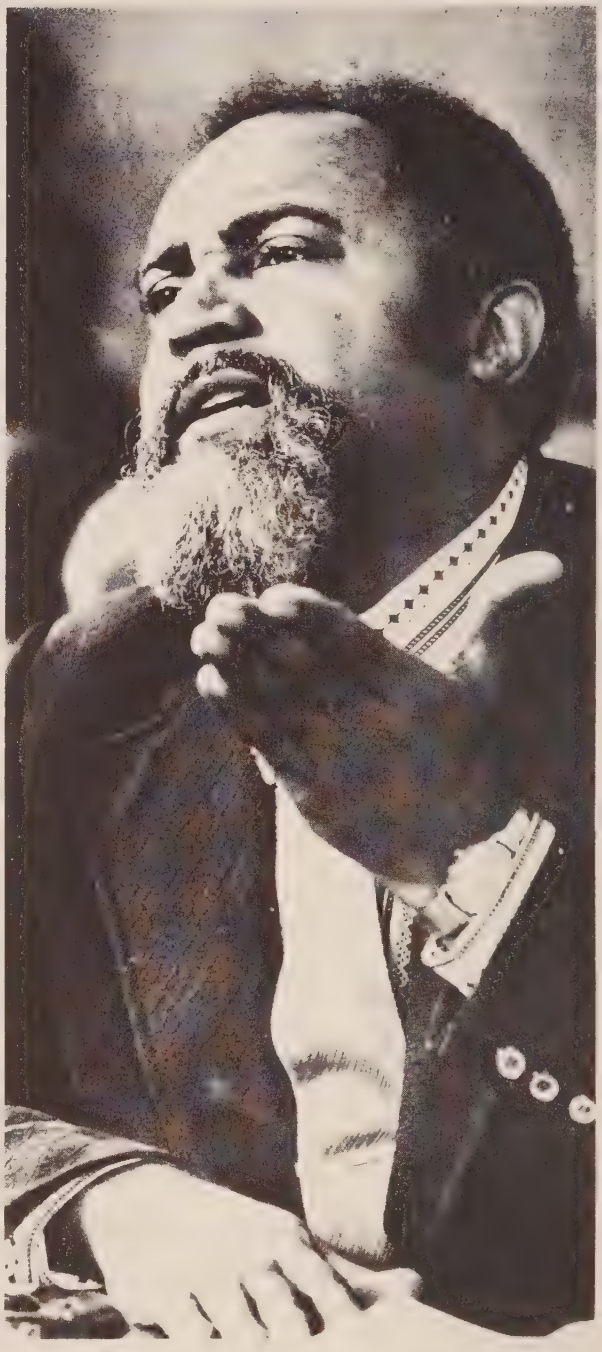
ST. STEPHEN AND THE INCARNATION CHURCH
16th & Newton Streets, N.W., Washington

THE WASHINGTON TEACHERS' UNION IS PLEASED TO JOIN WITH THE REST OF THE COMMUNITY IN PAYING TRIBUTE TO JULIUS HOBSON. IT HAS BEEN A PLEASURE TO WORK WITH JULIUS OVER THE YEARS IN HIS MANY VENTURES. CERTAINLY NO ONE CAN CHALLENGE THE SINCERITY, INDUSTRIOUSNESS, AND INTEGRITY WITH WHICH HE UNDERTOOK HIS MANY ENDEAVORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. IS A BETTER CITY FOR HAVING HAD JULIUS AS A RESIDENT.

WE SALUTE YOU AND WISH TO YOU AND MRS. HOBSON MANY YEARS OF HAPPINESS.

William H. Simons, *President*



In the past twelve years Julius Hobson has had a greater constructive impact on the course of events in Washington, D.C. than any other individual.

This very special human being has contributed heavily of himself and his resources in the continuing struggle to free ourselves from the oppressive colonial rule we now endure in this city.

It has been my privilege to know and work intimately with Julius in all of the various attacks that he mounted against repression and exploitation in this city where citizens are taxed without representation.

I am proud to be Julius' close friend. I am also proud to have been a co-founder of the D.C. Statehood Party with him. I look forward to our continued inspirational association in the drive toward statehood, the only true self-government for Washington, D.C.

Charles I. Cassell, 1972

WE SALUTE JULIUS HOBSON

●

A Uniquely Courageous and Committed Human Being

●

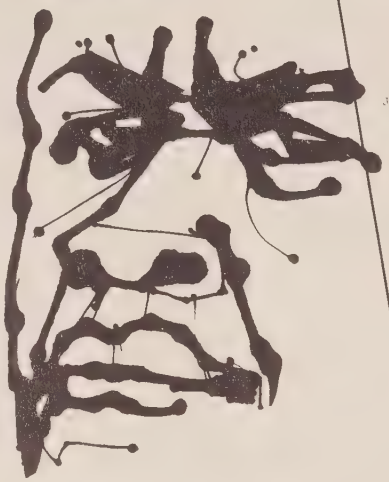
THE UNFLINCHING CONSCIENCE OF HIS COMMUNITY

●

The Metropolitan Washington and National

URBAN COALITIONS

Julius-



we're proud to walk with you... Peace and Power!

Hilda and Charlie Mason

Julius W. HOBSON, individually and on behalf of Jean Marie Hobson and Julius W. Hobson, Jr., et al., Plaintiffs,

v.

Carl F. HANSEN, Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia, the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, et al., Defendants.

Civ. A. No. 82-66

United States District Court, District of Columbia

May 25, 1971

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JULIUS W. HOBSON, residing at 4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E., D. C.; PATRICIA S. ROSEMOND, residing at 4351 Klingle St., N. W., D. C.; SAMUEL D. GRAHAM, residing at 1827 Massachusetts Ave., S. E., D. C.; GROVER C. DYE, residing at 4310 20th St., N. E., D. C.; and WILLIAM L. HIGGS, residing at 12 10th St., N. E., D. C.

Plaintiffs,

Carl C. SMUCK, a Member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, Appellant,

v.

Julius W. HOBSON et al., Appellees.

Carl F. HANSEN, Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia, Appellant,

v.

Julius W. HOBSON et al., Appellees.

Nos. 21167, 21168.

United States Court of Appeals District of Columbia Circuit

Argued June 26, 1968

Decided Jan. 21, 1969

HOBSON v. HANSEN

Cite as 269 F.Supp. 401 (1967)

401

Julius W. HOBSON, individually and on behalf of Jean Marie Hobson and Julius W. Hobson, Jr., et al., Plaintiffs,

v.

Carl F. HANSEN, Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia, the Board of Education of the District of Columbia et al., Defendants.

Civ. A. No. 82-66.

United States District Court District of Columbia.

June 19, 1967.

THOSE WHO PROFESS TO LOVE FREEDOM

AND YET DEPRECATE AGITATION

ARE MEN WHO WANT CROPS WITHOUT PLOWING.

THIS STUGGLE MAY BE A MORAL ONE,

OR IT MAY BE PHYSICAL,

BUT IT MUST BE A STRUGGLE.

POWER CONCEDES NOTHING WITHOUT A DEMAND.

IT NEVER DID AND IT NEVER WILL.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, 1857

Love to the most admirable — Edie Fraser



RIGHT ON JULIUS!
Compliments of Ron Dellums

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
Extensions of Remarks

JULIUS HOBSON ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY LEGISLATION AND THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION: PUTTING THE BILLY GOAT IN CHARGE OF THE GARDEN

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 27, 1971

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, recently Julius W. Hobson, a man I consider one of the finest and most courageous battlers for equity and justice offered his views on pending equal employment opportunity legislation before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

I have read Mr. Hobson's statement, and I believe it warrants serious consideration by all Members of the House and Senate.

Mr. Hobson concentrates his statement on the role of the Civil Service Commission in implementing needed—and required—equal opportunity measures. He documents the severe shortcomings of the Civil Service Commission, and I agree with Mr. Hobson's doubts about the efficacy of CSC to deal with these issues.

I highly recommend this analysis to my colleagues.

FOR JULIUS

Walk softly in the night with me
A visitor I've come to be;
It won't be long before I'm gone,
So, sit with me and sing a song.
In daylight hours fling out your arms
And warm your soul in sun and light,
Walk softly with me, just today
For on the morrow I take flight.
When putting on your shoes at dawn,
Bend to the cricket, wave good morn;
For he's a song to give to you
And he'll be gone an hour or two.
Breathe in the wind before the rain
And let it minister to pain.
Be friend to me, and I to you
For we've so very much to do;
But pace yourself, the hours to hold
And carry with you strength and thought,
And in the night, when things grow cold
Do not be sad the story's told,
For I am here, your hand to hold
Walk softly with me in the night.
Walk softly with me to the end
Walk softly to me, I'm your friend.

JULIUS HOBSON
unflinching ally in the struggle against the war

Greater Washington Labor for Peace
Suite 601, 1404 N.Y. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

TO JULIUS HOBSON

Hail to one of the greatest! Time plus pleasure over the years has brought about an everlasting friendship and hopes for a brighter tomorrow.

A friend, Dr. A. Azeeze, D.D., MSD

Greetings to My Leader,
JULIUS HOBSON, A Great Man
—one who gives his all for quality education in the D.C. Public Schools

Dick Brown, Chairman
Capitol Hill Citizens for Better Education

GREATER WASHINGTON AREA
AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
SALUTES JULIUS HOBSON
FOR HIS MANY YEARS OF
SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITY

COMPLIMENTS AND BEST WISHES

Shaw
Community
Health
Center

1707 Seventh Street, N.W.

Equality Health Care for All Regardless of Income

Dr. Leroy A. Jackson, Jr., *Program Director*
Elwood A. Jackson, *Administrator*
C. Victor Brown, *Director of Community Relations*

To Brother Julius,

A Legend
In His Time

"We Love You" and in honor of what Bro. Julius stands for, we are announcing that we are taking affidavits on citizens complaints against police harassment, assault and brutality.
Please: 234-7811/12

COALITION OF BLACK ORGANIZATIONS
2708-14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009

TO JULIUS HOBSON:

one of the most sincere

and dedicated individuals

of our time

ED MURPHY & ASSOCIATES

WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE salutes a leader of unfailing principle, courage, imagination and humanity.

In times of confusion we look to Julius' direct and penetrating vision for clarification. Through periods of depression we are buoyed by his keen sense of humor. When the struggle is tough we find Julius a constant source of inspiration in meeting the challenge.

Julius Hobson's social concerns are multifaceted, encompassing education, civil rights, the fair distribution of wealth, and peace. The breadth of these concerns has been an example to us, causing us to expand our vision and our goals. We are delighted to have this opportunity to express our profound gratitude.

Washington Area WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS HELPERS AND BUILDING LABORERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 74

AFFILIATE
LIUNA—AFL-CIO

525 New Jersey Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001
LIncoln 6-8123 LIncoln 6-8124 LIncoln 6-1949

Leroy F. Ford
President
Henry Brock
Vice President
James Jeter
Financial Sec'y Treas.
Cecil Tucker
Business Manager
Henry Brock
Raymond E. Jones
James C. Wilfork
Ass't. Business Representatives

John E. Wormley
Recording Secretary
Roosevelt Mackall
Bert Wood
Members of Executive Board
John D. Matthews
Sergeant-At-Arms

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF MANKIND

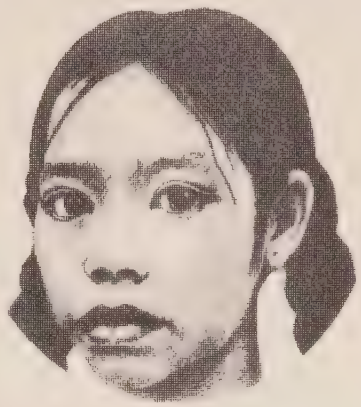
THE CHURCH OF WHAT'S HAPPENING NOW
"Let's come out the sky, back down
to earth and deal with reality"
Rev. Imagene Williams-Stewart
117 Tennessee Avenue, N.E., D.C. 20002

GREETINGS TO JULIUS HOBSON,
a human being of rare integrity and courage
George B. Murphy, Jr.

Best Wishes from the
FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION
245 Second Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20002

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES FOR PEACE
Salute our friend and colleague,
JULIUS HOBSON with thanks.
F.E.P., 1854 Wyoming Ave., N.W.

A HOSPITAL FOR VIETNAMESE CHILDREN



NGUYEN VAN TROI HOSPITAL

The building of a specialized children's hospital with modern pediatric equipment is a demonstration of life against death, a conscious protest against this evil war, a symbol of the staunch will of people who cherish peace, freedom and justice, a concrete act of solidarity in support of the people of Vietnam.
Please send checks to:
D.C. NGUYEN VAN TROI HOSPITAL COMMITTEE
1312 Clifton Ter. N.W., #G4
For more information call: 667-6097

HOBSON'S ANGER AND COMMITMENT MAKES TEACHERS BELIEVE MAYBE THERE'S HOPE FOR D.C. SCHOOLS
J. K. Claire, Shaw teacher and picket

JULIUS HOBSON HAS DONE MORE FOR D.C. SCHOOL CHILDREN THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE INDIVIDUAL.
Jean McKissick McNeill,
Teacher, Anacostia High School

JULIUS, YOU ARE A GREAT INSPIRATION FOR ALL OF US.
Gene LaRocque, Rear Admiral, U.S.A. (Ret.)

CHANGE, Inc. extends congratulations and greetings to a very special human being who will always be respected and admired for his outstanding service to the Washington community in the true sense of the words.

"In honor of Julius Hobson, community leader, activist, and humanitarian."

Dr. Hugh J. Scott
Dr. Wilbur A. Millard
Mr. Richard L. Hurlbut
Mr. Joseph Clair
Mr. Dwight S. Cropp

The D.C. Association For Retarded Children, The State Member Unit of The National Association for Retarded Children, is a viable organization, concerned with all facets of retardation in the District of Columbia. Membership is actively encouraged. Telephone 529-0070.

President of the Board of Directors — Mrs. Willia G. Knighton. Public Relations Director — Ms. Betty Evans. D.C. Association for Retarded Children's Office located at 405 Riggs Road, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20011

THE ALL-AFRICAN PEOPLES REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

pays tribute to

BROTHER JULIUS HOBSON

for his years of
dedicated service and struggle
for our people and community

P.O. BOX 6268 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20015

AS A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION MANY OF WHOSE MEMBERS HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES TO THE TRADE UNION AND WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS, WE SALUTE JULIUS HOBSON AS AN OUTSTANDING SOLDIER IN THE WAR FOR THE LIBERATION OF HUMANITY.

THE JEWISH MUTUAL AID SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

TOWARD A FUTURE WHEN QUALITY EDUCATION IS ENSURED AND AVAILABLE TO EVERYONE BECAUSE OF JULIUS HOBSON'S WORK
Bernice Smith

YOUR REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT AND LOVE HAVE BEEN INSPIRATIONS TO US.
Al and Margaret McSurely

TO JULIUS AND TINA HOBSON

Whose front-line struggles for peace, equality and justice are a constant inspiration to us all.
Katie and David Elsila
Jan and Phil Fenty
Pat and Les Strandt

When the State of Columbia is established, we will owe it to our first candidate — Julius Hobson, always in the minds of so many of us "THE CANDIDATE."
Walter E. Mylecraine

PEACE!
Women Strike for Peace
of Northern Virginia

TO JULIUS, WHOSE EXAMPLE HAS DAZZLED US FOR A DECADE.
"Let us suppose that certain individuals resolve that they will consistently oppose to power the force of example; to authority, exhortation; to trickery, simple honor. Who can fail to see the positively dazzling realism of such behavior?"
—Camus

Barbara Bick

THANK YOU, JULIUS, FOR WHAT YOU HAVE DONE FOR D.C. PUBLIC EDUCATION!
Helen R. Adams

SCIENTIFIC WORKERS FOR SOCIAL ACTION
Join Julius Hobson in working for a science and society to Serve the People.
Box 188, Kensington, Md. 20795

THE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS
THE APPALACHIAN PEOPLES ORGANIZATION
SALUTES JULIUS HOBSON,
a great fighter for all the people

Washington Support Center
5601 North 24th Street, Arlington, Va. 22205

A TRIBUTE TO JULIUS HOBSON, A DEDICATED AND COURAGEOUS HUMAN BEING
Polly Shackleton

WITH DUE HONOR TO JULIUS HOBSON
for his good works amongst us.
Louise Franklin Ramirez, D.C. citizen

CONGRATULATIONS TO A GREAT CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER, JULIUS HOBSON

D.C. Branch N.A.A.C.P.
Edward A. Hailes, President

Greetings from:

ADELPHI FRIENDS SOCIAL ORDER COMMITTEE
MRS. ANITA F. ALLEN
ANTIOCH GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
Washington Center
LEONARD C. BALL
THE BECKS
STANEY K. BIGMAN
ANN AND ABE BLOOM
AUSTIN BOGGIS
NORA CAPLAN
CAPITOL HILL CLEANERS AND LAUNDRY
MARY CHANDLER AND CHILDREN
NORMA AND GORDON CHAPMAN
MATTHEW K. CLARKE
MRS. GLORIA COCKBURN
THE CRANES
FLORA CRATER
THELMA DUVINAGE
D.C. ALUMNI CHAPTER, ALA. STATE UNIVERSITY
BILL ETUE
MR. AND MRS. DURAND A. FORD
LYNNE FOWLOW
HAROLD and RUTH GAINER
DR. ALBERT S. GOLDBLATT
BONNIE AND JERRY GORDON
MR. AND MRS. SANFORD GOTTLIEB
ELAINE K. HOLLANDER
Associate Professor, D.C. Teachers College
JACK'S SHOES
CHARLOTTE KOWITCH
LEAGUE OF FEDERAL VOTERS
GERALDIN LENVIN
MIRIAM LEVIN
IRVING AND SYLVIA LICHTENSTEIN
MARTHA, MARY, AGNES, LILY, MARY
LOUISE, JEAN AND JANE
SALLY McCONNELL
PAUL and MARIANNE MEIJER
KEITH E. MELDER
ARLINE NEAL
NORTHERN VA. COALITION TO END THE AIR WAR
MARGARET OLIVER
CHARLOTTE AND MARTIN ORAM
FLO AND LEO ORBACH
ALLEN S. ORTON
L. OSTON
R. PAYNE REALTY CO.
SELMA AND DAVID REIN
JANET E. NEUMAN
GWEN GRAHAM REISS
HON. HENRY AND MARGARET REUSS
MARIE ROSCHE
JOHN H. STEIN
RICHARD N. TALIAFERRO, JR.
HAL WALKER AND FAMILY
MRS. RUTH R. WEBSTER
HARRY WEISS
JUDITH SIMMONS-WEISS
YOUNG WORKERS LIBERATION LEAGUE

GREETINGS TO AN OLD FRIEND
IN APPRECIATION OF HIS
ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OUR
SHARED EXPERIENCES.

Rimsky and Mariann Atkinson

WE SALUTE A REAL MAN —
JULIUS HOBSON

Alexander and Eleanor Orr

D. C. CITIZENS FOR BETTER
PUBLIC EDUCATION
salutes Julius Hobson, a courageous man



TO JULIUS WITH

GRATITUDE FOR

YOUR CONSTANT WITNESS

FOR JUSTICE

from your clergy friends

OUR DEEPEST THANKS TO JULIUS HOBSON
FOR HIS LEADERSHIP IN THE STRUGGLE
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Washington Ethical Society

GREETINGS AND APPRECIATION
from many friends at the American University

HONOR TO JULIUS HOBSON
We need you with us for many
years to come.
Helen and Casey Gurewitz

"GOD BLESS YOU, JULIUS"
Rev. Fr. Richard J. Swift, SSJ
1357 E. Capitol Street, D.C. 20005

TO A REAL FIGHTER,
JULIUS HOBSON
Mike and Selma Samols

To the Man with the Master Plan — Right on!
Sondra L. Norrell

DAVIS REALTY
2811 Twelfth Street, N.E.
832-8565
Md. Office: 6401 Sheriff Rd., N.E.

THE CLIP JOINT
(professional dog grooming)
313 Seventh Street, S.E. 544-9240

To JULIUS HOBSON,

whose persistence in the fight for equal educational opportunity deserves the gratitude of all American teachers and students.

We are proud to have joined as an amicus in the historic Hobson v. Hansen case.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, AFL-CIO

David Selden, President
Robert Porter, Secretary-Treasurer

THANK YOU, JULIUS HOBSON, FOR YOUR EXAMPLE IN REJECTING OLD MYTHS AND IN COMMITTING YOURSELF TO HUMAN FULFILLMENT HERE AND NOW.

★

Atheist Information Service
3709 Fourteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010
(202) 882-5551

THE SAJA COLLECTIVE:

Runaway House
Second House
Third House
New Educational Project
Job Co-op
Workers Resource Project
Alternatives Clearinghouse
Washington Area Free School Clearinghouse

GREETINGS

Cooks, Pastry Cooks & Kitchen
Employees Local 209, A.F.L.- C.I.O.

DO YOUR THING, JULIUS

Chauncey Thomas

TO JULIUS — WITH LOVE

Jeanne Walton

We salute our
Vice-Presidential Candidate,
JULIUS HOBSON

Northern Virginia Peoples' Party

To a dedicated, active and articulate civil libertarian, Julius Hobson, I join with others in saluting you for your many contributions toward improving the quality of life not only for citizens of the District of Columbia but across the nation as well.
I have always respected you and admired your courage and vigor in fighting the many ills of our society. If I could single out one special contribution, it would be your enormous contribution to quality education in the District of Columbia. Your steadfast commitment to education and to the resolution of many social problems has endeared you to the heart of hundreds of thousands of Washingtonians and I join them in saluting you.
Congratulations on a night well deserved.

Sincerely,
Walter E. Fauntroy
Member of Congress

BLS & ASSOCIATES INC.

New Dimensions in Traning (202) 829-7957
7244 - 15th Place N.W., Washington, D.C. 20012 (202) 723-1507

"We shall not cease from exploration, and the end of all our exploring will be to arrive where we started and know the place for the first time." T. S. Eliot

Julius Hobson has been the "explorer" who helped us to know a multitude of places for the first time and pointed the way for their redress.

BARBARA LETT SIMMONS, *President*
THEDOLA H. MILLIGAN, *Vice-President*
RUTH SWITZER PEARL, *Secretary-Treasurer*

"From Typesetting through Bindery,
Your Printing Needs under One Roof."

Legal Briefs
Prospectuses
Newsletters
Periodicals
Books
Booklets
Brochures
Letterheads
Forms
Magazines
Flyers

THIEL PRESS

The Professional Printer . . . a subsidiary of CLB publishers, inc.

1422 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20005 phone 393-0625

Speed | Quality | Accuracy

- Package Publication Service • Completely Automated Typesetting
- Sophisticated Display Type • Small and Large Presswork
- Automated Mailing Facilities • Pick-up & Delivery Service

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

GEORGETOWN

1041 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
(Amazing Grace)

JULIUS HOBSON:
People need you. May you pass this way a thousand times.

Clemmont E. Vontress, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
The George Washington University



Julius W. Hobson

"Washington's Own Man"

Julius, you are the master of your fate, you are the captain of your soul.

ROBERT (BOB) ARTISST

ADA

To a Great Fighter for Freedom and Equality for all Americans.

D. H. Marlin, **Chairman**
Greater Washington, D.C. Chapter
Americans for Democratic Action

*The action-coordinating committee of organizations fighting **against** freeways and **for** rapid transit*

ECTC

HONORS
JULIUS HOBSON

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE
ON THE TRANSPORTATION CRISIS
Brookland P.O. Box 4529
Washington, D.C. 20017

OUR DEEPEST APPRECIATION FOR WHAT YOU HAVE MEANT TO ALL OF US

Bee and George Wolfe

Whatever may have gone before
in this 'captive' city,
whatever may come
in the future liberated city —

Brother, Father, Elder, Julius Hobson

is the point of reference for
Freedom, Justice and Social Change.

Rev. Douglas E. Moore
Black United Front

We Salute Julius Hobson,
A great fighter for Freedom
and Human Dignity



D.C. Chapter,
Union for Democratic Socialism
1827 Ontario Rd. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

We Salute You, Julius Hobson,
in your efforts, with ours, to
"KEEP THE FIRE BURNING FOR JUSTICE"



The Progressive Firefighters Association
Washington, D.C. Members
International Association of
Black Professional Firefighters

David Silberman, Ph.D.

WHILE OTHERS REMAIN SILENT, HE FIGHTS AGAINST ECONOMIC OPPRESSION AND RACISM.
Charles and Judy Cheng
Newtonville, Mass.

JULIUS HOBSON —
A PERSISTENT CALL FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE.
The Potter's House

For the Best Deal in Town see
ED FEGGANS OLDSMOBILE
Washington's only downtown Olds dealer
14th & Florida Avenue, N.W.
483-1300

Thanks, Julius, for providing "heat and light" when others wanted neither.
Herb & Iona Striner

ROY MINNICK

Pinkson Electric Co., Inc.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

BEST WISHES

FORD SOUND EQUIPMENT RENTALS
Clyde L. Ford 544-3699

Clarence H. and Mary R. Hunter

BROOKLAND COMMUNITY INVESTORS INC.
Maurice A. Davis, President
2811 Twelfth Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20018

THE MUSIC BOX
Records at Discount Prices
8006 New Hampshire Avenue
Langley Park, Maryland 20783

d.c. gazette

KEEP ON TRUCKIN', JULIUS
109 Eighth Street, N.E.
543-5850

CAPITOL HILL BUSH SALON
408 Eighth St., S.E. 544-9338

ANNA R. LANGFORD

BEST WISHES, PEACE, FREEDOM!
Jeanne and Francois Somlyo

THANK YOU!
Rickie Orchin

THE HUDDLE SHOP
1625 Eye Street, N.W.

GREETINGS!
Sue Pressman

GREETINGS FROM
Sonia and Stanley Porter

Would you like a $400 free wardrobe? If interested, call Cleeretta H. Smiley, 291-8213 or 726-4441 after 5 p.m. weekdays.

KEEP UP THE GOOD FIGHT
Ruth Gainer



TO JULIUS AND TINA

who have never failed to support the efforts of the antiwar movement in the past, who support the upcoming November 18th demonstrations called by WAPAC-NPAC and upon whose support we can depend for all future actions until the final goal of peace is achieved.

Washington Area
Peace Action Coalition

1122 Dupont Circle Building
293-3855

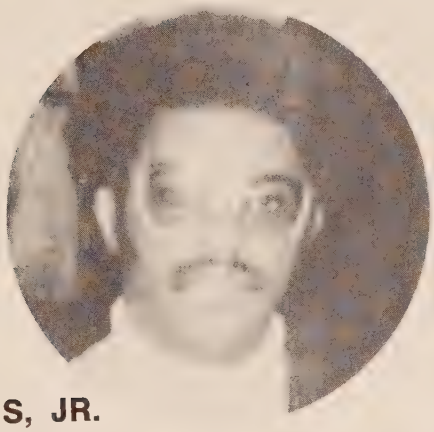
GREETINGS from
Victor and Corinne Fleisher

HAYDEN'S LIQUOR
714 Independence Avenue, S.E.
LIncoln 4-1000



JEANNIE

with our love



JULIUS, JR.

and respect



PAT

in your steps . . .



CONRAD



ERIC

EDUCATION

PEACE

HUMAN RIGHTS

JUSTICE



Julius Hobson answered the call.
I join you in saluting him.
Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

NAME: JULIUS W. HOBSON

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: May 29, 1922 in Birmingham, Alabama

MARITAL STATUS: Married - Two children

EDUCATION: Graduate of Industrial High School, Birmingham, Alabama

B.S. Degree - Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan

M.A. Degree in Economics, Howard University, Washington, D.C

HONORS AND AWARDS: Liberty Bell Award, Law Day U.S.A., presented by Howard Law School 1968

Liberty Bell Award, Law Day U.S.A., presented by Washington Area Council on Young Lawyers

Judge Henry W. Edgerton Award, presented by American Civil Liberties Union of the National Capital Area - December 1972

EMPLOYMENT: Present Position:
Councilmember-at-large
Council of the District of Columbia (1975-1979)

PUBLICATIONS: Three Books:

Black Pride, McGraw-Hill, 1968

Damned Information, Washington Institute for Quality Education, 1969

Damned Children, Washington Institute for Quality Education, 1969

Article:

Uncle Sam Is a Bigot, Saturday Evening Post, 1968

4-8-75

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Return Address
Envelope

Julius W. Hobson

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Dear

The last part of August, while the D.C. City Council is in recess, is a good time to reflect on how much or how little we have accomplished under the first seven months of home rule. Having been elected for four years as an at-large Councilmember, I feel a particular responsibility to focus on those issues which have long range implications and which may even extend beyond borders of the District.

The enclosed summary lists where we have been and indicates the direction of our future efforts in your behalf. To insure that these priorities represent the best thinking of all of us, I am enclosing a questionnaire which I hope you will take the time to complete and return to me. Your ideas will enable me to plan where I can best apply my energies as the City Council begins work on pending legislation in the fall. We also need and encourage volunteer help in developing and supporting legislative programs. If you know of someone with time and interest to devote to city problems please let me know.

I will also be reserving time to visit with friends and constituents between 10:00 A.M. and 12 Noon on Friday mornings. If you have problems or legislative items you wish to bring to my attention, please call either my Administrative Assistant Mrs. Lorraine McCottry, or my Executive Assistant Mr. Sandy Brown at 638-2223.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Enclosures

September 15, 1975

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Jr.
36 Galveston Street S.W. #307
Washington, D.C. 20032

Dear Hobby:

The enclosed letter was sent to me to forward to you.

Daddy

Enclosure

1024 Carolyn Drive
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380
August 1, 1975

PRIVATE

The Honorable Julius Hobson, Senior
Member, City Council
District Building
1350 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The other letter, and vita enclosed is for your son, Julius Hobson, Junior. I send the material to you hoping you will be so kind as to see that he receives it. It may be obvious why I felt I should not write him at the Schools' Administration Office.

Can you please place the enclosed material in the hands of Mr. Hobson, Jr. personally. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marvin W. Rogers

Marvin W. Rogers, Ed. D.

enclosure

1024 Carolyn Drive
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380
August 1, 1975

PRIVATE

Mr. Julius Hobson, Junior
Member, Board of Education
Public Schools of the District of Columbia
415 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

This letter and enclosed vita express my wish to be considered seriously an active applicant and candidate ultimately for the anticipated vacancy in the superintendency in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia if that vacancy materializes.

In experience, preparation, vigor, commitment and in other important ways I believe I am qualified uniquely perhaps to serve in the office giving something more than merely competent leadership of high quality.

My strengths primarily are in program ideation, administration and supervision, budget development and control, and meaningful community participation. Neither political reality nor Washington are strangers to me. Nor are relations with the federal authorities.

I am aware of some of the District's major problems that have surfaced publicly, but believe they can be resolved. Believe also that I can be important in their resolution.

I know this letter may appear a bit premature, but hope it is not. I hear that Board President, Mrs. Morris has been hospitalized, but trust she has recovered.

Had some initial questions concerning the ethics of writing this letter before a vacancy occurs, but having decided to write, I do so with purpose. You can appreciate the high confidentially of these contents, and I would hope any mention of my name is done so with discretion.

I would have asked the Harvard University Graduate School of Education Placement Office to send you my confidential credentials, but that seemed too presumptuous. However thay are available at my expense if advisable and requested. I am available for interview at the convenience of the Board

the Board, I wish your schools a successful, productive, advancing year.Thank you for your time and any responsive action.

Sincerely,

Marvin W. Rogers

Marvin W. Rogers, Ed. D.

enclosure

September 15, 1975

Mr. Harold Fisher, Jr.
Field Representative
The Washington Teachers' Union
1150 17th Street, N.W., Room 508
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Fisher:

I regret I was unable to attend the Educational Workshop for teachers held on August 12th. I am sure I would have enjoyed the dialogue and exchange of views on politics, education and teachers.

Thank you for the invitation to participate in your program.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Mail Routing Slip

Date: 6/2/75

To: Councilmember Julius Hobson

Comments:

)

Pat Miner:

Lou Aronica:

Sandy Brown: Please contact Mr. 463-4130 Harold Tucker

Lorraine McCottry Hold & see what happens.

WILLIAM H. SIMONS
President
1917 Randolph Street, N.E.
526-4869

LYNWOOD WILLIAMSON
General Vice-Pres.

BARNARD LEBOWITZ
Secy.-Treas.

LORRAINE LAVETT
Executive Secy.

JEAN SMITH
Recording Secy.

LUTHER SHELTON
Vice-Pres. Elem.

MELCHUS DAVIS
Vice-Pres. Jr. High

ROBERT ROYSTER
Vice-Pres. Sr. High

WILLIAM STEWART
Vice-Pres. Voc. High

MARION JACKSON
Vice-Pres. Counselors

PAULEZE BRYANT
Vice-Pres. Librarians

AUBREY JONES
Vice-Pres. Spec. Services

MACEO HUTHCERSON
Vice-Pres. Pupil Personnel

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

ELEMENTARY

THEODORE GLOSTER
THOMASINA GRIFFIN
RICHARD JOHNSON
DOLORES SMITH

JR. HIGH

JIMMIE JACKSON
ETHEL WILSON

SR. HIGH

RUFUS CANNON
HARRISON WALKER

VOCATIONAL

DONALD WHITE

SPECIAL SERVICES

BETTY RUTHE

PHONE: 452-8120

THE WASHINGTON TEACHERS' UNION

1150 17TH STREET, N.W.
ROOM 508
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

AFT

May 28, 1975

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Sr., Councilman
D. C. City Council
District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

Each August the Washington Teachers' Union sponsors its Educational Workshop for teachers of D. C. Public Schools. The Union requests the honor of your presence as a guest speaker at this sixth annual workshop.

As is our custom, we will have a workshop on Politics, Education and Teachers. Our primary focus is local in scope, therefore, your views would be invaluable to the teachers of D. C. as we struggle with the myriad of complex problems here.

The date is Tuesday, August 12, 1975 at 10:30 a.m. Lunch will be served at 12:00 noon and we hope you will honor us with your presence.

Sincerely,

Harold Fisher

Harold Fisher, Jr.
Field Representative

HF:gd
opeiu#2aflcio

RECEIVED
MAY 30 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

Do not Hand Out

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

NAME: JULIUS W. HOBSON

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: May 29, 1922 in Birmingham, Alabama

MARITAL STATUS: Married - Two children

EDUCATION: Graduate of Industrial High School, Birmingham, Alabama

B.S. Degree - Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan

M.A. Degree in Economics, Howard University, Washington, D.C

HONORS AND AWARDS: Liberty Bell Award, Law Day U.S.A., presented by Howard Law School 1968

Liberty Bell Award, Law Day U.S.A., presented by Washington Area Council on Young Lawyers

Judge Henry W. Edgerton Award, presented by American Civil Liberties Union of the National Capital Area - December 1972

EMPLOYMENT: Present Position:
Councilmember-at-large
Council of the District of Columbia (1975-1979)

PUBLICATIONS: Three Books:

Black Pride, McGraw-Hill, 1968

Damned Information, Washington Institute for Quality Education, 1969

Damned Children, Washington Institute for Quality Education, 1969

Article:

Uncle Sam Is a Bigot, Saturday Evening Post, 1968

B. VANDENBURG HALL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1400 NORTH UHLE STREET
COURT HOUSE SQUARE
ARLINGTON, VA. 22201

(703) 524-6730

August 29, 1975

Leo J. Ehrig, Jr., Esquire
Deputy Director
Department of Finance and Revenue
Room 4136 Municipal Center
Washington, D.C. 20001

Re: $5,000,000+ of additional revenue

Dear Mr. Ehrig:

As you suggested in our last conversation, I am sending you a proposed tax law which will authorize the District to pay a reward to an informant of up to ten (10) percent of the additional taxes, penalties and fines collected by the District as a result of information furnished by the informant.

This proposed law is very similar to the Internal Revenue Code and regulations on this subject. See Section 7623 of Title 26, United States Code (Internal Revenue Code of 1954).

As you know, I believe that I can deliver certain facts to you which would result in the Government of the District of Columbia collecting over $5,000,000 of taxes, interest, and penalties due it. I am willing to do this provided the District first passes a law similar to the attached proposed law and we agree on a contract to pay me an appropriate informer's fee. The fee would be entirely contingent.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

B. VanDenburg Hall

B. VanDenburg Hall

cc: Mayor Walter E. Washington
Julian R. Dugas, Esquire
Mr. Comer S. Coppie
Mr. Sterling Tucker, Chm.
Mr. Marion Barry, Jr.

cc: David A. Clarke, Esq.
Rev. James E. Coates
Mr. Arrington Dixon
Mrs. Willie J. Hardy
Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
Rev. Douglas E. Moore
Rev. Jerry A. Moore, Jr.
Ms. Polly Shackleton
Mr. William R. Spaulding
Mr. John A. Wilson
Mr. Nadine P. Winter
Mr. Kenneth Back
C. Francis Murphy, Esq.
Henry E. Wixon, Esq.
Matthew S. Watson, Esq.
Sen. Lawton Chiles
Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton
Hon. Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
Hon. William H. Natcher

PROPOSED TAX LAW:

REWARDS FOR INFORMATION RELATING TO VIOLATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REVENUE LAWS

Section 47-2505. The Mayor or his authorized representative under this statute or under regulations prescribed by the Mayor or his authorized representative is authorized to pay such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum appropriated therefor, as he may deem necessary for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the income tax laws, the inheritance and estate tax laws, or other tax laws of the District of Columbia, or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law. The Mayor or his authorized representative may pay a reward to the informant of up to ten (10) percent of the additional taxes, penalties, and fines which are recovered as a result of the information furnished by the informant. Payment of a reward will be made as promptly as the circumstances of the case permit, but generally not until the taxes, penalties, and fines involved have been collected. However, the informant may waive any claim for reward with respect to an uncollected portion of the taxes, penalties, or fines involved, in which case the claim may be immediately processed and payment made consistant with this statute.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To CHAIRMAN STERLING TUCKER

From Councilmembers Julius W. Hobson and David A. Clarke

Date September 25, 1975

Subject Motion to Discharge Bill 1-168

On October 7, 1975, at our next regularly scheduled meeting of the Council in legislative session, we intend to move to discharge Bill 1-168 from the Committee on Government Operations. We would appreciate your setting aside time at the appropriate spot in the agenda for consideration and vote on the motion.

STATEMENT BY JULIUS W. HOBSON

October 7, 1975

I am introducing the Resource Recovery Expenditure Disapproval Resolution because:

1. The current proposal was outlined two years ago. Since that time new technology has been developed and tested according to the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Energy Administration.

2. EPA says the proposal may cost 50 percent more than $9.6 million -- no one quite knows.

3. The technology needed to separate glass and aluminum reflected in the current proposal is still untested according to EPA -- we don't want to experiment with District funds.

4. The technology to recover fuel or energy from garbage is known and, we should design a system to meet the needs of firmly committed customers of energy -- such as the Federal government.

5. Alternative systems should be explored immediately -- my resolution will provide for an evaluation of the most cost effective system for both material and energy recovery for the Council to review.

I wish to indicate that Councilmember Polly Shackleton has joined me as a co-sponsor of this resolution.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Council Members & Staff

From Valerie J. Barry, Legislative Services

Date October 10, 1975

Subject COUNCIL LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

For your information and use, attached is an updated schedule of Council Legislative Activity (current through October 10, 1975), listing all bills in which some Council action has been taken, and a projected timetable for additional action by the Mayor and Congress.

Attachment

COUNCIL LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY CURRENT 10-10-75

Identification	Action Taken	Projected Action
BILL 1-56 Campaign Finance Reform and Conflict of Interest	To Congress 7-2-75	Awaiting enrollment as D.C. Law No. 1-16, effective 9-23-75
BILL 1-66 Special Living Standards	To Congress 9-5-75	Congressional review expires approximately 11-6-75
BILL 1-49 Male High School Students in Cadet Corps	To Congress 7-2-75	Awaiting enrollment as D. C. Law No. 1-14, effective 9-23-75
BILL 1-32 Air Quality Control re SWRC No. 1	To Congress 7-2-75	Awaiting enrollment as D.C. Law No. 1-19, effective 9-23-75
BILL 1-54 Accrediting Junior Colleges	To Congress 7-2-75	Awaiting enrollment as D.C. Law No. 1-15, effective 9-23-75
BILL 1-17 WMATA Passenger Vehicles	To Congress 7-3-75	Awaiting enrollment as D.C. Law No. 1-18, effective 9-23-75
BILL 1-25 Arts and Humanities	To Congress 7-28-75	Congressional review expires approximately 10-22-75
BILL 1-58 Enacting Clause for Acts and Resolutions	To Congress 7-3-75	Awaiting enrollment as D.C. Law No. 1-17, effective 9-23-75
BILL 1-115 Postsecondary Education	To Congress 9-5-75	Congressional review expires approximately 11-6-75
BILL 1-116 Minimum Wage	To Congress 9-5-75	Congressional review expires approximately 11-6-75
BILL 1-157 Rental Accommodation Act	To Congress 9-5-75	Congressional review expires approximately 11-6-75
BILL 1-69 Voter Registration	Mayor signed 10-6-75	Awaiting clearances for transmittal to Congress

Identification	Action Taken	Projected Action
BILL 1-78 Boundaries Act	Mayor Signed 10-6-75	Awaiting clearances for transmittal to Congress
BILL 1-100 Security Deposit Act	Council adopted First Reading 7-29-75	??
BILL 1-161 Revenue Funds Availability	Second Reading Adopted 10-7-75	Awaiting clearances for transmittal to Mayor
BILL 1-169 Unincorporated Business Tax	To Congress 9-5-75	Congressional review expires approximately 11-6-75
BILL 1-170 Professional Corporation Tax	Adopted Second Reading 10-7-75	Awaiting clearances for transmittal to Mayor
BILL 1-135 Community Development Act	To Mayor 9-26-75	Mayor's action expected by 10-10-75
BILL 1-1 APA	To Congress 7-23-75	Congressional review expired 10-7-75. LSU requesting enrollment as DC Law.
BILL 1-47 Revenue Act of 1975	To Congress 7-28-75	Congressional review expires approximately 10-22-75
BILL 1-87 ANC Boundaries	To Congress 7-25-75	Congressional review expires approximately 10-21-75
BILL 1-106 Office & Commission on Aging	To Congress 8-1-75	Congressional review expires approximately 11-5-75
BILL 1-90 ANC Name	To Congress 8-11-75	Congressional review expires approximately 11-6-75
BILL 1-52 Ethnic References in Educational Laws	To Congress 8-11-75	Congressional review expires approximately 11-6-75

Identification	Action Taken	Projected Action
BILL 1-122 Step-Parent Adoption Facilitation Act	To Congress 8-11-75	Congressional review expires approximately 11-6-75
BILL 1-123 Law Revision Expansion Act	To Congress 9-5-75	Congressional review expires approximately 11-6-75
BILL 1-155 Special Living Arrangement Amendment	To Congress 9-5-75	Congressional review expires approximately 11-6-75
BILL 1-156 Supplementary Revenue Act	To Congress 9-5-75	Congressional review expires approximately 11-6-75
BILL 1-101 Discrimination re Pregnancy	To Congress 9-5-75	Congressional review expires approximately 11-6-75
EA 1-12 ANC Election Date	Mayor signed 9-25-75	Transmitted for publication in D.C. Register
EA 1-13 Time Revision for Appeal of Real Property Tax	To Mayor 10-8-75	Mayor's action expected not later than 10-22-75
BILL 1-50 Advanced Add'l Leave Act	Adopted First Reading 10-7-75	Second Reading scheduled 10-21-75
BILL 1-86 Clinical Psychologists Act	Adopted First Reading 10-7-75	Second Reading scheduled 10-21-75
BILL 1-162 Refunding Bond Authorization Act	Adopted First Reading 10-7-75	Second Reading Scheduled 10-21-75
BILL 1-180 Aging Act Amendment	Adopted First Reading 10-7-75	Second Reading Scheduled 10-21-75
BILL 1-184 Sample Ballots Act	Adopted First Reading 10-7-75	Second Reading Scheduled 10-21-75

Identification	Action Taken	Projected Action
BILL 1-188 Amended Unincorporated Business Tax Revision Act	Adopted First Reading 10-7-75	Second Reading Scheduled 10-21-75
BILL 1-44 Marijuana Reform Act	Adopted First Reading 10-7-75	Second Reading Scheduled 10-21-75
BILL 1-191 Second Condominium Extension	Adopted First Reading 10-7-75	Second Reading Scheduled 10-21-75

Enrolled Original

A RESOLUTION

1-138

In the Council of the District of Columbia

October 21, 1975

To honor Frederick Evans, Jr., on being the first Black National Champion in the history of competitive swimming.

RESOLVED, BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, That this resolution be cited as the "Resolution to honor Frederick Evans, Jr.".

Sec. 2. The Council of the District of Columbia finds that:

(a) Frederick Evans, Jr., who is a District resident, has received his training by competing for the Capitol East Sea Devils swimming club, under the guidance of Coach Jane Stafford in the District of Columbia.

(b) Frederick Evans, Jr., won the NAIA (National Association of Independent Athletes) national title in the 100 yards breaststroke on March 7, 1975 while competing for Chicago State University.

(c) Frederick Evans, Jr., has become the first black person in the history of competitive swimming to win a national swimming title of any sort, thus defying in the process the myth that blacks could never become champions in the sport.

Sec. 3. The Council of the District of Columbia hereby honors Frederick Evans, Jr., on his achievement.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Council is directed to transmit a copy of this resolution, upon its adoption, to Frederick Evans, Jr.

Sec. 5. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon enactment.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To All Councilmembers

From Julius W. Hobson JWH

Date October 20, 1975

Subject More Resource Recovery Problems

Attached are several articles, including Sunday's STAR analysis of the D.C. trash problem. These articles support the Council's need to:

- return to the drawing board and encourage competitive bids for a resource recovery system after reviewing all available technology as outlined in the attached articles.
- focus on the recovery of energy -- not just as an "after-thought" -- and sell firm commitments for that energy before the system is built.
- begin by supporting strong returnable bottle and can legislation to effectively reduce trash by 8 to 10 percent.

Do not approve the $9.6 million until you know exactly what you are buying! From time to time I will provide you with additional information on this complex issue before we have to make a final decision.

Attachments

All Councilmembers

Julius W. Hobson

October 20, 1975

More Resource Recovery Problems

Attached are several articles, including Sunday's STAR analysis of the D.C. trash problem. These articles support the Council's need to:

- return to the drawing board and encourage competitive bids for a resource recovery system after reviewing all available technology as outlined in the attached articles.

- focus on the recovery of energy -- not just as an "afterthought" -- and sell firm commitments for that energy before the system is built.

- begin by supporting strong returnable bottle and can legislation to effectively reduce trash by 8 to 10 percent.

Do not approve the $9.6 million until you know exactly what you are buying! From time to time I will provide you with additional information on this complex issue before we have to make a final decision.

Attachments

Ramp

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Rodney Coleman, Executive Assistant to the Chairman

From JWH Julius W. Hobson, Councilmember

Date October 28, 1975

Subject Request for concrete ramp and railing at the 13½ Street Entrance

In January I officially requested that the ramp at the 13½ street entrance be changed from a wooden one to a concrete, permanent one, could you please let me know the status of this request.

Attached are copies of my previous memorandas on the subject.

Attachments

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Councilman Julius Hobson

From Robert A. Williams, Secretary to the Council

Date July 18, 1975

Subject Renovation to Assist Handicapped Persons

This is furtherance of your memorandum on adaptation of the entrance to the District Building to provide for handicapped persons.

On July 11, 1975, Rodney Coleman and I met with Mr. Starobin, Director of the Department of General Services, on the subject and reached the following understanding:

--That the adoption of the treadle and installation of the ramp will require a major renovation effort for which funds will be sought through reprogramming from existing Capital improvements projects.

--An appropriate sketch and cost estimate will be prepared within the next 15 days describing the proposed adaptation.

Only the 13 1/2 street entrance which is the major point of egress/ingress will be so renovated. As other details unfold I shall keep you advised.

cc: Rodney Coleman

Sterling Tucker, Council Chairman

Julius W. Hobson, Councilmember

May 28, 1975

Concrete ramp and railing at the 13½ Street entrance

Since January I have discovered anew each day how difficult it is for anyone handicapped to get in and out of the District building. The building is actually hazardous to anyone with a physical disability.

I believe Bob Williams arranged for the wooden ramps to be placed at the 13½ Street entrance. However, these have proved to be completely inadequate and actually dangerous (very slippery) during wet weather. They are either not in place when needed or they are not kept securely against the steps so that a person confined to a wheelchair cannot successfully negotiate the steep grade with any feeling of safety. The angle of the ramp also prevents a wheelchair user from entering witnout assistance. Fortunately, I can usually enter the building with help from my staff or my family, but I am sure this is not true with many people who have handicaps as severe or more severe than mine.

A month or so ago my wife talked with Bob Williams and suggested that the existing cement steps be replaced with a concrete ramp and a center railing at that one entrance. The heavy doors, which also act as a block to physically handicapped and older people, should be made automatic -- similar to the Post Office doors at 12th and Pennsylvania. I have heard nothing on this project during the last few weeks and I would like to know if any progress has been made, specifically:

1. What meetings have been held with D.C. Government officials to discuss this proposed change?

2. What are the problems involved in making this change -- budget, architectural, security, space?

3. How long will it take to make the change once the money is approved?

Is there anything further that I can do to assist in this improvement? It is extremely important to the more than 50,000 handicapped individuals that live in the District who may never have an opportunity to get in and out of the building either to talk to the City Council Members or to solve problems related to their own needs. These people have physical handicaps other than blindness. Such a change would also help mothers with small children in strollers and persons who use canes or crutches.

Copy to:

Robert Williams, Council Secretary

Mr. Rodney Coleman, Executive Assistant to the Chairman

Julius W. Hobson, Councilmember at Large

January 16, 1975

Request for a Permanent Handicap Ramp at the 13½ Street Entrance to the District Building

Thank you for your memorandum requesting the wooden ramp at the 13½ Street Entrance of the District Building.

However, I would like to officially request that the ramp be a permanent one. Not only would this benefit other handicapped people employed in the District Building, but would be a service to the handicapped Washington Community at large whose business would require them to come to the District Building.

I would greatly appreciate your initiating the necessary action for the installation of a permanent ramp.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To COUNCIL MEMBER JULIUS W. HOBSON

From Robert A. Williams, Secretary to the Council

Date June 6, 1975

Subject Ramp on East Side of District Building

Mr. Tucker has asked me to respond to your inquiry on the status of the ramp and I am pleased to do so:

Since my discussion with Mrs. Hobson on the alterations to the ramp, I have talked to Mr. Starobin of the Department of General Services about the problems of ease in accomplishment of the grade of the ramp and the lack of rigidity of the present arrangement.

There are some physical and structural matters relating to the grade of the street and the level of the first floor which must be dealt with to achieve a more gradual slope. One option appears to be the development of a "dog leg" or an "L" that would run alongside the building in a gradual slope and then turn above grade level into the first floor.

Rodney Coleman and I are meeting with Mr. Starobin on next week to further explore this possibility and also to address the treadle and automatic door opening mechanism which you mentioned.

I will keep you apprised of our progress.

Hobson

Bill to Control D.C. Puffers

D.C. Councilman Julius Hobson Sr. has come up with a bill to prohibit smoking in public places — and at all public meetings — except in designated smoking areas. It would exempt taverns at the owner's discretion.

Hobson said his proposed legislation is modeled after a tough anti-smoking law in Minnesota which went into effect in August. The bill would require owners or persons in charge of public places to designate smoking and nonsmoking areas and to post signs to that effect. In the City Council chambers, smoking is prohibited in the back of the room.

WASH. STAR
10/29/75

Hobson

Wide Ban Urged on Smoking

By Paul Valentine
Washington Post Staff Writer

D.C. City Councilman Julius Hobson Sr. (S-at large) yesterday introduced legislation to ban cigarette, cigar and pipe smoking in virtually all public buildings and meetings in the city except in designated areas.

The measure, modeled after similar legislation in Minnesota, includes criminal penalties for violators and cites evidence of possible health hazards to the general public as justification for limiting smoking.

"The right to breathe clean, smoke-free air is another individual right that needs to be insured," said Hobson in a statement accompanying introduction of the bill.

A city regulation, enacted by the old appointed City Council last December, already prohibits smoking in elevators and retail stores with 20 or more employees.

Hobson's bill would additionally ban smoking in restaurants, hospitals, auditoriums, public conveyances, education facilities and commercial establishments in general.

The only places that would be exempt under the Hobson bill are taverns, private homes and private enclosed offices "occupied exclusively by smokers even though offices may be visited by nonsmokers."

Even when a "public place" consists of a single room, says the bill, "the provisions of this law shall be considered met if one side of the room is reserved and posted as a no-smoking area." Smokers may smoke in other public places only in areas specifically designated with signs for smoking.

About 30 states and more than 100 towns and cities have enacted antismoking legislation in recent years, but none is as sweeping as Minnesota's, on which Hobson's bill is based.

Hobson, who is a veteran pipe smoker but has not been observed smoking in recent weeks, said there is medical evidence that nonsmokers inhale almost as many harmful substances as smokers in public places.

The Hobson bill says that violators will be guilty of a "petty misdemeanor." Specific penalties, either jail sentences or fines, will be developed later.

Shakedown

November 4, 1975

STATEMENT BY JULIUS W. HOBSON INTRODUCING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLEAN INDOOR AIR ACT

Today, I am introducing the District of Columbia Clean Indoor Air Act. The purpose of the act is to protect the public health, comfort and environment by restricting smoking in public places and at public meetings to designated smoking areas. Taverns could be exempted at the owner's option.

Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) a Washington based group, reports that 30 states and several hundred communities have passed anti-smoking legislation in the last two years alone.

Cigarette smoking is harmful to the non-smoker because the inhalation of another's cigarette smoke in an enclosed environment creates:

(1) a clear and present danger to an estimated 30 million people with certain preexisting medical susceptabilities and

(2) a significant health hazard and discomfort to most others.

The Surgeon General has concluded that an atmosphere contaminated with tobacco smoke contributes to more than just discomfort; the level of carbon monoxide in contained areas filled with cigarette smoke can exceed legal limits for air pollution.

Smoke from an idling cigarette contains almost twice the tar and nicotine of an inhaled cigarette.

The harmful effects of cigarette smoke on the non-smoker are currently being studied and will continue to be an important avenue of medical research. However, serious questions already exist as a result

of past and current medical research; the implications cannot be ignored.

All sides of this issue will be invited to speak at public hearings where the implications can be explored.

This bill does not violate the constitutional rights of citizens since the right to smoke will remain so long as it is exercised without creating a health hazard to the non-smoker. Smokers are being asked to smoke in designated areas -- they are not being asked to stop smoking.

This act is a workable compromise between those who wish to smoke and those who have a right to be free from the involuntary imposition of an irritant and health hazard.

The right to breathe clean, smoke free air is an individual right that needs to be insured.

I invite my fellow councilmembers to join me in co-sponsoring the District of Columbia Clean Indoor Air Act.

I want to publicly acknowledge the overwhelming support I have received from citizens this past week. Their enthusiastic response before this bill was even formally introduced has both strengthened and encouraged me.

Honoring Anne and Robin Mannis

Hobson

YOU ARE INVITED FOR

Cocktails and Buffet followed by a screening of "Dog Day Afternoon"

BY Yolanda Fox and Cheryl Saddler
Gail and Randy Evans

ON Wednesday 5th November
6:30

AT The Motion Picture Association
1600 Eye Street, NW

RSVP
Mrs St-Calbre 7851810

Informal

November 13, 1975

Mr. George Harrod
Director of Personnel
Office of Personnel
499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Harrod:

Mr. Randolph Green stopped by my office on November 13, 1975, stating he had received a personnel action form declaring he was being terminated effective on November 21, 1975. According to Mr. Green, who is employed under the Federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Program, he had received no previous warning notice that his work was unsatisfactory and assumed that he was performing his duties in a satisfactory manner. Subsequently, Mr. Green received a memorandum on November 12, 1975, stating he was being transferred to the Neighborhood Improvement Program and would remain there until January 31, 1976, when the appointment expires.

The two documents seem to contradict one another. I would like to know the circumstances behind the steps taken in his Personnel Action form of November 5, 1975, and the status of Mr. Green's employment by November 28, 1975. In your summary please discuss what action you have taken and what further steps you plan to take.

I look forward to hearing from you and thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-At-Large

Enclosures

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To COUNCILMEMBERS

From Julius W. Hobson, Councilmember

Date November 19, 1975

Subject Proposed D.C. Resource Recovery System

Attached are copies of a press release and some recent correspondence with the Director of the Environmental Protection Agency concerning the proposed D.C. resource recovery system that I wish to bring to your attention.

Attachments

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

Dear_____:

Congratulations on your successful election (or reelection) to the Board of Education for the District of Columbia.

I look forward to our working together in the best interest of education for the children of our city.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs



District of Columbia Public Schools

STICK UP FOR BREAKFAST

November 26, 1975

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Member
D. C. City Council
District Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

Mr. Joseph M. Stewart, Director of Food Services, D. C. Public Schools and his staff express their sincere appreciation for your participation, via Ms. Patricia Miner, in our Stick Up For Breakfast Day activities.

Your expression of support of this program and of our children is the kind of leadership we admire most in our elected officials.

Sincerely,

Shirley Rougeau

Shirley Rougeau
Stick Up For Breakfast Coordinator

SR/apc

cc: Ms. Patricia Miner

planning, design, development, and construction of a resource recovery system built around a firm energy market which would not be adversely impacted by returnable beverage container legislation.

As a result of the October 18, 1975, Washington Post article (see enclosure) describing a recent letter to the Chairman of the Transportation and Environmental Affairs Committee written by Mr. Nicholas Humber, current Director of your Resource Recovery Division, many responsible Councilmembers feel that EPA has changed its position, and now favor the NCRR plan. In his October 17th letter, Mr. Humber mentioned that:

- "The District is pursuing a sound course of action in its plans to use the refuse derived fuel technology to implement resource recovery."
- "We do not believe that restudying the technology will identify a new technology that has not been discussed."
- This facility may cost more than $9.6 million to construct because these figures are based on preliminary design work. As the first engineering work is done, the dollar figures will be more sure.
- Proper emphasis is being put on energy recovery and the agreement with PEPCO is firm enough to proceed with the planning stages of the facility.

I am sure you can appreciate my confusion as to what EPA's true policy towards the NCRR facility is. Therefore, because of my long standing respect for you and the EPA, I am requesting that you review this matter. As a result of this review, if you will personally assure me that: competitive contracting for a feasibility study to consider all options, the assessment of all potential energy markets, including the Federal Government, the location of a firm energy market commitment, the design of a facility around this market, and the obtaining of unbiased cost estimates are not necessary prior to Council budget authorization, then I will withdraw my resolution and support the NCRR proposal.

I, respectfully, request your immediate reply so that this issue can be resolved in the best interest of the District of Columbia and surrounding areas.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-at-Large

Enclosures -

November 6, 1975

Honorable Russell E. Train
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room 1200 - West Tower
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Train:

I am writing to you because of my confusion over the Environmental Protection Agency's position on a proposed refuse recycling system for the District of Columbia. As you remember last April 28, 1975, I requested that your agency review the economic feasibility study done by the National Center for Resource Recovery (NCRR), which formed the basis for the proposed regional resource recovery facility, so that the City Council would have a better idea of the project's strengths and weaknesses as well as its compatibility with a returnable beverage container bill which I have submitted to the Council.

In response, Mr. Arsen Darnay, your Deputy Assistant for Solid Waste Management, raised some very serious questions about the NCRR plan in a letter dated June 18, 1975. Among other things Mr. Darnay expressed concern over the possibility of large cost-overruns in construction and operation and many unresolved design questions. In particular, he noted that the NCRR plan lacked water treatment facilities, fire control systems, storage areas for refuse derived fuel (RDF), dust control systems, and necessary redundancy. Mr. Darnay emphasized that any resource recovery facility should be designed around a firm energy market. He pointed out that the NCRR study "presents revenues from the sale of RDF as zero," which a subsequent September 29, 1975 letter of interest from PEPCO (enclosed) does not appear to have corrected.

Because of EPA's concerns and press accounts which questioned the NCRR approach to resource recovery (enclosed), I asked Mr. Matthew Watson, the District of Columbia Auditor, to review the circumstances leading up to this NCRR project. In his reply (enclosed) Mr. Watson reported that there was no competitive bid process for this study and that the NCRR may have been in "conflict of interest" by performing this work. Because of these factors, I introduced a resolution to the City Council on October 7, 1975 that would require the District Government to go back to the drawing boards -- through a competitive bid process -- for the

planning, design, development, and construction of a resource recovery system built around a firm energy market which would not be adversely impacted by returnable beverage container legislation.

As a result of the October 18, 1975, Washington Post article (see enclosure) describing a recent letter to the Chairman of the Transportation and Environmental Affairs Committee written by Mr. Nicholas Humber, current Director of your Resource Recovery Division, many responsible Councilmembers feel that EPA has changed its position, and now favor the NCRR plan. In his October 17th letter, Mr. Humber mentioned that:

- "The District is pursuing a sound course of action in its plans to use the refuse derived fuel technology to implement resource recovery."

- "We do not believe that restudying the technology will identify a new technology that has not been discussed."

- this facility may cost more than $9.6 million to construct because these figures are based on preliminary design work. As the first engineering work is done, the dollar figures will be more sure.

- Proper emphasis is being put on energy recovery and the agreement with PEPCO is firm enough to proceed with the planning stages of the facility.

I am sure you can appreciate my confusion as to what EPA's true policy towards the NCRR facility is. Therefore, because of my long standing respect for you and the EPA, I am requesting that you review this matter. As a result of this review, if you will personally assure me that: competitive contracting for a feasibility study to consider all options, the assessment of all potential energy markets, including the Federal Government, the location of a firm energy market commitment, the design of a facility around this market, and the obtaining of unbiased cost estimates are not necessary prior to Council budget authorization, then I will withdraw my resolution and support the NCRR proposal.

I, respectfully, request your immediate reply so that this issue can be resolved in the best interest of the District of Columbia and surrounding areas.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-at-Large

Enclosures -

November 6, 1975

Honorable Russell E. Train
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room 1200 - West Tower
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Train:

I am writing to you because of my confusion over the Environmental Protection Agency's position on a proposed refuse recycling system for the District of Columbia. As you remember last April 28, 1975, I requested that your agency review the economic feasibility study done by the National Center for Resource Recovery (NCRR), which formed the basis for the proposed regional resource recovery facility, so that the City Council would have a better idea of the project's strengths and weaknesses as well as its compatibility with a returnable beverage container bill which I have submitted to the Council.

In response, Mr. Arsen Darnay, your Deputy Assistant for Solid Waste Management, raised some very serious questions about the NCRR plan in a letter dated June 18, 1975. Among other things Mr. Darnay expressed concern over the possibility of large cost-overruns in construction and operation and many unresolved design questions. In particular, he noted that the NCRR plan lacked water treatment facilities, fire control systems, storage areas for refuse derived fuel (RDF), dust control systems, and necessary redundancy. Mr. Darnay emphasized that any resource recovery facility should be designed around a firm energy market. He pointed out that the NCRR study "presents revenues from the sale of RDF as zero," which a subsequent September 29, 1975 letter of interest from PEPCO (enclosed) does not appear to have corrected.

Because of EPA's concerns and press accounts which questioned the NCRR approach to resource recovery (enclosed), I asked Mr. Matthew Watson, the District of Columbia Auditor, to review the circumstances leading up to this NCRR project. In his reply (enclosed) Mr. Watson reported that there was no competitive bid process for this study and that the NCRR may have been in "conflict of interest" by performing this work. Because of these factors, I introduced a resolution to the City Council on October 7, 1975 that would require the District Government to go back to the drawing boards -- through a competitive bid process -- for the

planning, design, development, and construction of a resource recovery system built around a firm energy market which would not be adversely impacted by returnable beverage container legislation.

As a result of the October 18, 1975, Washington Post article (see enclosure) describing a recent letter to the Chairman of the Transportation and Environmental Affairs Committee written by Mr. Nicholas Humber, current Director of your Resource Recovery Division, many responsible Councilmembers feel that EPA has changed its position, and now favor the NCRR plan. In his October 17th letter, Mr. Humber mentioned that:

- "The District is pursuing a sound course of action in its plans to use the refuse derived fuel technology to implement resource recovery."

- "We do not believe that restudying the technology will identify a new technology that has not been discussed."

- "That this facility may cost more than $9.6 million to construct because these figures are based on preliminary design work. As the first engineering work is done, the dollar figures will be more sure."

- "Proper emphasis is being put on energy recovery and the agreement with PEPCO is firm enough to proceed with the planning stages of the facility."

I am sure you can appreciate my confusion as to what EPA's true policy towards the NCRR facility is. Therefore, because of my long standing respect for you and the EPA, I am requesting that you review this matter. As a result of this review, if you will personally assure me that: competitive contracting for a feasibility study to consider all options, the assessment of all potential energy markets, including the Federal Government, the location of a firm energy market commitment, the design of a facility around this market, and the obtaining of unbiased cost estimates are not necessary prior to Council budget authorization, then I will withdraw my resolution and support the NCRR proposal.

I, respectfully, request your immediate reply so that this issue can be resolved in the best interest of the District of Columbia and surrounding areas.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-at-Large

Enclosures -

November 6, 1975

Honorable Russell E. Train
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room 1200 - West Tower
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Train:

I am writing to you because of my confusion over the Environmental Protection Agency's position on a proposed refuse recycling system for the District of Columbia. As you remember last April 28, 1975, I requested that your agency review the economic feasibility study done by the National Center for Resource Recovery (NCRR), which formed the basis for the proposed regional resource recovery facility, so that the City Council would have a better idea of the project's strengths and weaknesses as well as its compatibility with a returnable beverage container bill which I have submitted to the Council.

In response, Mr. Arsen Darnay, your Deputy Assistant for Solid Waste Management, raised some very serious questions about the NCRR plan in a letter dated June 18, 1975. Among other things Mr. Darnay expressed concern over the possibility of large cost-overruns in construction and operation and many unresolved design questions. In particular, he noted that the NCRR plan lacked water treatment facilities, fire control systems, storage areas for refuse derived fuel (RDF), dust control systems, and necessary redundancy. Mr. Darnay emphasized that any resource recovery facility should be designed around a <u>firm</u> energy market. He pointed out that the NCRR study "presents revenues from the sale of RDF as zero," which a subsequent September 29, 1975 letter of <u>interest</u> from PEPCO (enclosed) does not appear to have corrected.

Because of EPA's concerns and press accounts which questioned the NCRR approach to resource recovery (enclosed), I asked Mr. Matthew Watson, the District of Columbia Auditor, to review the circumstances leading up to this NCRR project. In his reply (enclosed) Mr. Watson reported that there was no competitive bid process for this study and that the NCRR may have been in "conflict of interest" by performing this work. Because of these factors, I introduced a resolution to the City Council on October 7, 1975 that would require the District Government to go back to the drawing boards -- through a competitive bid process -- for the

planning, design, development, and construction of a resource recovery system built around a firm energy market which would not be adversely impacted by returnable beverage container legislation.

As a result of the October 18, 1975, Washington Post article (see enclosure) describing a recent letter to the Chairman of the Transportation and Environmental Affairs Committee written by Mr. Nicholas Humber, current Director of your Resource Recovery Division, many responsible Councilmembers feel that EPA has changed its position, and now favor the NCRR plan. In his October 17th letter, Mr. Humber mentioned that:

- "The District is pursuing a sound course of action in its plans to use the refuse derived fuel technology to implement resource recovery."

- "We do not believe that restudying the technology will identify a new technology that has not been discussed."

- "That this facility may cost more than $9.6 million to construct because these figures are based on preliminary design work. As the first engineering work is done, the dollar figures will be more sure."

- "Proper emphasis is being put on energy recovery and the agreement with PEPCO is firm enough to proceed with the planning stages of the facility."

I am sure you can appreciate my confusion as to what EPA's true policy towards the NCRR facility is. Therefore, because of my long standing respect for you and the EPA, I am requesting that you review this matter. As a result of this review, if you will personally assure me that: competitive contracting for a feasibility study to consider all options, the assessment of all potential energy markets, including the Federal Government, the location of a firm energy market commitment, the design of a facility around this market, and the obtaining of unbiased cost estimates are not necessary prior to Council budget authorization, then I will withdraw my resolution and support the NCRR proposal.

I, respectfully, request your immediate reply so that this issue can be resolved in the best interest of the District of Columbia and surrounding areas.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-at-Large

Enclosures -

STATEMENT BY JULIUS W. HOBSON

Today I am introducing the "Prior Sexual Conduct Evidence Act of 1975" which would amend Title 14 of the D. C. Code. The bill would provide a procedure for the admission of evidence, in a court of law, with respect to the sexual conduct of witnesses. It would ban disclosures of a witness' prior sexual conduct in the presence of a jury unless the judge determined, in an in camera hearing, that such evidence is relevant to the case at hand.

Although applicable in either civil or criminal proceedings, the intent of the bill is to focus on evidentiary disclosures of prior sexual conduct in sexual assault cases namely rape. In too many instances, the previous sexual activities of a witness are paraded before the judge and jury in cases where it does not further the cause of justice. The prevailing attitude that "the trial is the rape" for many sexual assault victims is a major reason why many rapes go unreported. The "Prior Sexual Conduct Evidence Act of 1975 would improve Court treatment of a rape victim by:

1. Screening out the introduction of irrelevant evidence concerning the person's previous sexual conduct which could unfairly prejudice a jury.

2. Eliminating further degradation and humiliation on the part of a rape victim by limiting the discussion of the person's previous sexual conduct in a public trial

The "Prior Sexual Conduct Evidence Act of 1975" is only a first step toward a more comprehensive revision of the present antiquated District of Columbia statutes which pertain to sexual assault. The Home Rule Charter precludes the City Council from enacting any legislation with respect to the District's Criminal Code (Title 22) for the first two years of its existence. The bill should be looked upon as an interim measure to provide some protection for sexual assault victims in court until such time that the issue of rape and sexual assault can be dealt with comprehensively and the D. C. Criminal Code can be amended.

December 2, 1975

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To ALL STAFF

From Julius W. Hobson JWH

Date December 3, 1975

Subject Preparing Legislation for Introduction -- Office Procedure

In preparing a bill or resolution for introduction to the Council we should make sure we include the following steps:

1. Locate examples of what other states have enacted in the particular area we are working on or obtain "model"legislation. In many cases the legislative language of a superior bill from another state (i.e. Minn. smoking bill) has already been laid out and can be directly applied to the District of Columbia. It will save time since the language has been drafted. The National League of Cities on 1620 Eye Street, N.W. has an extensive legislative library that contains many examples of what other cities have enacted in various areas as well as model legislation and may be a good place to start.

2. Locate organizations (either professional or citizen) which have an interest in the issue on which you are drafting legislation. (Lorraine has a book, entitled Washington III, that lists practically all the professional organizations that have offices in D.C.) Work with at least one group on the initial draft--such groups may have further information or contacts which may be of help. If possible, suggest that the organization most directly affected assume responsibility for drafting the legislation (i.e. D.C. Retired Teachers) and you coordinate/supervise.

3. While drafting a piece of legislation, make sure to have a lawyer read over what you have done to see that it is legally sufficient. The Legislative Counsel, Mike Senger, or the General Counsel, Ed Webb, can do this. Because of possible delays in-house, however, it may be better to have a lawyer from the relevant citizen group (or from the group which has the greatest interest in the legislation) to review the draft if possible.

4. After completing a first draft (if time permits) circulate copies to interested citizens and professional groups and organizations asking for their comments and suggestions as well as their support. If they support the legislation get a commitment from them to testify in support of the legislation when it comes up for mark-up sessions and Committee hearings.

Maintain a working list of supporters in the card file maintained by Sandy (including a special press list) in order to facilitate your getting in contact with them when a hearing or mark-up session is scheduled.

5. When the bill or resolution is ready for my first review prepare a draft packet (information explaining and supporting the legislation) to distribute to the Councilmembers and to the press. In the packet include a draft press release summarizing the highlights of the bill,a draft background report with more detail, and supporting documentation such as press articles and reports, etc.

6. There are two ways to introduce legislation.

   Recommend how you wish the bill/resolution to be introduced and why.

   a. It can be filed with the Secretary to the Council for introduction. The Secretary in turn, records the legislation in his log, which is read at the next legislative session. (Legislation must be filed by the Friday prior to the Tuesday meeting in order to be read at the legislative session.)

   b. It can be placed on the legislative agenda and introduced in a more formal manner by a Councilmember at a legislative session of the Council. Note the Wednesday deadline(prior to the Tuesday meeting) for placing items on the legislative agenda.

7. Prepare a final copy of the bill or resolution and information packets for review by me one week before introduction and distribute three or four days before the legislative session to:

   Councilmembers
   Newspaper press
   Television stations
   Neighborhood/special interest publications
   Interested Individuals and Organizations

8. Sandy Brown will be responsible for coordinating this process -- please direct questions to him when I am out of the office and keep him informed at all times.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Mr. Hobson

From Lorraine

Date December 5, 1975

Subject Christmas Vacation Schedule

SANDY BROWN

December 22 - 23 /Sandy will be the skeleton force on the 26th/

DAVID SMITH

December 15 - 16 - 17 - 26

LORRAINE McCOTTRY

December 17
December 22 - Jan. 2 * */Will cover office on Dec. 22/23 while Sandy is out of town/

PAT MINER

December 26
January 2

LOU ARONICA

December 26

ALICE BLUE

December 24 - 26

J-3172-75

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Lorraine McCottry

From Kay Cochran, Timekeeper

Date December 4, 1975

Subject Annual Leave Balance

This is to remind you that each employee may only carry over a balance of 240 hours annual leave at the end of the calendar year.

My records indicate that you will be in excess of that amount by 88 hours. These must be used or you will lose them on Jan. 2, 1976 which is the end of the last pay period for 1975.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Leave Plans:

November 28	8	hours - used
December 3	8	" "
December 17	8	hours to be used
December 22- Jan 2 *	64	
	88	total

*
I will be in to cover the office while Sandy is on leave in New York (December 22 and 23)

J-3172-75

December 1978

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
Xyl. 28 Lorraine	1	2 Alice	3 Lorraine	4	5	6
	1955 · Montgomery bus boycott began	1823 · Monroe Doctrine announced; 1863 · Statue of Freedom set on Capitol Dome	1860 · Supreme Court met in Old Senate Chamber for 1st time; 1818 · Illinois entered Union	1833 American Anti-Slavery Society organized	1831 · Former President John Q. Adams reoccupied seat in House of Reps.	1819 · Congress moved rebuilt Capitol; 1876 · Congressional Commiss selected Hayes as Pres
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1941 · Japan bombed Pearl Harbor; 1787 · Delaware entered Union	1801 · Jefferson set precedent of written messages to Congress	1963 *We, the People* placed on sale by United States Capitol Historical Society	1824 · Lafayette addressed Congress; 1817 · Mississippi entered Union	1941 · Congress declared war on Germany and Italy; 1816 · Indiana entered Union	1803 · 12th Amendment (separate election of Pres. & V-P) enacted; 1787 · Pa. entered Union	1857 · 1st meeting held Hall of Representatives a religious service
14	15 David	16 David	17 Lorraine WK David	18	19 Sandy	20
1799 · Death of George Washington; 1819 · Alabama entered Union	1791 · Bill of Rights went into effect with Virginia's ratification	1773 · Boston Tea Party; 1857 · House held 1st session in new chamber	1903 · Wright Brothers 1st flight, Kitty Hawk, North Carolina	1865 · 13th Amendment abolished slavery; 1787 · New Jersey entered Union	1791 · Maryland Assembly voted to donate land for National Capitol	1606 · 1st colonists sen Virginia by London Com
21	22 Sandy Lorraine *	23 Sandy Lorraine *	24 Alice David Lorraine	25 Christmas	26 Pat Alice Lorraine Lee David	27 3v
*(on leave but covering office)						
1620 · Pilgrims debarked from Mayflower to settle Plymouth, Mass	1775 · Continental Naval fleet actively organized	1913 · Congress created new banking system with the Federal Reserve Act	1851 · Fire in the Capitol severely damaged Library of Congress	1776 · Washington crossed the Delaware, a turning point in the American Revolution	1941 · British P.M. Winston Churchill addressed a Joint Session of Congress	1945 · Korean Pact gra South Korea independe by 1950
28	29 Lorraine	30 Lorraine	31 Lorraine	Holidays	Jan 2 Pat Lorraine	3v
1832 · J. C. Calhoun became first V.P. to resign the office; 1846 · Iowa entered the Union	1848 · Gas lights installed in White House; 1845 · Texas entered Union	1833 · U.S. purchased Gadsden Strip from Mexico	1946 · Pres. Truman proclaimed official end of WWII			

December 8, 1975

Honorable Willie J. Hardy
5046 Benning Road, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20019

Dear Willie:

We were very saddened to hear of your sister's sudden death.

Please accept our heartfelt sympathy.

Sincerely,

Tina and Julius Hobson

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Councilmembers & Staff

From Robert A. Williams, Secretary to the Council

Date December 4, 1975

Subject Funeral Services for Mrs. Elizabeth Banks (Councilwoman Hardy's sister)

As most of you know, Mrs. Hardy's sister passed away recently.

Councilmembers and staff may view the body at the Rollins Funeral Home, 4339 Hunt Place, NE, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1975 from 5 to 9:30 PM.

Funeral Services will be held at 11:00 AM, Friday, Dec. 5th at Rollins Funeral Home.

December 9, 1975

Ms. Cathleen Hegy
Department of Sociology
The American University
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Ms. Hegy:

I am giving Mr. Frank Hoover a grade of B+ for Course 65.596 Section 1, entitled Law and Social Problems which I taught at The American University during the Spring semester 1974.

Please see that this is recorded properly with the Registrar.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

cc: Mr. Hoover

STATEMENT OF JULIUS W. HOBSON INTRODUCING
"YOUTH SERVICES TASK FORCE RESOLUTION"

December 16, 1975

Tonight I am introducing the "Youth Services Task Force Resolution," which would establish a citizen panel to evaluate the youth programs in the city, especially the operations of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services and the Neighborhood Planning Councils. The purpose of the task force is to analyze the Office of Youth Opportunity Services' policies and programs. The establishment of a Youth Services Task Force is only a first step towards a thorough analysis of the youth crisis in this city. Initial attention is focused on the Office of Youth Opportunity Services because it serves as the Mayor's coordinating link for city-wide youth services.

The Office of Youth Opportunity Services has been in existence for over five years; it was established by executive order of an appointed Commissioner, not by legislative action of an elected body of officials. Created by then-Commissioner Washington in March 1970, the Office of Youth Opportunity Services was designed to serve as a planning and coordinating agency, as well as a source for demonstration and special city-wide youth programs - especially those which provided youth employment opportunities.

The task force would have eleven members, including youth representatives. In order to assure a fair and representative body, the resolution calls for appointments to be made by the Mayor, the President of the Board of Education, Chairman of the City Council, and the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs. The Task Force would have access to any department or agency of the District of Columbia which has information pertinent to their review of youth services.

I am firmly convinced that we must begin to come to grips with youth problems, rather than continuing the tradition of lip services to their needs. When I see the massive unemployment among our youth, especially black males, and the increasing involvement of our youth with the juvenile justice system, I am determined to question all of the current youth policies and programs in the District of Columbia.

STATEMENT OF JULIUS W. HOBSON INTRODUCING
"YOUTH SERVICES TASK FORCE RESOLUTION"

December 16, 1975

Tonight I am introducing the "Youth Services Task Force Resolution," which would establish a citizen panel to evaluate the youth programs in the city, especially the operations of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services and the Neighborhood Planning Councils. The purpose of the task force is to analyze the Office of Youth Opportunity Services' policies and programs. The establishment of a Youth Services Task Force is only a first step towards a thorough analysis of the youth crisis in this city. Initial attention is focused on the Office of Youth Opportunity Services because it serves as the Mayor's coordinating link for city-wide youth services.

The Office of Youth Opportunity Services has been in existence for over five years; it was established by executive order of an appointed Commissioner, not by legislative action of an elected body of officials. Created by then-Commissioner Washington in March 1970, the Office of Youth Opportunity Services was designed to serve as a planning and coordinating agency, as well as a source for demonstration and special city-wide youth programs - especially those which provided youth employment opportunities.

The task force would have eleven members, including youth representatives. In order to assure a fair and representative body, the resolution calls for appointments to be made by the Mayor, the President of the Board of Education, Chairman of the City Council, and the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs. The Task Force would have access to any department or agency of the District of Columbia which has information pertinent to their review of youth services.

I am firmly convinced that we must begin to come to grips with youth problems, rather than continuing the tradition of lip services to their needs. When I see the massive unemployment among our youth, especially black males, and the increasing involvement of our youth with the juvenile justice system, I am determined to question all of the current youth policies and programs in the District of Columbia.

Hobson

STATEMENT BY COUNCILMAN JULIUS W. HOBSON (STATEHOOD AT LARGE)
INTRODUCING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATEHOOD ACT AT THE 38th
LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF THE COUNCIL ON DECEMBER 16, 1975
AT 7:30 P.M.

Tonight, I am introducing the District of Columbia Statehood Act.

The purpose of this act is to provide a process for the District of Columbia to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other states. Specifically, this bill states that one hundred twenty (120) days after the effective date of the act the Mayor is directed to conduct a referendum on the issue of statehood and hold an election for delegates to represent the voters at a constitutional convention.

Statehood for the District is not a radical or new concept; 50 states have already been admitted. The present home rule with its congressional veto is not self-determination. The local government can be free only to the extent that it does not alienate either Congress or the President. As a state, the District would avoid such pitfalls and would have the final say in the management of its affairs. It would not infringe upon federal perogatives since a non residential federal enclave is clearly spelled out in this bill, and the United States government would maintain its control over that area. Unlike a constitutional amendment, which would grant D.C. national representation in Congress, statehood could not be revoked. It would, by a simple majority vote of Congress, permit the District of Columbia with its three-quarter million residents, to join the Union as a sovereign state with full rights and representation and avoid the cumbersome and lengthy process of ratification which a constitutional amendment would require.

Changes in our local government that take place under the present home rule structure are only colonial reforms.

Statehood for the District of Columbia would not guarantee a successful future; it would only make it possible.

Chairman Sterling Tucker, Councilmen David Clarke, Marion Barry and John Wilson have joined me in co-sponsoring this act. I invite my other colleagues to join us and give this historic act our unanimous sponsorship.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

NOTICE TO INSTRUCTOR:
1) Please copy data from Class List.
2) If Independent Study/Readings, Please enter student's unique title (from Class List.)
3) Retain your copy.
4) Send (or carry) form to Registrar's Office via Office of (your) Dean.

Office Use Only (1-4) 2 6 4 1
Date (5-10) ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

I. STUDENT IDENTIFICATION

STUDENT NO. (11-19) ___-___-_____

NAME (Last) (First) (Middle)

II. MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO ENTER THE CHANGE SHOWN BELOW FOR THE STUDENT NAMED WHO WAS ENROLLED IN THE FOLLOWING COURSE DURING THE ☐ FALL ☐ SPRING ☐ SUMMER TERM (CHECK ONE) OF 19___ ___.

(20-25) _____

III. COURSE IDENTIFICATION

COURSE PREFIX	COURSE DEPT. NO.	SECTION		COURSE VALUE	GRADE From	GRADE To	
(26-35)	___.___	___	0.0	___.___ (_____)	(_____)	(41-42)	G M (43-44)

To identify positively Independent Study/Reading Courses, please enter student's unique title/topic below deriving this from the Class List.

_____

IV. REASON FOR CHANGE – (Enter Below)

NOTE: Changes from other than I and N grades require the approval of the Dean as do also changes from I grades after the appropriate deadline.

CHECK and/or EXPLAIN:

☐ EXAM MADE UP ☐ TRANSCRIPTION ERROR

☐ PAPERS/REPORTS SUBMITTED

☐ ERROR IN CALCULATION _____

V. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE(S)

INSTRUCTOR	DATE	DEAN	DATE
_____	_____	_____	_____

DISTRIBUTION

REGISTRAR – WHITE DEAN – YELLOW INSTRUCTOR – PINK

OFFICE USE

REC'D DATE	REC'D INITIALS	CHECK T/Yr. LOG	CHECK T/Yr. CHANGE FORM	TO D.P. DATE	PUNCHED D.P. DATE	REG. OFFICE VERIFICATION – P.R./Cum.	COPIES DISTRIBUTION	FILE

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

TO: Julius Hobson

FROM: Kathleen Hegy, Sociology Department

DATE: 14 November 1975

SUBJECT: Yet another student with a grade problem

I am sorry to have to bother you once again. Mr. Hoover claims he spoke to you some time ago re: changing his grade from an "N". If this is the case, would you kindly indicate the proper grade on the attached form and sign your name at the bottom. Thank you. I hope all is well with you and your family.

Mr McCotty Hold
for me
Julius

File

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

NOTICE TO INSTRUCTOR:
1) Please copy data from Class List.
2) If Independent Study/Readings, Please enter student's unique title (from Class List.)
3) Retain your copy.
4) Send (or carry) form to Registrar's Office via Office of (your) Dean.

Office Use Only (1-4) 2641
Date (5-10) ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

I. STUDENT IDENTIFICATION

STUDENT NO. (11-19)	NAME (Last)	(First)	(Middle)
095-40-0037	HOOVER	FRANK	

II. MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO ENTER THE CHANGE SHOWN BELOW FOR THE STUDENT NAMED WHO WAS ENROLLED IN THE FOLLOWING COURSE DURING THE ☐ FALL ☒ SPRING ☐ SUMMER TERM (CHECK ONE) OF 19 74.

(20-25) ____

III. COURSE IDENTIFICATION

COURSE PREFIX (26-35)	COURSE DEPT.	NO.	SECTION	COURSE VALUE	GRADE From (41-42)	GRADE To	(43-44)
	65.	596	01	00	N		GM

To identify positively Independent Study/Reading Courses, please enter student's unique title/topic below deriving this from the Class List.

IV. REASON FOR CHANGE — (Enter Below)

NOTE: Changes from other than I and N grades require the approval of the Dean as do also changes from I grades after the appropriate deadline.

CHECK and/or EXPLAIN:

☐ EXAM MADE UP ☐ TRANSCRIPTION ERROR

☐ PAPERS/REPORTS SUBMITTED

☐ ERROR IN CALCULATION _____

V. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE(S)

INSTRUCTOR	DATE	DEAN	DATE

DISTRIBUTION

REGISTRAR – WHITE DEAN – YELLOW INSTRUCTOR – PINK

OFFICE USE

REC'D DATE	REC'D INITIALS	CHECK T/Yr. LOG	CHECK T/Yr. CHANGE FORM	TO D.P. DATE	PUNCHED D.P. DATE	REG. OFFICE VERIFICATION – P.R./Cum.	COPIES DISTRIBUTION	FILE

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

NOTICE TO INSTRUCTOR:
1) Please copy data from Class List.
2) If Independent Study/Readings, Please enter student's unique title (from Class List.)
3) Retain your copy.
4) Send (or carry) form to Registrar's Office via Office of (your) Dean.

Office Use Only (1-4) 2 6 4 1
Date (5-10) ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

I. STUDENT IDENTIFICATION

STUDENT NO. (11-19) ___-___-___

NAME (Last) (First) (Middle)

II. MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO ENTER THE CHANGE SHOWN BELOW FOR THE STUDENT NAMED WHO WAS ENROLLED IN THE FOLLOWING COURSE DURING THE ☐ FALL ☐ SPRING ☐ SUMMER TERM (CHECK ONE) OF 19__ __.

(20-25) ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

III. COURSE IDENTIFICATION

COURSE PREFIX	COURSE DEPT.	NO.	SECTION	COURSE VALUE	GRADE From	GRADE To	
(26-35)				0 0			G M
				(_____)	(_____)	(41-42)	(43-44)

To identify positively Independent Study/Reading Courses, please enter student's unique title/topic below deriving this from the Class List.

IV. REASON FOR CHANGE — (Enter Below)

NOTE: Changes from other than I and N grades require the approval of the Dean as do also changes from I grades after the appropriate deadline.

CHECK and/or EXPLAIN:

☐ EXAM MADE UP ☐ TRANSCRIPTION ERROR

☐ PAPERS/REPORTS SUBMITTED

☐ ERROR IN CALCULATION _____

V. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE(S)

INSTRUCTOR	DATE	DEAN	DATE

DISTRIBUTION

REGISTRAR – WHITE DEAN – YELLOW INSTRUCTOR – PINK

OFFICE USE

REC'D DATE	REC'D INITIALS	CHECK T/Yr. LOG	CHECK T/Yr. CHANGE FORM	TO D.P. DATE	PUNCHED D.P. DATE	REG. OFFICE VERIFICATION – P.R./Cum.	COPIES DISTRIBUTION	FILE

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

NOTICE TO INSTRUCTOR:
1) Please copy data from Class List.
2) If Independent Study/Readings, Please enter student's unique title (from Class List.)
3) Retain your copy.
4) Send (or carry) form to Registrar's Office via Office of (your) Dean.

Office Use Only (1-4) 2 6 4 1
Date (5-10) ____

I. STUDENT IDENTIFICATION

STUDENT NO. (11-19) ___-___-_____

NAME (Last) (First) (Middle)

II. MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO ENTER THE CHANGE SHOWN BELOW FOR THE STUDENT NAMED WHO WAS ENROLLED IN THE FOLLOWING COURSE DURING THE ☐ FALL ☐ SPRING ☐ SUMMER TERM (CHECK ONE) OF 19__ __.

(20-25) _____

III. COURSE IDENTIFICATION

COURSE PREFIX	COURSE DEPT.	NO.	SECTION		COURSE VALUE	GRADE From	GRADE To	
(26-35)				0 0	(____)	(____)	(41-42)	G M (43-44)

To identify positively Independent Study/Reading Courses, please enter student's unique title/topic below deriving this from the Class List.

_____

IV. REASON FOR CHANGE – (Enter Below)

NOTE: Changes from other than I and N grades require the approval of the Dean as do also changes from I grades after the appropriate deadline.

CHECK and/or EXPLAIN:

☐ EXAM MADE UP ☐ TRANSCRIPTION ERROR

☐ PAPERS/REPORTS SUBMITTED

☐ ERROR IN CALCULATION _____

V. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE(S)

INSTRUCTOR	DATE	DEAN	DATE

DISTRIBUTION

REGISTRAR – WHITE DEAN – YELLOW INSTRUCTOR – PINK

OFFICE USE

REC'D DATE	REC'D INITIALS	CHECK T/Yr. LOG	CHECK T/Yr. CHANGE FORM	TO D.P. DATE	PUNCHED D.P. DATE	REG. OFFICE VERIFICATION – P.R./Cum.	COPIES DISTRIBUTION	FILE

SOCIOLOGY
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
Washington, D.C. 20016



The Honorable Julius W. Hobson
Council of the District of Columbia
District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

January 12, 1976

Mrs. Gilbert Harrison
D.C. Citizens for Better Public Education
95 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mrs. Harrison:

On Friday, January 23, 1976, at 9:30 a.m., the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs will be conducting a public hearing on the Fiscal Year 1977 Budget for the D.C. Public Schools and the public institutions of higher learning. I would like to invite you to provide testimony at that time outlining your organization's views on the budgetary needs of public education. Mrs. Lorraine McCottry will be contacting you to verify the time of your testimony.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs

Enclosure

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CITY COUNCIL
COUNCILMEMBER JULIUS W. HOBSON
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Mail Routing Slip

Date: _____

To: Council member Julius Hobson

Comments: _____

_____

Pat Miner: _____

_____

_____

Lou Aronica: _____

_____

_____

Sandy Brown: _____

_____

Telephoned Mrs. Beale
2-3-76

_____

_____

Lorraine McCottry: call Mrs. Beale - indicate Julius sorrow at her husbands plight, that Julius is not "cured" but rather in remission. Also give her Mr. Klug's name at GW hospital. Thanks

Alice Blue:

January 20, 1976

Mr. Julius Hobson
District of Columbia City Council
The District Building
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Re: Howard A. Beale
1403 V Street, N. W. (Apt. 25)

Dear Mr. Hobson:

As you are a well-known person to most Washingtonians, the news of your recent bout with spinal cancer has come to my attention.

It is my understanding at that time you were being treated for this ailment by the staff of Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., and subsequently underwent acupuncture treatment for the ailment. With these treatments of your ailment (and with the blessings of someone greater than us all, I trust), you were cured.

My interest in your problem, I must admit, is not only one of gratitude but of selfishness. My husband, Howard, whom I love very much, is presently suffering from cancer of the spine and lungs. It would be of great service to me and the utmost importance if you could supply me with the various person(s) and/or institutions responsible for your treatment and subsequent recovery. Please be sure to include not only names, but addresses and telephone numbers whereever possible.

I realize that even though you recovered from such an ailment, recovery is not guaranteed for all. Only the Lord knows best and this fact I have learned to accept. But love does not permit us to forget those that are the receivers of that love. Though a greater love is given to us by the Lord, it is our duty to spread the love He has given us in the service of those who surround us and need us. Love knows not defeat nor regret, it knows only the best that can be done and so it is that I must do for my husband what love has expected of me to do and what I wish to do. Bearing this in mind, I must exhaust every possibility in the search for his recovery.

Your prompt attention and reply will be greatly appreciated and God Bless you and yours for aiding me in this matter.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

PB/rlh

Mrs. Howard (Patricia) A. Beale
1403 V Street, N. W. (#25)
Washington, D. C. 20009

P.S. If you find it necessary to call, I may be reached at the following
(202) 667-8304

Mrs. Howard A. Beale
1403 V Street, N. W. (Apt. 25)
Washington, D. C. 20009





Hon. Julius Hobson
Dist. of Col. City Council
District Building
14th & E Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

GAY ACTIVISTS ALLIANCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

P. O. Box 2554 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013

January 24, 1976

The Honorable Julius Hobson
D.C. City Council
District Building
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am writing to express GAA's support for a provision of the "no-fault divorce" bill which would ban discrimination against gay parents in child custody and child visitation cases in divorce settlements.

This bill is needed because anti-gay prejudice has led to a number of shocking decisions in courts all over the country. Only last month a Dallas jury took away custody of her 9-year old son from Mary Jo Risher, an open lesbian, and awarded custody to the father--even though the boy preferred to live with his mother. We think it is imperative that no such scandalous decision be made within the District of Columbia. Passage of this provision would be a significant extension of the spirit of Title 34, the D.C. Human Rights Law, which already prohibits discrimination against gay citizens in such areas as employment, housing, and public accommodations.

Enactment of this provision would also serve as a meaningful symbol to the more than 50,000 homosexual women and men in this city that our elected officials are sensitive to the special needs of gay people that can be served through reforms in family law.

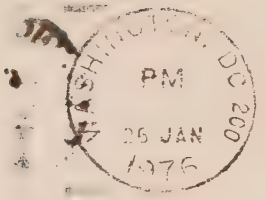
The Council on Civil Liberties in Family Law will soon be sending you a copy of their comprehensive position paper on this important topic. I hope you will study it carefully. We shall be contacting you soon to make sure that you are in favor of this vital law reform.

Sincerely,

Craig Howell

Craig Howell
President

GAA/DC
P O BOX 2554
WASHINGTON, DC 20013





THE HONORABLE JULIUS HOBSON
DC CITY COUNCIL
DISTRICT BUILDING
14th & E STREETS, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20004

Council of the District of Columbia
News Release

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HOBSON MOVES TO MAKE DISTRICT BUILDING ARCHITECTURALLY ACCESSIBLE

Councilman Julius W. Hobson (Statehood at large) announced today he is introducing the "District Building Accessiblity Resolution of 1976" at the Council's legislative session on January 13, 1976. The resolution directs the Mayor to construct a ramp designed for use by the physically handicapped and to install an automatic door at the 13 and 1/2 Street entrance of the District Building.

"The temporary wooden ramps presently located at the 13 and 1/2 Street entrance of the District Building are inadequate to point of being dangerous," Hobson declared. "The surface of the ramp becomes slippery during wet weather and the grade is so steep that it is impossible for a person in a wheelchair to negotiate without strong assistance. It is extremely important to the more than 50,000 handicapped individuals who live in the District that the District Building be accessible. As it now stands persons with physical limitations are effectively precluded from entering and using the building to seek government services related to their needs or see City Council members."

For further information contact Mr. Paul (Sandy) Brown

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, RECREATION AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON FY 1977 BUDGET

Room 410, District Building

January 26, 1976

OPENING STATEMENT

JULIUS W. HOBSON, CHAIRMAN

Today, the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs is seated to receive testimony on the proposed FY 1977 Budget, as it addresses the Public Library, the Department of Recreation, and the Office of Youth Opportunity Services.

The quality of life in a city is reflected in its education, cultural, and recreational services for its people. Unfortunately, these areas are often considered frills; in times of fiscal difficulties, these programs are usually the first to be curtailed. I challenge the notion that recreational and cultural services are luxuries. They are intimately linked to the educational opportunities and the life of the entire community. Our elderly population has critical needs for recreational and leisure activities. The quality of youth services and employment is of particular concern to me. Youth service and recreational programs should provide meaningful employment and a wide range of recreational opportunities. I am also troubled

by the limited hours available to the public for use of library facilities.

The proposed FY 1977 Budget provides only inflationary increases and staffing for new facilities. The Public Library will open the Garnet C. Wilkinson Library during FY 1977. The Department of Recreation will provide staffing for several new recreational facilities and swimming pools. Other than these minimal expansions of services, no new programs are requested for FY 1977.

As my Committee reviews the FY 1977 budgetary proposals, we will give careful scrutiny to both their adequacy and their congruence with the expressed needs of citizens. I am also extremely interested in identifying possible areas of duplication and overlap with respect to recreational and youth programs offered by city agencies.

We will begin this afternoon with agency testimony which will outline their specific budgetary proposals. After each agency, we will receive testimony from public witnesses. Unfortunately, we have the use of this room for only a few hours; therefore, each of us must be as brief as possible. Your testimony should succinctly state what you feel are the critical needs and priorities for services from the Public Library, the Department of Recreation, and the Office of Youth Opportunity Services.

THE WASHINGTON STAR - January 28, 1976

Outdated Child Labor Law A Step Closer to Revision

By Lurma Rackley
Washington Star Staff Writer

The D.C. City Council yesterday gave preliminary approval to a bill modernizing the District's antiquated child labor laws.

Enacted nearly 50 years ago to protect children from abusive labor practices, some sections of the law are outdated, according to Councilman Julius Hobson Sr., whose Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs developed the amending legislation.

"THE PROPOSED amendments would assure age and sexual uniformity for the hours of employment and types of occupation for all minors," Hobson said.

One section to be revised bars girls under 18 from working as messengers or ushers and from working in any hotel, apartment house or tobacco store.

Hobson's bill, to be considered for final vote in two weeks, would allow theatrical permits for minors to appear in professional sports or stage productions, if their parents approved.

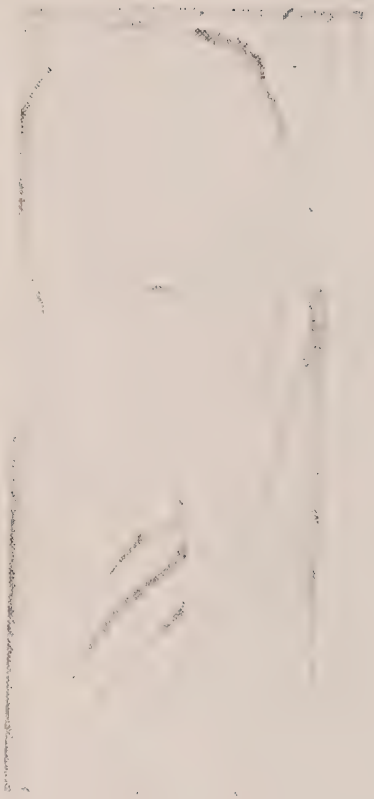
In addition, the bill would substitute a school record for a birth certificate as proof of age; prohibit owners or employes of businesses from allowing youths under 16 to loiter there during school hours, and increase the penalties for violations of the act.

The bill would also give the board of education the authority to inspect places of employment.

IN OTHER action yesterday, the council voted unanimously to override Mayor Walter E. Washington's veto of a highly technical bill which would permit the courts to allow as evidence certain records taken during the course of business.

Washington had vetoed the bill on grounds that the council did not have the authority to enact it.

However, Councilman David Clarke said the council did have the authority and that the judicial branch had asked for the legislation to replace a provision recently lost through oversight.



JULIUS HOBSON
Wants to help minors

Mail Routing Slip

Date: 1-30-76

To: Council member Julius Hobson

Comments:

Pat Miner:

Lou Aronica:

Sandy Brown:

Lorraine McCottry: report

Alice Blue:

UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION
1021 FOURTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

PATRICIA G. SHANNON
DIRECTOR, OFFICE
OF FIELD SERVICES OPERATIONS

(202) 638-7300

January 29, 1976

Dear Friends:

The United Planning Organization, Project Survival, and the D.C. City-Wide Consumer Council have joined their efforts to combat the ever plaguing societal menance, hunger. Here in the Washington area are thousands of citizens who suffer from malnutrition and hunger.

UPO is the designated Community Action Agency for the Metropolitan area to serve the poor. Project Survival is a coalition of Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic groups dedicated to improve the city, and the D.C. City Wide Consumer Council is a grass-root oriented organization involved in consumer causes.

Together we have established an emergency food bank to provide food to anyone in critical need regardless of race, income, or religion.

The D.C. City Council met on Tuesday, December 16, 1975 and passed a resolution declaring the week of February 2nd, 1976 to be the Emergency Food Week for the District.

The Executive Director of UPO, Mr. William L. Davis has agreed to sponsor a breakfast here at UPO on Monday, February 2, 1976 at 9 a.m. to begin an intensive drive to collect food.

We need you, your organization, and your donations to make our Emergency Food Program a viable service to those in need. Won't you join us for breakfast?

Place: United Planning Organization
1021 14th Street, N.W.
2nd Floor Cafeteria

Date: Monday, February 2, 1976

Time: 9 a.m.

I am looking forward to seeing you on Monday.

Yours in unity,

Patricia G. Shannon

Patricia G. Shannon, Director
Office of Field Services Operations

Mail Routing Slip

Date: 2/3/76

To: Councilmember Julius Hobson

Comments: Mr. Hobson —
Kathy would like to
go to this if you
do not. Let's
tomorrow night

Pat Miner:

Lou Aronica:

Sandy Brown:

Lorraine McCottry: OK - he can have this

Alice Blue:



You Are Cordially Invited to Attend the

Opening Night ***Performance of***

THE SQUARE ROOT OF SOUL

Wednesday, February 4, 1976

at 8:00 p.m.

Sponsored by The Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation

R.S.V.P. *488-9319*
Reserved tickets will be held until
30 min. before the performance begins

THE AMERICAN THEATER
429 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

Mr. Julius Hobson, Jr.
District Building, Room 507
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004



You Are Cordially Invited to Attend the

Opening Night *Performance of*

THE SQUARE ROOT OF SOUL

Wednesday, February 4, 1976

at 8:00 p.m.

Sponsored by The Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation

R.S.V.P. *488-9319*
Reserved tickets will be held until
30 min. before the performance begins

THE AMERICAN THEATER
429 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

Mr. Julius Hobson, Jr.
District Building, Room 507
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

February 4, 1976

Mr. Craig Howell, President
Gay Activists Alliance
Post Office Box 2554
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. Howell:

Thank you for your letter concerning the "no-fault divorce" bill. I will keep your views in mind when the Council considers this issue.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

February 4, 1976

Mr. Seymour Hoffman
Chairman, Wage-Hour Committee
National Association Theatre Owners
of Metropolitan D.C.
4301 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the letter to the Members of the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board. I will certainly keep your concerns in mind concerning the hourly rates and its affects upon the theatres in the city.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

(202) 363-9260

District Theatres Corporation

4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20008

January
26
1976

To The Members of the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board
Mrs Sarah H Newman, Chairman

This letter is written on behalf of the theatres in the District of Columbia who are members of the National Association of Theatre Owners of Metropolitan D.C. This Association represents all of the legitimate theatres Owners and Operators in the District of Columbia and does not represent any theatres that play X-rated or pornographic features. Many of the members also operate theatres in Maryland and Virginia.

We represent a total of twenty eight theatres with a total yearly payroll of $2,556,993.71. We employ 785 employees normally and this figure may fluctate somewhat at various times of the year. We pay a total of $113,263.25 in real estate taxes to the District Government. We pay $488,349.79 yearly to the District Government in amusement taxes.

By the very nature of our business most of the jobs in the Motion Picture Theatres do not require any special skills. We employ many teenagers and housewives on a part time basis to supplement their incomes. The Federal Government has always recognized that the Motion Picture Industry has special problems and have therefore until recently been exempt from Federal Wage and Hour Laws. We ask the same exemption from the District Government.

We are working under a Federal Minimum Wage Law in Prince Georges County, Montgomery County and Northern Virginia which is less than that passed by this Board and puts the theatres in the District at an unfair competitive disadvantage. It must be perfectly obvious to the members of this Board that practically no theatre expansion has taken place in the District in the last 20 years, while new theatres appear in all of the outlying areas in great numbers.

Let me point out to you what a regressive effect this legislation has caused. We have had to cut and trim our staffs wherever we possibly could. In the case of District Theatres alone the new scales if the present number of employees were retained in their jobs - would have cost an additional $45,000 a year in direct payroll costs alone - a figure which represents more than their net profit from the years operation.

(202) 363-9260

District Theatres Corporation

4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20008

Regretfully, District Theatres, as well as practically all of the theatre Operators represented by this Association trimmed their staffs to the point where we are using fewer people to do the same jobs as heretofore. Instead of 4 ushers we are using 3 - instead of 3 cleaners - we are using 2 etc. Resulting in people being put on unemployment or the Welfare rolls or both, causing many teenagers to roam the streets all of which adds to the crime and other problems in the City.

Only the other day Arthur Burns Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board asked that the Federal Minimum Wage Law be amended to permit teenagers to work for lower minimum than adults.

We know that we are late in presenting this plea - however, we had no knowledge or information that the Board held any hearings on the wage order. We are requesting that you give consideration to rolling back the hourly rates you have established and permitting the theatres to maintain a healthy financial basis as well as giving and keeping jobs to many needy people.

The following theatres are represented:

District Theatres Corporation - Atlas, Senator, Langston, Tivoli, Booker T. Lincoln, Republic
KB - Cinema, MacArthur, Cerebus, Studio, Ontario, Fine Arts, Apex
RKO-STANLEY WARNER - Avalon, Keiths, Uptown
CIRCLE - Inner Circle, Outer Circle, Dupont Circle
PENN - Town, Loews Palace, Loews Embassy, Key
Biograph

Seymour Hoffman
Chairman, Wage-Hour Committee
National Association Theatre Owners
of Metropolitan D.C.

February 4, 1976

Mrs. Clarence H. Harris
1934 Bunker Hill Road, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20018

Dear Mrs. Harris:

Thank you for your congratulatory letter. It was very refreshing, especially at a time when officials of the city seem to be under so much criticism. I will certainly give my full support to education, recreation and youth affairs as long as I am chairman of the Council's committee in these areas.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

(A request of Courtesy)

Mrs. Clarence H. Harris
1934 Bunker Hill Road, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20018

January 27, 1976

Mr Julius Hobson
City Council
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I just had to write to congratulate you on the strong and well put stand you made for education in the city budget. This is what I felt you would do. I was so glad to see some publicity given your feeling

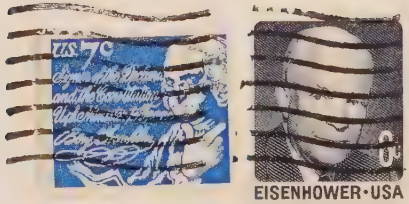
on television. I was very proud to see and hear you.

I hope you are getting support from the Mayor and other Council members. For too long, our children's education of quality has been given too little attention by public figures.

Very truly yours,

Gladys T. Harris





Mr Julius Hobson, City Councilman
District Building
13th and E Streets N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Mrs. Clarence H. Harris
1934 Bunker Hill Road, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20018

February 4, 1976

Honorable Fred Harris
Democratic Presidential Candidate
1412 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Harris:

I am very sorry I was unable to join your "coffee" in January to discuss the issues with you and Mrs. Harris personally. I agree wholeheartedly with your effort to make the issue in 1976 the relationship between working class people and the government for the super-rich and the giant corporations.

Please accept my good wishes for a successful campaign for President.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

January 14, 1976

Honorable Fred Harris
Democratic Presidential Candidate
1412 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Harris:

I am very sorry I was unable to attend the "coffee" on January 7th and join your discuss the issues with you and Mrs. Harris personally. I agree wholeheartedly with your ~~program~~ theme of care and concern for citizens who must work for a living.

Please accept my good wishes for a successful campaign for President.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Effort to make the issue in '76 the relationship between working class people and the government (or the super-rich and the giant corporations (giants))

FRED HARRIS
FOR PRESIDENT '76

regret in writing state Julius would very much like to attend, sorry unable to do so

January 1, 1976

Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson,

You are cordially invited to attend a coffee for Democratic Presidential Candidate Fred Harris, on Wednesday, January 7, 1976 at 8 p.m. at All Souls Unitarian Church, Pierce Hall, 16th and Harvard Streets, Washington, D. C.

Fred Harris was twice elected to the U. S. Senate from Oklahoma, and he has served as Chairman of the Democratic Party.

He is running for President on a program of economic and political democracy. "The issue in 1976," he says, "is whether people who work for a living will have a President who fights for their interests, or whether the super-rich and the giant corporations will continue to run everything."

Come meet Fred and LaDonna Harris and hear some straight talk from a people's candidate.

For further information contact Benjamin Bond or Judy Sugar in this office at 737-7000.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Hightower

JIM HIGHTOWER
Campaign Coordinator

(dvs)

Authorized, printed and paid for by Harris for President Committee: Fred Harris, Chairperson; Jim Hightower, Treasurer, 1412 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.
A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.

Dear _____

I am sorry ~~regret~~ I was unable ~~to be~~ able to ~~come~~ attend the coffee and discuss the issues with you and Mrs. Harris personally. I agree wholeheartedly with your program theme & cost and concern for citizens who must work for a living.

Please accept my good wishes for a successful campaign.

Sincerely yours

Julian W. Hoban

FRED HARRIS
FOR PRESIDENT '76
1104 WAVERLY WAY, MCLEAN, VA. 22101



Julius W. Holson, Jr.
14th & E St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

15 Authorized, printed and paid for by Harris for President Committee: Fred Harris, Chairperson; Jim Hightower, Treasurer, 1104 Waverly Way, McLean, Virginia 22101.

You are cordially invited to attend
Formal Opening Ceremonies
for the D. C. Bicentennial
Senior Citizens Lounges
to be held at the Anacostia Lounge
Anacostia United Methodist Church
14th and U. Streets S. E.
Thursday, February 5, 1976
1:00 - 3:00 P. M.
R. S. V. P. 629 -3741

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

The Anacostia Lounge is sponsored by Anacostians Concerned
For Senior Citizens and operated by D. C. Department of
Human Resources

Mail Routing Slip

Date: _____

To: Councilmember Julius Hobson

Comments: _____

Pat Miner: _____

Lou Aronica: _____

Sandy Brown: _____

Lorraine McCottry: regret

Alice Blue: _____

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Members, Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs

From Julius W. Hobson, Chairman

Date February 18, 1976

Subject Cancellation of ERYA meeting

The Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs Committee meeting scheduled for Thursday, February 19, at 10:30 a.m. has been cancelled.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Members, Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs

From Julius W. Hobson, Chairman JWH km

Date February 18, 1976

Subject Cancellation of ERYA meeting

The Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs Committee meeting scheduled for Thursday, February 19, at 10:30 a.m. has been cancelled.

February 9, 1976

Miss Carolyn Hobson
LaSalle School
Grade 5
5749 5th Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20011

Dear Carolyn:

Thank you for writing to me of your concern for people who smoke. Yes, there should be a law prohibiting people from smoking and I have introduced legislation called "The Clean-Air Bill," and if it is passed by the Council, it will certainly help to clean up the air.

I commend you for such serious thinking at your young age. Please continue to do so, for this is the kind of young person the community needs to become leaders of the future.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

5749 - 5th St., NE.
Washington, D.C. 20011
January 13, 1976

Dear Mr Hobson,

I'm concerned about people smoking because we all know it is dangerous for your health. We should make a law for people not to smoke, it's for their own good health. Sometimes the smoke makes people around the smoker cough. Some day they'll learn.

Sincerely Yours,

Carolyn Hobson
La Salle School
Grade 5 Age 10

February 23, 1976

Mr. Kenneth Hodges
1234 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Hodges:

Thank you for your letter affirming your support for the "No Fault Divorce" bill. I will keep your views in mind when the Council considers this legislation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

1234 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. #1027
Washington, D.C. 20005

February 12, 1976

Mr. Julius Hobson
The City Council
District Building
14th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

This is to affirm my support for the "No Fault Divorce" bill now before the City Council. I am particularly interested in preventing sexual orientation from being a factor in child custody and child visitation cases.

Sincerely,

Ken Hodges

Kenneth Hodges

February 23, 1976

Mr. James H. Harvey
Mr. Dick Jones
Representives of the Ad Hoc
Coalition of Concerned Housing Related
Community Groups
1225 K Street, N.W., Suite 210
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Harvey and Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your recent communication concerning housing and community development in the District of Columbia. I would be happy to meet with your groups to hear your views further. Please call my executive assistant, Paul Sanders Brown, at 724-8072 or 724-8073 and he will arrange an appointment.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

AD HOC COALITION OF
CONCERNED HOUSING RELATED COMMUNITY GROUPS
1225 K Street, N.W. Suite 210
Washington, D.C. 20005

February 13, 1976

D.C. City Council
District Building
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Councilmember:

We are writing to you on behalf of several housing, community and public interest groups concerned with the City's widening housing crisis and the unresponsiveness of the Department of Housing and Community Development's (DHCD) Interim Housing and Community Development Policy to the most critical problem facing our citizens today. We have drafted our own "interim" statement in response to the statement prepared by DHCD and have attached it to this letter for your information. We will present a more comprehensive response to the Department's Policy Statement at the public hearing which will be conducted by the Director of the Department of HCD on February 17, 1976.

One of our most serious objections to the Department's Policy Statement is the total lack of an ongoing mechanism for citizen input of a requirement for City Council approval of the final comprehensive housing policy. We therefore request that the City Council hold its own hearings in the near future in order to:

1) Formulate a unified housing policy in conjunction with the Executive; and

2) Develop legislation that would clearly specify a procedure for the formulation of a housing policy and a permanent mechanism for ongoing citizen participation in such a procedure.

The scope of the hearings should also include the relationship that the proposed Housing and Economic Development Finance Corporation (1-208), the proposed Municipal Bank Commission, and any other housing proposals would have to a comprehensive housing policy for the city. We are concerned that a piecemeal approach to our housing problems may be counterproductive and indeed may only aggravate an already egregious situation. Conversely, we would also be opposed to the proposed Legislative Commission on Housing (Res-PR-1-128) with a mandate to develop a housing policy because it presently fails to represent the various segments of the local community, lacks adequate funding to

.../...

accomplish such a complex task, and continues to fragment the process of formulating a truly comprehensive housing policy.

Representatives form our organizations would be happy to discuss these matters with you after the February 17th hearings. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

James H. Harvey

Dick Jones

Participating Organizations:

City-Wide Citizens Assembly (CDBG)
D.C. PIRG Public Interest Research Group
AMO - Adams-Morgan Organization
D.C. Central Labor Council
Capital East Housing Coalition
City-Wide Housing Coalition
Metropolitan Washington Planning and
Housing Association (MWPHA)

sw:b

AD HOC COALITION

OF

CONCERNED HOUSING RELATED GROUPS

FEBRUARY 1976

STATEMENT

The people of our city have been faced with the crisis in housing conditions for far too long, while unresponsive and incompetent bureaucrats have provided nothing but empty promises and a few anemic programs. There has been no comprehensive plan for housing and community development because there has been no real commitment within the public sector to alleviate the outrageous housing problems created by the private sector.

Now, at long last -- after months and months of community pressure for an overall plan -- the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) has released an "Interim Draft" to fill the vacuum. This vague and contradictory document completely fails to answer this need.

The DHCD statement presents the most articulate listing to date of the city's housing needs, but it has been said before. The statement further lists a number of positive program concepts, but it is not even a comprehensive listing of the most basic programs; and it is certainly not a

comprehensive policy. It raises serious questions, for example; what is a housing policy that does not mention the comprehensive plan for land use or the Municipal Planning Office? What kind of housing policy are we reviewing that provides for redevelopment without preparing for the dislocation which inevitably occurs?

In addition to its serious omissions the policy statement juxtaposes programs which in all probability conflict. For instance decontrol of the private market is proposed for 1976 (which can be accomplished immediately) with complex financing programs (which will take years to take effect). What kind of housing policy are we reviewing that does not address the timing of programs? The DHCD statement further presents the institution of 12 major programs by the end of 1976. At least 5 of the programs require passage of major legislation by the City Council. How can such complex and diverse programs be seriously proposed without certain delay? Which programs, then, does the DHCD consider priority?

The entire process followed by Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) involved no citizen participation in the initial formulation of the document and fails to devise ways for ongoing citizen input and City Council approval in the development of a final comprehensive housing policy. Furthermore, this policy was drafted in a vacuum without the

benefit of adequate data or the existence of a comprehensive plan for the city which delineates the social, economic, and physical development planned for the District of Columbia.

In addition, the very premises upon which these proposals are based are clearly misleading. The idea that the private sectors, with a few subsidies, will provide the low and moderate income housing which is so desperately needed in our community -- this basic assumption rings hollow in the wake of the housing disaster left us by private developers, lenders, and landowners. Have we learned nothing from the failures of the earlier federal Housing Administration (FHA) 236 program deceptions?

The primary objective of a comprehensive housing policy for our city must be first and foremost to provide adequate, affordable, and quality housing for the low and moderate income people who now live in Washington. The DHCD draft fails to answer this critical need because of three (3) basic failures:

a) low and moderate income people will not benefit from the new construction proposed in (II-B-2), since the free market demands profits which such lower-cost housing will not generate;

b) low and moderate income people will be severely hit by the suggested removal or deferral of regulatory legislation i.e. (rent control, speculation tax, demolition control, condominium conversion regulation) unless any such revisions are tied directly to the full achievement of concrete housing objectives for low and moderate income families;

c) low and moderate income people are not likely to benefit from the proposals in (II-B-1) since these are so vague and weak.

It is our premise that housing is a basic human right. The private market has long since failed to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing at costs all people can afford. With this failure comes the necessity for the public sector to assure responsibility for this human right. Innovative use of the District's power to bond and the creation of alternative institutions coupled with the strategic placement of city deposits can fill the void and provide the financial leverage needed to cope with the banks refusal to fund low and moderate income housing. These ideas are being used in other jurisdictions. Similarly, the city can use a broad spectrum of powers to develop and rehabilitate housing. If the perspective remains that of the private profiteers, any housing program is doomed to failure. The perspective must clearly be that of satisfying a basic human right.

People and organizations throughout the community are seeking to develop a program to meet the immediate and desparate need for decent housing. This has to be a program -- unlike those that have been developed before -- which takes the profiteering out of housing. It must be a program which places the responsibility of providing quality housing for all into the public sector.

Low and moderate income families are experiencing a

severe economic disadvantage in the District of Columbia. Either they live in a deteriorated neighborhood which has been redlined for 20 or 30 years or they will soon be displaced by speculators in several areas of the city. These families must be considered and given direct and indirect assistance from the city government in order to equalize their present economic condition.

While the type and degree of assistance will vary from neighborhood to neighborhood depending upon variables of existing residents income, condition of housing structures, available financing and speculative real estate pricing, etc., there are five basic needs which must be provided by the city government in order to stabilize and improve housing conditions for low and moderate income families.

1. The need to give legal preference to existing low and moderate income residents to prevent continued large scale dislocation, this could take several forms, such as, right of first refusal to existing tenants, right of first refusal to existing residents in any new housing development (rental or ownership) to be located in the neighborhood, and mortgage and rehabilitation loan preferences to existing residents.

2. The need to provide housing funds and financing at affordable rates for low and moderate income families, the form should include rent subsidies, downpayment grants and/or low interest loans for all or part of the mortgage, low interest rehabilitation loans, tax incentives to private lenders to provide increased mortgage and rehabilitation loans to redlined neighborhood and reduce the burden of the property

tax on improvements and structures for low and moderate income homeowners.

3. The need to take action through a transfer tax and shift of the tax burden from structures to land to end the speculative holding of and dealing in real property.

4. The need to provide technical assistance to low and moderate income families who wish to rehabilitate their homes or apartments, and the need for the city government to directly develop new housing and rehabilitate existing housing for low and moderate income families.

5. The need to provide counseling services for tenants, actual and prospective homeowners and cooperative/condominium owners in order to allow them greater control of their housing environment. Counseling services should include, budget and financing, maintenance, advantages and disadvantages of ownership and organizational problems, i.e. tenant associations, homeowner associations and cooperative organizations.

To permanently address the needs of lower income families, a significant proportion of the existing and future housing stock must be removed from the pressures of the private, speculative market. This can be accomplished through the mechanism of community cooperative ownership of housing. This would provide for multi-family structures or groups of single-family buildings to be jointly owned by community corporations and the owner-residents of the housing. This would assure that the dwelling units could be held permanently off the private market in trust for lower-income families.

There are many kinds of public support needed to encourage community housing cooperatives. The city should provide for

property tax abatements. Preferential use should be made of Federal housing subsidies to assist lower-income families in cooperative ownership efforts. This gives a greater impact to the subsidies since construction, rehabilitation, management and maintenance costs for cooperatively-owned housing are less than for comparable publically or privately owned units. Grants and low-interest loans for cooperatively-owned housing construction and rehabilitation should be provided by the City. These could be financed through revenue bonds to be repaid from the resulting increases in tax assessments. In construction and especially rehabilitation, self-help, "sweat-equity" housing should be encouraged. The costs of housing can be reduced 25% - 40% if the owners, including cooperative owners, are allowed to make the decisions and some of the work. For this to be possible, the revision of building codes and rehabilitation standards needs to be considered for cooperatively-owned housing for lower-income families.

We can no longer rely on the rhetoric and ineffectual programs called for by the DHCD Interim Draft Policy Statement. This kind of policy has been adopted in dozens of cities with the virtually universal failure to provide the desparately needed housing for low and moderate income families. We must base our plans on new assumptions and build a comprehensive policy with bold dynamic steps in new directions.

We call upon the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Mayor to engage in an ongoing process of input and dialogue with community groups and citizens to develop policies and programs that will truly serve the people.

Participating Organizations

Adams-Morgan Organization (AMO)
D.C. PIRG
Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association (MWPHA)
D.C. Central Labor Council
Capital East Housing Coalition
City-Wide Housing Coalition
Citizens Assembly (CDBG)

STATEMENT BY JULIUS W. HOBSON AT THE HEARINGS
ON THE ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS ACT OF 1975

Close to 15 percent of all Americans have some form of permanent physical disability. In the District of Columbia alone there are over 50,000 citizens with physical handicaps and between 75,000 and 100,000 people who are over 65. They make valuable contributions to the life in the District and they play a significant role in the city's economy.

Most buildings and facilities in the District used by the general public cause great difficulty for the physically handicapped and the aged because they fail to provide for proper access and use. Architectural barriers hinder those who have physical limitations from becoming involved in ordinary endeavors of education, employment, recreation, and other activities of daily living.

The Architectural Barriers Act begins to address the problem of accessibility by requiring that all new buildings and facilities designed for public use be free of architectural barriers such as narrow doorways, and corridors, inaccessible entrance-ways, elevator buttons that are too high to reach, and other obstacles which impede persons with physical limitations from getting around in public.

I urge the Council to consider this bill as quickly as possible and enact its provisions into law.

Statement by Justin W. Moore
in Re Hearings on the D. C. Statehood
Bill, H.R. 9056

Close to 15% of all Americans live
with some form of permanent physical dis-
ability. In the District of Columbia, there
are over 300,000 persons with physical
handicaps, and between 75,000 and
100,000 people who are over 65. The
purpose of the Statehood Commission is
to create [illegible] a healthy
atmosphere in which every
effort can be made to improve
the services of daily living within
the city. For many handicapped persons
to live life in the fullest and there
play a significant role in the city's
economy.

Most buildings and facilities in the
District used by the general public
were great difficulty for the physically
handicapped, the aged and [illegible] persons
because they lack adequate public
access and use. Architectural barriers
besides those who have physical limita-
tions from learning employment
and enjoying many aspects of education, cultural
and recreational activities, and other activities
of daily living.

To [illegible] Federal Government [illegible]

Address the problem of accessibility by requiring that all new buildings and facilities designed for public use be free of architectural barriers such as narrow doorways and corridors, inaccessible drinking fountains, exterior entrances that are too high to reach, and other obstacles that unfairly impede persons with physical limitations from getting around in public.

I urge the General Assembly to consider this bill as quickly as possible and enact its provisions into law.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs Committee
Mr. Hobson, Chairperson

1. What is the current status of the reported overhiring of teachers?
2. What actions are proposed with reference to the reported environmental problems in the schools?
3. What is the status of placement of Special Education students in private facilities through tuition grants?
4. What is the current status of the establishment of your personnel control system?
5. What steps have been taken by the Board and Administration to move towards school site budgeting?
6. What is the average pupil-teacher ratio in the elementary schools and what is the range?
7. What is the status of the marine and aeronautical program at Randall?
8. What is the status of the mathematics program at Ballou Senior High?
9. Have initial allotments of supplies been received by all of the schools?
10. Has there been any administrative or Board response to Rev. Kemp's proposal to return surplus school buildings to the city?
11. What is the current status of equalization and what steps have been currently undertaken to implement the decree?
12. What is the status of the Title I Program and comparability?

Have there been any major reducations in Federal Grants received for FY 1976?

May 28, 1976

Memorandum

To: Mr. George Harrod, Personnel Director

From: Julius W. Hobson, Councilman at Large

Subject: Employment application of Ms. Susie Stallings Wright

Would you please review the attached SF 171 and consider Ms. Wright for any vacancies within your area of concern for which she might qualify. I have known Mrs. Wright for a long time and would like to assist her in finding employment, if this is at all possible.

Attachment

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

April 30, 1976

Mr. Bill Harrington
1316 Independence Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Mr. Harrington:

I appreciate your taking the time to write Chairman Tucker concerning the "Initiative and Referendum Act" and urging the Council to support such legislation.

Public Hearings have not yet been scheduled on the bill, but I expect the Committee of the Whole to move on the measure sometime this summer. I will keep you informed as to the bill's status and the date of any public hearings that will be held.

Again thank you for taking the effort to write on this issue.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at-Large

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

ROUTING SLIP

MAIL CODE	NAME	Action
		Approval
	Hon. Hobson	Call Me
		Concurrence
		File
		Information
		Investigate and Advise
		Note and Forward
		Note and Return
		Per Request
		Per Telephone Conversation
		Recommendation
		See Me
		Signature
		Circulate and Destroy

My thanks to you for thinking of me.

Love and appreciation to you and Tina.

RECEIVED

MAR 15 1976

Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

NAME	TEL. NO. *(or code)* & EXT.
Oceola S. Hall	755-2244
CODE *(or other designation)* UI	DATE 3/12/76

Hall, Oceola

B I O G R A P H Y

OF

OCEOLA S. HALL

Ms. Oceola S. Hall, a native of Louisiana, holds a B.S. Degree from Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where she majored in Business Education with a minor in accounting. She was awarded the highest scholastic achievement award in the Division of Business.

Since entering the workforce, Ms. Hall has worked in several Federal agencies. The first agency being the Department of Labor. While at the Department of Labor, Ms. Hall worked under the direction of the Special Assistant to the Director of the Women's Bureau. In this position, she gained invaluable experience in working with the various women's organizations, working on special projects --such as, resolving grievances, upgrading household domestics, the President's Commission on the Status of Women, the National

Women's Committee for Civil Rights, Equal Pay for Equal Work Legislation, and the World of Work Conference for Youth -- sponsored by the Women's Bureau, The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, and Howard University. Ms. Hall developed and to great degree implemented the Department of Labor's first full day of self-development for clerical employees. The Secretary of Labor not only granted permission, but participated in the program as well.

Because of Ms. Hall's deep concern for helping people, she was granted a leave of absence for two years to work in a special Manpower Training Program -- Project Prove. This was an out-of-school program for Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC). Ms. Hall counseled approximately 135 NYC's and ultimately was given the assignment of terminating the program. This meant she was assigned the responsibility of acting as the interim project officer, job site contact, job placement specialist, remedial education specialist, and counselor. All of the trainees were placed in permanent positions.

Ms. Hall also worked as a Project Manager in the Public Service Careers Program at the U.S. Civil Service Commission. Public Service Careers was funded by the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor and administered by the U.S. Civil Service Commission. Ms. Hall initiated contracts with Federal agencies to hire and train minimally skilled employees at the entry level of GS-1, WG-1 & 2 or equivalent and to provide upgrade training for employees on board at the GS-5 and below or equivalent. The major agencies she was responsible for were: Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Department of Commerce; General Services Administration; Department of Transportation; Department of the Army; Department of Justice; and the Department of Labor.

Ms. Hall next served at the U.S. Civil Service Commission as Associate Director for Interagency Training, Equal Employment Opportunity Training Institute, Bureau of Training.

Currently, Ms. Hall is NASA's Agency-Wide Federal Women's Program Coordinator. In this position, Ms. Hall is responsible for implementing an agency-wide program that will improve the status of women. (Please see attached job description).

Ms. Hall has received the following awards: 1. "Outstanding Service and Contribution to the Youth of the Temple Church of God in Christ; 2. A Certificate for Meritorious Service to the COGIC Women's Department; 3. A Certificate of Award for Culture and Family Life of the Metropolitan Washington Area awarded by the Howard University Institute for Urban Affairs and Research in Observance of International Women's Year and the Bicentennial Celebration. Ms. Hall also was one of the ten recipient out of 108 nominees to receive the Silver Cup Award at the Howard University Affair on November 15, 1975.

Ms. Hall is married to Mr. Preston H. Hall and they have three children -- a son, Marcus, and two daughters, Angela and Geneese. They reside in the District of Columbia.

-END-

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

POSITION RECORD

1. POSITION NO.

2. NAME OF NASA ACTIVITY

NASA Headquarters

3. DUTY LOCATION

Washington DC

4. ORGANIZATION *(All breakdowns, in descending order)*

Office of Equal Opportunity Programs
Internal Programs Division

5. CLASSIFICATION

a. NASA SPECIALTY TITLE AND CODE

Agency-Wide Federal Women's Program Coordinator

b. CSC TITLE, SERIES AND GRADE

Equal Opportunity Specialist
GS-160-14

6. POSITION IS

[X] a. EXEMPT [ ] b. NON-EXEMPT

7. FUNCTIONAL AND PROGRAM/PROJECT CODES

a. NSF-FC	b. NASA-FC	c. NASA-PPC
	1900	10002

8. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

I certify that this is an accurate statement of the major duties and responsibilities of this position and its organizational relationships, and that the position is necessary to carry out government functions for which I am responsible. This certification is made with the knowledge that this information is to be used for statutory purposes relating to appointment and payment of public funds, and that false or misleading statements may constitute violations of such statutes or their implementing regulations.

This position has promotion potential to GS-14. Future advancement depends solely upon both sufficient work to support the job and clearly demonstrated performance at that higher grade.

9. OFFICIAL POSITION CERTIFICATION		10. OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION CERTIFICATION	
THIS IS A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF POSITION			
a. TYPED NAME OF SUPERVISOR		a. TYPED NAME OF CLASSIFICATION OFFICER	
Harriett G. Jenkins		W. P. Nobles	
b. SIGNATURE	c. DATE	b. SIGNATURE	c. DATE
Harriett G. Jenkins	12/10/75		

11. ANNUAL POSITION CLASSIFICATION CERTIFICATION						12. DISTRIBUTION	
						a. EMPLOYEE	
a. SUPERVISOR *(Initials and date)*						b. PERSONNEL FOLDER	
						c. SUPERVISOR	
						d.	
b. CLASSIFICATION OFFICER *(Initials and date)*						e.	
						f.	

NASA FORM 692 JUL 74 PREVIOUS EDITION MAY BE USED.

GPO 880-106

INTRODUCTION:

The incumbent of this position serves as the NASA-wide Federal Women's Program Coordinator responsible for planning, developing, implementing and administering the agency-wide equal opportunity program as it applies to women.

I. DUTIES:

A. Plans, develops, implements and administers the NASA-wide policies, procedures, guidelines and standards concerning the Federal Women's Program. Reviews, evaluates and recommends changes in field center equal opportunity programs, and program goals and functions to assure compliance with NASA policy and procedural directives and, as necessary, prepares implementing NASA instructions. Consults with, coordinates and advises women's program coordinators and committees at the field centers and at Headquarters.

B. Serves as the NASA advisor and consultant on equal opportunity problems involving women to agency officials at all centers. Serves at the agency's resource person and principal staff advisor on the unique concerns of the female work force.

C. Establishes and maintains effective relationships with women's groups and organizations.

D. Participates as the NASA representative at meetings and conferences held by civic groups and women's organizations. Maintains close liaison with women program coordinators from other Federal agencies.

E. Analyzes and evaluates the agency's female employment situation to identify staffing patterns. Recommends and develops employment goals and timetables where they will be useful in encouraging affirmative action. Provides specific guidance and direction to field installations to assure that effective mechanisms for follow-up on implementation are instituted.

F. Analyzes agency training courses to assure that they include information on the Federal Women's Program and participates in the development and implementation of upward mobility training and education programs.

G. Visits NASA installations to evaluate equal opportunity programs and actions and to provide whatever assistance and direction is needed.

H. Assists at the Headquarters and field installation level in recruiting from those areas, locations, and institutions where women are likely to be found. Involves personal and institutional contacts identifying potential recruiters (female whenever possible), ensuring that recruiters are aware of controlling Agency and CSC policies and regulations, and providing individual follow-up and assistance to potential applicants. Works closely with Headquarters and field center personnel offices to achieve results.

I. Analyzes situational problems, identifies alternative actions and recommends most appropriate action, providing justification and back-up as required.

J. Plans and leads agency workshops on FWP which include policy revisions and/or regulatory changes.

K. Complete a variety of long- and short-term projects in area of responsibility.

L. Provides special counseling to individual employees, as requested.

II. SKILLS, KNOWLEDGES AND ABILITY:

A. Knowledge of the status of women in the work force in the nation, the Federal Government, and especially in NASA.

B. Knowledge of the total EO program.

C. Knowledge of U. S. Civil Service Commission issuances on the equal opportunity program, the Department of Labor (Women's Bureau) reference material, and NASA program directives and guidelines on equal opportunity.

D. General knowledge of Federal personnel policies and procedures, and familiarity with the personnel management program and how the Federal Women's Program fits into the total structure.

E. Ability to communicate effectively in writing and orally.

~~F. Ability in program planning and implementation.~~

G. Ability to deal effectively with all levels of management, women employees, women's organizations, and civic groups.

III. RESPONSIBILITY

A. Supervisory Controls - Assignments are received in general terms from the Division Director. Incumbent develops work plans, determines priorities and proceeds independently to accomplish objectives. Work is reviewed for conformance to policy and effectiveness of results. Recommended actions are usually accepted as a basis for action.

B. Guidelines - Guidelines consist of CSC and NASA policies, regulations; extensive use is made of the principles which underlie the thrust of the Federal Women's Program and its implementation. Knowledge, understanding, and judgment is needed in determining and selecting the appropriate regulations, policies and principles applicable to various situations. In addition, incumbent must develop guidelines for agency use in implementing policy requirements.

IV. DIFFICULTY

A. Complexity - This position is complicated by the seemingly contradictory factors applicable to the area of work and the differing mission and operational modes of the various installations. Some decisions require research and evaluation before conclusions can be drawn and decisions rendered. Advice must be provided diplomatically, tactfully and convincingly to be effective. This position carries the full responsibility of continuously providing program ideas, program plans, program assistance, broad guidelines, regulation and policy update to all of NASA's Federal Women's Program Coordinators.

V. SCOPE AND EFFECT - This position has a direct effect on management actions affecting female employees NASA-wide. Decisions and recommendations made by the incumbent can

have a positive influence in improving the status of all female employees of the agency and on NASA's image as an employer.

VI. PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

A. Personal Contacts - Contacts are with management and employees at all levels NASA-wide, counterparts in other agencies, women's groups and organizations/societies, high schools and junior high schools (participate in career days and counseling programs), colleges and universities, civic and religious organizations.

B. Nature of Contacts - Contacts are for the purpose of increasing community awareness of NASA's position as an equal opportunity employer, to provide information on career opportunities for women, to provide and receive information, interpret policy, clarify instructions, conduct and participate in workshops, and providing advice and solving problems in assigned program area. Some contacts are solely for advising women's groups on the status of women in the Federal government.

VII. ENVIRONMENT

A. Physical Requirements - The work is sedentary in nature.

B. Work Environment - The work is accomplished in an office setting.

Coleman

MEMORANDUM

TO : Councilmembers

FROM : Rodney A. Coleman, Executive Assistant to the Chairman

DATE : January 22, 1976

SUBJECT: Final Three Redskin Game Refreshment Bills

The refreshment bills for the final three Redskin games have been received and the attached breakdown reveals that each Member holding two seats for each game is to be charged $16.00 total for the last three games, and the Chairman who held six seats for each game is to be charged $48.00 for the final three games.

Respectfully request that you give me your personal check for the above amount, made payable to "Sterling Tucker", as soon as possible, in order that this debt may be cleared up.

Thank you.

Attachment

Paid 2/20/76

VIP Box #9 - RFK Stadium

Games:	November 30, 1975 - Vikings	$81.50
	November 23, 1975 - Raiders	95.75
	December 21, 1975 - Eagles	62.50
		$239.75 - say $240.00

Share Arrangement:

$240.00 into 30 seats = $8.00 per seat

1. Individual Councilmembers: (two (2) seats each)

$8.00
x2
$16.00 x12 = $192.00

2. Council Chairman: (six (6) seats)

$8.00
x6
$48.00

Recap:	$192.00
	48.00
Total Due	$240.00

STATEMENT FOR COUNCILMEMBERS JULIUS W. HOBSON AND ARRINGTON DIXON

BY

BORIS L. HENSON
118 34th Street, S.E. #303
Washington, D.C. 20019
(202) 584-4935

I am currently employed as a Welder Helper (WG-5) in the Field Operations Division, Bureau of Repairs and Improvement, Department of General Services. I have been employed by the Department of General Services since July 1973.

During this period of time, I have observed a number of irregular occurrences. It is my opinion that supplies and materials charged to the D.C. Government and, particularly, to the D.C. Public Schools have not been installed in government facilities. Furthermore, an inordinant amount of time appears to be used to perform various jobs which are charged to the public schools. Foreman and other staff perform other jobs during the day and this time is charged to the city government; furthermore, city supplies and materials have been installed on non-government property, including outside of the District of Columbia.

I have told this information to Col. Starobin, head of the Department of General Services, but there has been no action of which I am aware. It is my opinion that discrepancies between supplies and materials charged to the District and those actually used and installed in government facilities could be ascertained through an investigation by a certified engineer and an accountant. Comparisons should be made among the Form B and G-39 which the Public Schools submit for repair requests, the Form 47 which outlines the supplies/materials to be used on a particular job, and on on-site inspection of the completed repairs.

I affirm that this information is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Statement by Julius W. Hobson

March 9, 1976

Today I am introducing the "Initiative and Referendum Act". This bill would enable the people of the District of Columbia to participate directly in their own government through the initiative and referendum process. The initiative would allow citizens to draft legislation and place such legislation on the ballot for approval or rejection by the voters. If the voters approved the initiative measure, it would then be referred to Congress as a recommendation for action. The referendum process would allow citizens to place a measure that has been passed by the City Council and signed by the Mayor on the ballot for approval or disapproval. If a majority votes to reject the referendum measure, it would then be transmitted directly to Congress with a recommendation that the legislation be reconsidered and rejected.

Twenty-two states have adopted similar measures and the initiative and referendum have become a routine part of the legislative process in many of those states. Because the legislative process in the District of Columbia now includes concurrence by Congress, the "Referendum and Initiative Act" has been modified to consider this reality. Ratification of any initiative and referendum measure would be a "recommendation" to Congress to take action rather than having any force of law. The bill would supplement the present legislative process by enabling the public to voice directly its sentiments and make those sentiments publically known.

I believe the initiative and referendum are effective tools for self government. I welcome your support.

Statement by Julius W. Hobson

March 9, 1976

Today I am introducing the "Initiative and Referendum Act". This bill would enable the people of the District of Columbia to participate directly in their own government through the initiative and referendum process. The initiative would allow citizens to draft legislation and place such legislation on the ballot for approval or rejection by the voters. If the voters approved the initiative measure, it would then be referred to Congress as a recommendation for action. The referendum process would allow citizens to place a measure that has been passed by the City Council and signed by the Mayor on the ballot for approval or disapproval. If a majority votes to reject the referendum measure, it would then be transmitted directly to Congress with a recommendation that the legislation be reconsidered and rejected.

Twenty-two states have adopted similar measures and the initiative and referendum have become a routine part of the legislative process in many of those states. Because the legislative process in the District of Columbia now includes concurrence by Congress, the "Referendum and Initiative Act" has been modified to consider this reality. Ratification of any initiative and referendum measure would be a "recommendation" to Congress to take action rather than having any force of law. The bill would supplement the present legislative process by enabling the public to voice directly its sentiments and make those sentiments publically known.

I believe the initiative and referendum are effective tools for self government. I welcome your support.

2/26/76

From the Desk of

JULIUS W. HOBSON

TO: Mr. and Mrs. Hobson

You will find that I had to return all of the dictating equipment -- which had been on loan to us -- pending purchase by the Council. Well, apparently, the Council could not make purchase because the Mayor had frozen all spending for this type of equipment early on -- and then, when that restriction was lifted -- we had to wait for passage of the budget -- which is still pending!

Our salesman let us keep the equipment to use, but he has found a new job and was leaving the company and had to return all equipment assigned to him.

Lorraine

5 Feb 76

To: Richard Jackson

From: Julius Hobson
Councilman

1. Model 98 Transcriber

Richard L Jackson
5 Feb 76

From the Desk of

DAVID A. CLARKE

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To All Councilmembers

From Julius W. Hobson

Date March 1, 1976

Subject Beverage Container Legislation

Attached is an article from the May 1975 issue of the "Black Scholar" written by August Piper, Jr., a professor, physician and Howard Universtiy graduate, concerning the importance of environmental issues, please take the time to read it.

Unfortunately, the majority of City Councilmembers did not vote in favor of the Beverage Container Act last week. It will now be necessary to plan for a more expensive recovery system to recycle the 120 additional tons of bottles and cans that will continue to flow into the waste stream daily -- trash that could have been eliminated at no cost or risk to the taxpayer with the passage of the Beverage Container Act.

The present system of non refillable containers places the cost of picking up and disposing bottles and cans on the consumer rather than on the industry that produces them to begin with. As consumers we pay both an economic and environmental price for this throwaway convenience. I regret that we will not be leaders in the effort to save energy, reduce trash, protect the environment, and reduce costs.

I hope that the next time beverage container legislation is considered by the Council you will vote in the interests of your constituents rather than in the interests of the bottlers and brewers.

Attachment

ECOLOGY: AN ISSUE FOR THIRD WORLD PEOPLE?

THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, Inc.
1717 Massachusetts Avenue., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

by AUGUST PIPER, JR.

THERE IS A significant number of blacks in the United States today who, it seems, suspect environmentalists of being insensitive at best, hostile at worst, to the interests of third world peoples. Another group, when questioned about environmental issues, will tell you that such issues are rather far down on the list of priorities for black people right now, and are nice ego-trips for rich white boys and girls to get off on. And then there are others who are convinced that the whole thing is a sham, cleverly invented to divert attention from the stubborn and real problems of blacks and other oppressed minorities in this country.

In this article, I will try to show that these attitudes are not only false but exceedingly dangerous to the health, happiness and welfare of third world peoples everywhere, and ultimately of the entire family of man on this planet. I believe human beings court worldwide disaster by pursuing present policies; only the nature and timing of this disaster are in question, not its certainty. These policies threaten our common home from four quadrants: resource depletion, modern war, pollution and food/population.

AUGUST PIPER, JR., M.D., is instructor in the Department of Internal Medicine, University of Washington School of Medicine. Dr. Piper earned the M.D. degree from Howard University in 1969. Over the past five years he has developed an interest in the study of ecology in relation to third world people. In addition to practicing medicine and teaching he also works with ecology-oriented community groups in the Seattle area.

RESOURCE DEPLETION

Let us begin with a very basic fact: no matter how large the supply of something is, with constant use, all of that supply will someday be used up. That's simple and easy to understand. What must be remembered is that *everything* on earth exists only in limited quantities: the supplies of coal, of oil, of aluminum and tin, of land to put cities on or grow food on, of space to dump radioactive wastes in—all these are on earth in limited supply. Once used up, they are gone forever.

For about the last one hundred and fifty years, mankind has used many nonrenewable resources of the earth at exponential rates. For example, an atomic scientist has observed that humans have consumed as much energy (mostly from burning coal and oil) in the few years since 1850 as in all the years between the birth of Christ and 1850.[1]

Now, warnings that we are beginning to run out of critical raw materials are seen all about us. A number of Arab leaders have pointed out that at present and projected use rates, all their oil would be used up in just thirty years. The known *world* supply of several other materials—gold, silver, copper, and lead among them—will be exhausted in a few decades if present use rates continue.[2] Hubbert, a respected government authority on world energy stocks (who, some years ago, correctly predicted that domestic oil production would peak in 1970, then fall off) places the ultimate recoverable total of crude oil in the world at levels which will be exhausted

by the year 2002. He also predicts that all the oil in the United States (including that in Alaska, obtained at such a dear cost) will be pumped out and consumed in 25 years or less. Park, a Professor of geology at Stanford, concludes that by the year 2000 "it would seem inevitable that shortages (of minerals) will become increasingly critical."[3] The Washington State Natural Gas Company has predicted that the United States will run completely out of natural gas by 1985, unless new fields are discovered. These warnings are still subtle, to be sure, but they are nonetheless real; to be sure, we would prefer to ignore them, but we do so only at our extreme peril.

Those who discount such alarms point either to the hope that new discoveries of these raw materials will be made on earth, or to the hope that man-made substitutes for scarce commodities will be found. Let us probe these arguments under the light of two familiar examples.

Not long ago, Alaskan oil was widely praised as the remedy for America's oil-deficiency cramps. Yet now sober estimates of how long this oil will last, if America stops importing foreign oil, range from only six years to about 70 years. The reason a major find of oil lasts so little time is that oil—and energy—use in America has grown exponentially since about 1950. When one remembers the lurch toward infinity of the exponential curve, it is obvious why any new supply—no matter how large—of a resource consumed exponentially must fall quickly to nothing.

SOME PEOPLE, on the other hand, have become enticed by another mirage: that mankind will manufacture synthetic materials to replace natural substances the world runs short of. Like all mirages, this, too, will evaporate. Plastics, for example, were expected to solve a multitude of problems when they were first introduced. And so they did—yet simultaneously, they introduced a host of their own difficulties.

First, chiseling or welding molecules to give these useful substances their fiery births requires enormous inputs of energy and how expensive and scarce energy can be is shown by the so-called "energy crisis." A plastic's toughness is useful, but it also means that, once discarded, it clutters beaches, litters parks, and uses space in landfills for decades. When plastics are either made or burned, a variety of poisonous gases are released into the air: one was used against troops in World War I, another was shown recently to cause liver cancer.

And so it goes: from the list of our proudest technological triumphs—pesticides that kill birds, high-compression autos producing smog, metal smelting causing high lead levels in children, oil tankers that pollute the seas—we should read the message that every advance has a solid link to a drawback, that you don't get anything for nothing, that there are, after all, no free lunches. To believe technology will find the answer for human problems in general—and the riddle of resource depletion in particular—is to pursue a mirage.

All this means that *sustained exponential growth of resource used on earth is an impossibility.* Humans must bring their demands on the earth down to what it can support; this has certain implications which we should look at briefly.

First, "developed" nations need to face the fact that they represent only about one third of the world's population and yet consume more than two thirds of the earth's annual output of food, matter and energy. Americans, of course, are the most gluttonous people on the planet; in spite of the fact that we have a mere six percent of the earth's population, with our wasteful life-style we use thirty percent of the energy, and thirty to sixty percent of the matter produced each year on earth. The country is also responsible for seventy percent of the planet's yearly accumulation of solid wastes. By one calculation, an American makes 500 times the demands on the earth than his counterpart living in an "underdeveloped" third world society. Such reasoning leads inescapably to the conclusion that, from the standpoint of resource depletion, it is the *rich* nations—not third world nations—that should vigorously

curb their population growth.

The impossibility of continuing exponential growth has another implication for the third world. To increase sales of goods, developed societies export the idea that everyone should live like people in Europe or the United States. Yet, common sense says that since two-thirds of humanity now consumes only a fraction of the world's wealth, the pressure on the fast-shrinking pools of the earth's resources will be enormous if our advertising successfully increases world consumption to the level of the rich countries in general, and to that of America in particular. It is totally inconceivable that the earth's supplies of resources will allow everyone to wallow in the high-consumption sty that "developed" nations presently occupy. In effect, the rich nations are creating desires which, in all likelihood, can never be fulfilled. We will return to this subject in the section on modern war.

As RESOURCES become more scarce, what effect will such shortages have on the lives of black and third world peoples in this country? One of the most obvious, of course, is that as things get more scarce, they also get more expensive. Therefore, since oil, silver, copper, gold, and lead are raw materials in many products we use daily, the cost of these products is certain to rise as the world runs out of those raw materials to make them. Poor people, who in this country too often have third world blood in their veins, always suffer first, longest and most cruelly when the price of some necessity rises.

The same is true for the third world: the mosquito killer an African country needs (or lifesaving antibiotic, or educational television equipment, or anything else third world nations presently must purchase from the "developed" world) will become more difficult to buy if the materials used to make such things become two, five or ten times more expensive. Somewhere in the Sahel right now, a black child is dying of starvation, partly because his nation cannot afford the fuel for a plane to deliver emergency food to him, while in our wealthy country, half-empty jets take off every few minutes from our airports.

As the poor, and people on fixed incomes (pensions, welfare) see their expenses rising faster than their incomes, they will become increasingly unhappy and restless, and rightfully put pressure on their government to help them. The government, however, will be unlikely to do so, both because the legitimate interests of the poor have never been a major concern in this country, and because the government will not be able to change the fact that the world is running short of all kinds of raw materials. When the political system fails, people may use some form of direct action to try to achieve their goals—which would give a frustrated, angry, and frightened government what excuse it needed to violently suppress these people. It is not difficult to see the effects of such action on poor and third world people in the United States.

Americans are taught from birth that the economy of this country should grow this year, next year, and the year after that, without end—indeed, so stamped into our marrow is this concept that growth is good that we *define* a recession in terms of lack of growth! But is this realistic? Nothing else on earth grows forever—why should an economy?

There is evidence that the American economy is ending its rapid growth, a trend which can only be hastened as nonrenewable resources become ever more scarce. If the economy fails to grow, or grows more slowly than the population, it is obvious that the country will have difficulty employing 1.4 million new workers who try to enter the work force each year, to say nothing of rehiring those now laid off. And people of color in this country should know who has been last hired and first fired.

There are ways out of this maze of shortages of raw materials and energy causing rising prices and rising unemployment. One would be to reduce the pressure on the earth's resources by recycling metals, plastics, glass and paper; it takes far less matter and energy to reuse some good than to discard it and make a new one. Another is to waste less energy: each person in the United

States on the average uses twice as much energy as a resident of Western Europe, but does not gain a standard of living twice that of the European. Thus, much of this extra energy is sheer waste.

Lastly, Americans have a love affair with *goods*, which require matter and energy to make: color televisions, lots of clothes, new sports stadiums, and shiny cars. We would do better to perform more *services*, which require much human labor but less matter and energy. Look around you! You see a corrupt and corrupting penal system, drug users desperately needing care and counselling, our old ones dying in neglect, our young neglected in their schools, and women who have no place to leave their children while working. You see the keepers of our noble and ancient heritage—our poets, writers, musicians, dancers—without audiences, penniless. *These services, and a hundred hundred others, deserve the support of a government "for the people" and of those people themselves.* Instead, the inmate "gets" a new 747 jet, the drug user a satellite orbiting the earth, the disturbed teenager a new stadium, and our parents in nursing homes the very latest offering in chrome from Detroit. This morbid lusting after goods, and our cold-blooded neglect of human services, are issues that should be of concern to people of color in this country; *we*, after all, pain most because such services are lacking.

MODERN WAR

The military has a major role in our impending ecological catastrophe. Let us examine why. Consider, for example, the last war the U.S. fought, against Vietnam. More than 100 million pounds of plant poisons ("defoliants") were sprayed on more than four million acres of Vietnam.[4] Some of these chemicals remain in the ground and water for years, and are taken up by what food plants will grow there. They also fall into the rivers, and thus could wind up in the ocean fish you and I eat next week, or next year. One poison is *known* to cause birth defects when eaten in minute amounts.

During the war in Vietnam, the United States expended over fifteen million tons of munitions; it is calculated that this huge expenditure of energy produced thirty million craters, large and small, in the countryside. These craters provide breeding grounds for disease-carrying mosquitoes, worsen soil erosion, and destroy the thin layer of vital topsoil. Other programs used in the name of this country in Vietnam were the initiation of huge forest fires; the use of "Daisy Cutters" (monster bombs weighing over seven tons each, whose enormous blast would fling fully-grown trees 200 feet, instantly creating three- or four-acre clearings in enemy-held jungle for helicopter landings); and "Rome Plows," which were giant tractors used to simply shear off and plow away whole forests, thus denying the guerilla his forest cover. Such dreadful weapons, which assault the ability of the very land to support life, may be used in the future against any of a number of third world countries.

Or consider nuclear weapons, whose power to kill is almost beyond belief. The bombs exploded over Japan in 1945 killed about 100,000 humans outright, with deaths from radiation exposure occurring to this day. Now, however, the world's terrible nuclear toys are a thousand times larger, and as of this day, America alone has over *five thousand* such warheads.[5] This obscene stockpile of death, like some smoldering cancer, grows at the rate of three each day. The growth, of course, is even more insane than the evil collection itself, since no one seriously doubts that Russia and America already have enough nuclear weapons to destroy each other as functional societies many times over—and make the rest of the earth unlivable in the process.

Within hours of the time I first wrote these words, India became the sixth nation to set off an atomic bomb. Is there a lesser or greater likelihood of accidental or deliberate nuclear war, now that yet another nation has access to these weapons? When Israel develops her own atomic weapons, will the world be more secure when the Arabs develop theirs too?

THESE POINTS are intended to show that the rules concerning war have changed. The nuclear, biological, and chemical tools of modern war can kill enormous numbers of people at immense distances, and attack the very life support systems of our planet. In other words, technology has now given humans the ability to threaten their own continued existence on earth; we will certainly increase that ability as time passes. A noted group of defense experts estimated the probability of a major nuclear war by the end of this century as *no less than one in three*.[6] "(O)nce nuclear war begins, it will be a war of extermination."[7]

Even if by some chance, there is no nuclear war by the year 2000, the continued waste of vast sums to design and produce more efficient ways for man to veto the evolution of his own species is shameful, in a world where two-thirds of humanity lives in poverty. A single B-1 bomber today costs seventy-six million dollars. (The Air Force wants 243 such planes.) World arms expenditures were the equivalent of 120 billion U.S. dollars in 1962, and an estimated 182 billion in 1967. Thus, in ten years or less, military spending doubles; it is therefore rising faster than the earth's population. In America alone in fiscal 1974, the military spent 92.1 billion dollars—almost thirty percent of the entire Federal budget. In the same year, a miserly 1.5 billion was spent for nonmilitary aid to developing countries. The U.S. has lavished more money on a single type of nuclear submarine than on its *entire* foreign aid program, and ranks next to last among Western nations in the percentage of its gross national product used for aid to poor countries.

American people of color should remember these figures whenever we see one of those slick advertisements about today's Army wanting to join you, or some such. Remember that the impoverished third world's bill for arms imported in 1973 from rich countries was actually five times larger than that of the developed countries; this big business diverts funds urgently needed in poor countries for human needs to shiny, murderous toys. Remember "The single most important move the United States could make to facilitate economic development for the impoverished two thirds of humanity would be to encourage the reduction of military spending everywhere."[8]

AS SHORTAGES of critical raw materials develop, wars might well erupt for possession of what resources do remain. Even already, in the 1970's, there has been consideration given to using American military force against the Middle East oil-producing nations. This is significant for American blacks because our volunteer military attracts a larger proportion of blacks than exists in the general population—especially during the current economic slump. Thus, in any future war fought over some dwindling resource, blacks will once again be at greater risk of death or maiming than whites.

Third world nations have long had the seductive apple of consumer-nation-style progress offered as a model for their own future development. They are told that they, too, will become rich and powerful, like the United States and Western Europe, if they wait just a few more years. But the worm in this apple—a very large worm—is that the gap between rich nation and poor grows steadily *wider*, not narrower. Thus, as world resources dwindle, peoples and governments of the third world may finally see the worm. They may realize that their "piece of the action" will be quite small, simply because so many critical raw materials have been consumed—and wasted—by the gluttony of the rich nations.

All of us know the epic struggles of peoples of color to shake off colonialism, and we are aware of the more recent efforts of the third world to break the neo-colonialist vises of the rich countries. The most widely-heralded, of course, were the efforts of the Middle Eastern countries to gain greater control of their own futures by production cutbacks, increased prices, and elimination of foreign ownership of the oil industry. But there are other, less spectacular, examples, too: third world nations, realizing the immorality of the rich world's overconsumption of matter, food

and energy, have begun to demand in the United Nations a more equitable share of the harvest of the earth. More importantly, perhaps, they have begun to act, forming cartels to bring more just prices for vital export goods, and more independence from consuming nations. Residents of the rich world, including American blacks, should support these efforts, if not so much from a sense of morality, then from a realization that if such efforts as these to improve the lives of billions living in poverty are thwarted by the rich, then the day inches closer when nation locks in death struggle with nation, when atomic fire lights mankind's final exit from earth's stage.

POLLUTION

Pollution should have special significance for people of color living in "developed" countries, for at least three reasons. First, freeways frequently run through neighborhoods where the poor and minorities live, thus exposing them to large quantities of lead and other poisons produced by automobiles. Also, of course, inner cities, where third world people often must live, frequently have polluting industry nearby.

The second reason is a little more subtle. Think for a moment about what pollution *really* represents. Pollution is essentially *wasted resources*, representing a failure to recycle, to use to the fullest measure the value in some thing, a failure to see the truth in the ancient Chinese maxim, "waste is valuable." Examples abound: waste heat in Japan warms irrigation water, increasing the growing season, garbage from some cities produces valuable alcohol, old newspapers can feed cattle. If there is value in something an industry makes and then discards, the cost of that industry's other products is higher than it could be. Thus, pollution represents *increased* prices, and it would seem logical for people of color, many of whom are poor, to be concerned about this.

Finally, that pollution costs society is too well known to argue seriously anymore. The costs, of course, range from the very tangible price of a life-time of care for a Japanese child incurably crippled by mercury poisoning, to those of doctor's bills for pollution-caused chronic lung disease, to the very intangible costs of our children never swimming in an unpolluted stream. But the point is *that every member of a polluted society pays in some way for industry's pollution*. In effect, then, they subsidize the industry, paying a tax so the industry will not have to pay to stop defiling the air, soil, and water. On whom does the burden of this tax fall most heavily—the black or Chicana welfare mother or the executive of the plant?

Those who live in the less "developed" countries are faced with different problems of environmental overload. According to some the major problem is rapid population growth which in turn worsens poverty and too-rapid urbanization. To start with, the dramatic reduction in third world death rates, primarily due to easily-importable medical technology, sets off rapid population rises, which increase pressure on the rural farmer to produce more food. For the fragile tropical soils, too often the unfortunate consequences include disastrous erosion and soil deterioration.

Rapid population growth in the rural areas quickly results in more young people who wish work than can be accommodated in the labor force there; the result is migration to the cities. From this point on, the cycle is painfully well-known: the cities' social and health services, and opportunities for housing and employment, are overwhelmed. Human waste disposal becomes increasingly difficult, with inevitable contamination of the water supplies that all must use. Intense poverty, and the staggering number of people to be cared for hinder and sometimes prevent investments in improved water supplies and waste treatment.

Let us now look more closely at the issue of population growth.

FOOD/POPULATION

We finally come to an issue which is in many ways the most emotionally charged for black and third world peoples, that of population control. Some contend that

population control is important, while others reply that the more people we have, the stronger our nation will be. Let us try to examine rationally these arguments.

The reasons why there has been a rapid increase in world population involve, of course, better nutrition, health care, sanitation, and education the world over. This means that fewer babies die in infancy, surviving to an age when they can have children of their own. These are all good things, which, I hope, will continue. This also means, however, that the population of the earth will continue to rise.

The factor which most effectively limits growth of animal populations is lack of food, and there is much evidence that it will soon begin to do the same for some human populations as well. Listen to Dr. A. H. Boerma, Secretary-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization: "I fear a turning point has been reached in agriculture which bodes ill for the world's poor."[9] What is he talking about?

The World Food Congress in 1963 showed that at that time, at least half the world's population existed in a state of chronic near-starvation. Since then, of course, more than one billion more people have appeared on earth. In third world countries, food production has risen at about the same rate as the population, which means that per capita food production has remained at the same low level or fallen, in many countries supplying just ten or fifteen percent more food than needed to sustain life. However, several factors have now combined to reduce food intake just that ten or fifteen percent, so that millions of people are in critical danger of starving to death. It is these factors which Dr. Boerma was referring to:

- Population growth is still occurring.
- There is evidence that we may be approaching the limits of the oceans to supply fish.
- Virtually all of the world's best land is currently under cultivation. The rest of the potentially arable land will require large expenditures of money, time, energy, fertilizer, and water to produce food.
- The richest countries are eating more food. Consider how much Americans spend each year to get rid of excess fat, which comes from eating too much.
- The richest countries are also eating more inefficiently: that is, they are consuming more and more animal protein, especially beef. Feeding grain to cattle to make beef is an enormously inefficient process, requiring six or seven pounds of grain to make one pound of steak. Chickens and pigs do better, requiring two or three pounds. The most efficient way to use grain, however, is to feed it directly to people, which is rarely done in "developed" countries. Americans consume a ton of grain each year, of which only 150 pounds is eaten directly, the rest consumed as meat. But in poor countries, there is a per capita consumption of only 400 pounds, about ninety per cent of which is directly eaten.
- World food demand is rising, so the price of food is rising. Once again, the rich will always be able to outbid the poor in such a situation.
- The most likely hope of feeding the four billion we will soon have on earth is to use types of grain which produce higher yield per acre cultivated. Yet these require large amounts of fertilizer: an acre of U.S. farmland produced 34 bushels of corn in 1945, and 81 in 1974. This increase, however, was achieved partially because the amount of nitrogen fertilizer per acre increased during that same time from seven to one hundred twelve pounds. The price of fertilizer has tripled recently; once again poor nations will have difficulty competing with richer ones in the same world market.
- The type of agriculture necessary to feed such numbers of people is heavily dependent upon a smoothly-functioning industrial base—oil, chemicals, electricity, metals—and thus vulnerable to any of the difficulties, such as resource depletion, wars, social unrest, and rising prices, which result from the developed nations' failure to act earlier on ecological principles. If industry in the "advanced"

countries stumbles, additional millions may be doomed to starvation.

- Much of the population growth is taking place in the third world, which may make it easier for the "developed" nations to continue to callously ignore the human needs of their fellows. Distances between the two worlds will mean expense in shipping food supplies, thus reducing the amounts of food the "advanced" nations can ship and still have enough left to spend on their ICBM's, tanks, and bombers.
- There is some evidence that the earth may be undergoing a long-term change in its weather patterns. Droughts and crop failures on the scale of those now occurring in Africa's Sahel may strike, and famine will rage in the third world.

The population curve *must not* be allowed to continue its rise toward infinity; the deaths of enormous numbers of humans will be the inevitable result. The earth will support just so many people; it will support far fewer in peace, comfort, and human dignity.

WITH REGARD to the idea that the more people a race or country has, the stronger it is: I urge us to examine very carefully the thesis that poorly-nourished and ill-educated people, economically and politically exploited, beset by sickness, and saddled by explosive population growth, constitute a strong population. This, of course, is exactly the situation in the third world today; I see absolutely no evidence that numbers alone are the answer to the problems of our people.

I believe that worldwide population control—by rich nations and poor, nonwhite and white—is an *absolute* necessity if mankind is to avoid the type of catastrophe I have been discussing. To those who disagree, I point out that a number of third world countries—China, India, Japan, some Arab nations—place a high priority on control of their own populations. The United States, France, and some other nations not part of the third world have also achieved very low population growth rates.

Reducing the population growth rate to something more in keeping with what the earth will support is neither easy nor pleasant. It means painful assessments and readjustments. For example, what does one do with the fact that people who live in "developed" nations are far more destructive to the earth in terms of pollution and resource depletion than, say, poor Africans or Indians?

CONCLUSION

This is a frightening but exciting time. Dangers press hungrily in about mankind on all sides, but for one shining instant in his history on this planet, he has been given the most potent combination of tools, resources and knowledge to prevail over them. The dangers must not be ignored; to ignore them is to take action on them, an action which spirals the world system downward into collapse. What can be done?

People must become concerned about ecological issues. Concern alone will not be enough to solve these problems, but without concern there will be no action. The words of U Thant, then Secretary-General of the United Nations: "I do not wish to seem overdramatic, but I can only conclude from the information that is available to me as Secretary-General, that the members of the United Nations have perhaps ten years left in which to subordinate their ancient quarrels and launch a global partnership to curb the arms race, to improve the human environment, to defuse the population explosion, and to supply the required momentum to development efforts. If such a global partnership is not forged within the next decade, then I very much fear that the problems I have mentioned will have reached such staggering proportions that they will be beyond our capacity to control."[10] U Thant spoke these words in 1969.

Political pressure must be used. Many of the ecological factors which affect the lives of third world peoples are decided on a national level. For example, there is a bill in the United States Senate now on increasing the pittance the United States gives to disaster-stricken foreign nations (such as those in the Sahel). What's *your* senator going to do on

that bill?

Many of these problems are too large for a single national government: a supranational organization, such as the United Nations, is required.

Each of us can become more ecologically involved. Americans waste huge amounts of resources and energy: by not recycling, by overheating our homes in the winter and overcooling them in the summer, by not using public transportation, by driving cars much too large for any reasonable need, by eating too much meat and not having vegetarian meals, by flying instead of taking the train, by tolerating half-empty jets and a brimful defense budget, and in dozens of other ways.

Finally, if the remedies I have suggested seem rather pale beside the grim picture I have painted, let me agree with you, and point out that in medicine, the person who diagnoses the patient's problem is not necessarily the one who treats it. I have outlined my diagnosis here; if this paper stimulates just one person to develop a treatment for these ills, I will consider the effort successful.

FOOTNOTES

1. Toffler, Alvin, *Future Shock* (New York: Bantam, 1971), p. 23.
2. Meadows, Donella H., *et. al.*, *The Limits to Growth* (New York: Universe, 1972), pp. 56-60.
3. Park, Charles F., Jr., *Affluence in Jeopardy: Minerals and the Political Economy* (San Francisco: Freeman, Cooper, 1968), pp. 15-16.
4. Fitzgerald, Frances, *Fire in the Lake* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1972), pp. 349, 428.
5. York, Herbert F., "Multiple-Warhead Missiles," *Scientific American* (November, 1973), p. 22.
6. Falk, Richard A., *This Endangered Planet* (New York: Vintage, 1972), p. 260.
7. Melman, Seymour, *Our Depleted Society* (New York: Dell, 1965), p. 30.
8. *Ibid*, p. 251.
9. Dietsch, Robert W., "Malthus Resurrected: Famine," *The New Republic* (April 6, 1974), p. 12.
10. U Thant, "Ten Critical Years," *UN Monthly Chronicle*, Vol. VI, No. 7 (July, 1969), p. ii.

HILTON L. BRAITHWAITE
"COMMITMENT"

A journey
through San Francisco's Fillmore
and other images

June 6 - July 6, 1975

The California Historical Society
2090 Jackson Street, San Francisco
(Open to the public Wed., Sat., Sun. 1-5 p.m.)

Friday, June 6, 1975
6-8 p.m. - Opening
6:45 p.m. -
History: The Shape of the Future
Robert Chrisman, Editor
THE BLACK SCHOLAR
Free program/Reservations required
(415) 567-1848

Tuesday, June 10, 1975
8 p.m. - SYMPOSIUM
Therese Heyman
Thomas Garver
Jack Welpott
Reservations required

IF YOU MOVE . . .

If you plan to move, please notify us of your new address at least six (6) weeks in advance to insure delivery of the current issue of THE BLACK SCHOLAR.

If you do not notify us of your address, the following will happen:

1—THE BLACK SCHOLAR will go to your old address.

2—The Post Office will dispose of the unclaimed copy of THE BLACK SCHOLAR.

3—We will be charged 10 cents postage for each unclaimed copy.

You won't get your BLACK SCHOLAR, and we'll be out 10 cents. If you move send your change of address and your old address label to THE BLACK SCHOLAR, Box 908, Sausalito, Calif. 94965.

April 19, 1976

Dear

The Committee of the Whole will be addressing Bill 1-1776, The District of Columbia Statehood Act, in public hearings on Monday, April 26, 1976, beginning at 2:00 P.M. The bill would provide a process for the District of Columbia to be admitted into the Union as a state and thereby gain full self determination.

Because of your interest in this issue I cordially invite you to testify at the hearings. If you wish to present testimaony at the hearing, you should contact Ms. Gwen Lee at 724-8046 or 724-8048 before 5:30 P.M. Thursday,April 22, 1976.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Enclosure

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE April 19, 1976

HOBSON INITIATES SCHOOL-BY-SCHOOL COST REPORTING

On April 20, 1976, at the 46th Legislative Session of the Council of the District of Columbia, Councilman Julius W. Hobson (Statehood at Large) will introduce the "School Cost Center Reporting Resolution." This resolution is designed to provide continuing financial accountability for the D.C. Public Schools. Parents and citizens will be able to learn how taxes are being spent at each school.

The resolution directs the Mayor to submit quarterly status reports on the financial condition of the public school system. The information requested includes all cost categories, from teacher's salaries and retirement benefits to textbooks, repairs, and refuse collection.

For the first time, parents and citizens will have access to full information on the cost of the operation of each school. Councilman Hobson stated, "this information will provide a powerful tool for the parents and citizens of the District of Columbia to evaluate whether or not they are receiving the level of services which will insure their children's quality education. As an elected official, charged with the oversight of the public school system, I am determined to make available comprehensive information on the allocation of resources within the public schools.

This resolution will significantly improve the data base for compliance with the Hobson vs. Hansen decision.

In his 1971 decree on the Hobson v. Hansen case, Judge Skelly Wright invited the development of "...specific, measurable, and educationally justifiable plans" by the public school system and its return to the court for a modification of the equalization order. Because of the lack of a comprehensive financial data base, the Board of Education has been unable to request relief from the court-mandated equalization process which is based exclusively on teacher's salaries and benefits.

According to Councilman Hobson "The 'School Cost Center Reporting Resolution' is an initial step toward instituting a financial/learning accountability approach to education. By stressing school-by-school financial reporting, citizens and decision-makers at all levels can systemmatically evaluate existing services and make informed educational decisions".

For further information contact: David Smith
724-8014
724-8089

STATEMENT BY COUNCILMEMBER JULIUS W. HOBSON

April 20, 1976

Today, I am introducing the "Public School Cost Center Reporting Resolution" which is designed to provide continuing financial accountability for the District of Columbia Public Schools.

This resolution directs the Mayor to submit quarterly status reports on the financial condition of the public school system. The information requested includes all cost categories from teacher salaries and retirement benefits to textbooks, repairs, and refuse collection. For the first time, parents and citizens will have access to full information on the cost of operation of each school.

This resolution is in response to a lack detailed information about students, teachers and resources. There is a need for a central information system which contains all data -- not just teacher salaries -- on a school-by-school basis.

Section 448 of the District's Charter invites the Council to request from the Mayor such financial reports as the Council determines are necessary.

At this time our educational system is the only producer of goods and services that holds the consumer, the children, responsible for the quality of the product,

learning and achievement. The next logical step after completion of a systematic budget and financial reporting process is the establishment of achievement levels for our students and holding the Public Schools financially accountable for those goals.

When legislators fully understand a department's task, its objectives, its patterns of resource allocation and its problems, the appropriation achieves its full meaning as a contract between the executive and legislative branches and the people.

David - merely have last sentence deleted and add whatever - Charge to?

Council of the District of Columbia
News Release

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE April 20, 1976

HOBSON INITIATES SCHOOL-BY-SCHOOL COST REPORTING

On April 20, 1976, at the 46th Legislative Session of the Council of the District of Columbia, Councilman Julius W. Hobson (Statehood at Large) ~~will introduce~~ introduced the "School Cost Center Reporting Resolution." This resolution is designed to provide continuing financial accountability for the D.C. Public Schools. Parents and citizens will be able to learn how taxes are being spent at each school.

The resolution directs the Mayor to submit quarterly status reports on the financial condition of the public school system. The information requested includes all cost categories, from teacher's salaries and retirement benefits to textbooks, repairs, and refuse collection.

For the first time, parents and citizens will have access to full information on the cost of the operation of each school. Councilman Hobson stated, "this information will provide a powerful tool for the parents and citizens of the District of Columbia to evaluate whether or not they are receiving the level of services which will insure their children's quality education. As an elected official, charged with the oversight of the public school system, I am determined to make public comprehensive information on the allocation of resources within the public schools."

This resolution will significantly improve the data base for compliance with the Hobson vs. Hansen decision. In his 1971 decree on the Hobson v. Hansen case, Judge Skelly Wright invited the development of "...specific, measurable, and educationally justifiable plans" by the public school system and its return to the court for a modification of the equalization order. Because of the lack of a comprehensive financial data base, the Board of Education has been unable to request relief from the court-mandated equalization process which is based exclusively on teacher's salaries and benefits.

According to Councilman Hobson "The 'School Cost Center Reporting Resolution' is an initial step toward instituting a financial/learning accountability approach to education. By stressing school-by-school financial reporting, citizens and decision-makers at all levels can systematically evaluate existing services and make informed educational decisions".

For further information contact: David F. Smith
724-8014
724-8089

April 27, 1976

STATEMENT BY COUNCILMAN JULIUS W. HOBSON ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLEAN INDOOR ACT

The time has come to recognize the right of non-smokers to breathe clean, smoke-free air. There exists, obviously a right to smoke, but when the two rights come into conflict in a public place, the rights of the non-smoker should prevail.

Non-smokers are the majority. Two out of every three adults are non-smokers. Among the population as a whole, three out of every four are non-smokers. More than 30 million adults have kicked the cigarette habit. Millions more are trying to stop.

Non-smokers are no longer a silent majority. They're speaking up. They see tobacco smoke as a pollutant that defiles their air. And new research gives them ammunition to defend themselves. It shows that second-hand smoke can have harmful effects on non-smokers.

The dangers of smoking to health have been documented for years by the Report of the U.S. Surgeon General on The Health Consequences of Smoking. The dangers of second-hand smoke for non-smokers were set forth for the first time in the U.S. Surgeon-General's Report in 1972. Additional incriminating evidence has surfaced since then.

Non-smokers who breathe others' second-hand smoke are subjected to the same hazardous compounds as the smoker, including: carbon monoxide, tar, nicotine, hydrogen cyanide,

DDT, ammonia, formaldehyde, nitrogen dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, cadmium, benzene, and dozens of others.

Although the actual amounts of smoke inhaled by a non-smoker is obviously less than by the smoker, the non-smoker is subjected to smoke from the lighted end of the cigarette as well as the smoke exhaled by the smoker. At least 2/3 of the smoke from a burning cigarette goes into the air. The average smoker inhales and exhales eight or nine times on each cigarette, for a total of 24 seconds. But the cigarette burns continously for 12 minutes.

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas produced by cigarette smoke. When breathed it displaces oxygen from the red blood cells. As the level of carbon monoxide builds up, the body becomes starved for oxygen. Federal safety standards for carbon monoxide are 50 parts per million for indoor air and an average of 9 parts per million for outside air. In smoke filled rooms concentrations of carbon monoxide can reach 90 parts per million, well above the safety levels. Furthermore, carbon monoxide leaves the blood slowly and effects the non-smoker for hours after exposure.

An estimated 30 million Americans (and an estimated 85,000 in D.C. alone) have pre-existing conditions which are seriously aggravated by tobacco smoke. These include people with emphysema, asthma, bronchitis, sinusitis, hay fever, and other chronic lung diseases.

Children and the elderly are particularly at risk if they have pre-existing conditions. The children of non-smokers have half as many colds and breathing problems as those of smokers.

Even the average non-smoker can suffer reactions to the smoke produced by others. These reactions include eye irritation, nasal symptoms, headache, cough, wheezings, sore throat, sneezing, nausea, horseness and dizziness. Blood pressure and heartbeat also increase as second-hand smoke is inhaled.

Based in part on fire and safety precautions and in part on a concern for non-smokers the District has already limited smoking in large retail stores and elevators. The public transit system, Metro, has also prohibited smoking. The climate of public opinion on smoking is changing. No longer can smokers expect to go unchallenged and more and more smokers are either refraining entirely in public places or asking, "Do you mind if I smoke?"

To respond to and further support the call for non-smokers' rights, I have introduced the D.C. Clean Indoor Air Act.

April 27, 1976

STATEMENT BY COUNCILMAN JULIUS W. HOBSON ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLEAN INDOOR ACT

The time has come to recognize the right of non-smokers to breathe clean, smoke-free air. There exists, obviously a right to smoke, but when the two rights come into conflict in a public place, the rights of the non-smoker should prevail.

Non-smokers are the majority. Two out of every three adults are non-smokers. Among the population as a whole, three out of every four are non-smokers. More than 30 million adults have kicked the cigarette habit. Millions more are trying to stop.

Non-smokers are no longer a silent majority. They're speaking up. They see tobacco smoke as a pollutant that defiles their air. And new research gives them ammunition to defend themselves. It shows that second-hand smoke can have harmful effects on non-smokers.

The dangers of smoking to health have been documented for years by the Report of the U.S. Surgeon General on The Health Consequences of Smoking. The dangers of second-hand smoke for non-smokers were set forth for the first time in the U.S. Surgeon-General's Report in 1972. Additional incriminating evidence has surfaced since then.

Non-smokers who breathe others' second-hand smoke are subjected to the same hazardous compounds as the smoker, including: carbon monoxide, tar, nicotine, hydrogen cyanide,

DDT, ammonia, formaldehyde, nitrogen dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, cadmium, benzene, and dozens of others.

Although the actual amounts of smoke inhaled by a non-smoker is obviously less than by the smoker, the non-smoker is subjected to smoke from the lighted end of the cigarette as well as the smoke exhaled by the smoker. At least 2/3 of the smoke from a burning cigarette goes into the air. The average smoker inhales and exhales eight or nine times on each cigarette, for a total of 24 seconds. But the cigarette burns continously for 12 minutes.

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas produced by cigarette smoke. When breathed it displaces oxygen from the red blood cells. As the level of carbon monoxide builds up, the body becomes starved for oxygen. Federal safety standards for carbon monoxide are 50 parts per million for indoor air and an average of 9 parts per million for outside air. In smoke filled rooms concentrations of carbon monoxide can reach 90 parts per million, well above the safety levels. Furthermore, carbon monoxide leaves the blood slowly and effects the non-smoker for hours after exposure.

An estimated 30 million Americans (and an estimated 85,000 in D.C. alone) have pre-existing conditions which are seriously aggravated by tobacco smoke. These include people with emphysema, asthma, bronchitis, sinusitis, hay fever, and other chronic lung diseases.

Children and the elderly are particularly at risk if they have pre-existing conditions. The children of non-smokers have half as many colds and breathing problems as those of smokers.

Even the average non-smoker can suffer reactions to the smoke produced by others. These reactions include eye irritation, nasal symptoms, headache, cough, wheezings, sore throat, sneezing, nausea, horseness and dizziness. Blood pressure and heartbeat also increase as second-hand smoke is inhaled.

Based in part on fire and safety precautions and in part on a concern for non-smokers the District has already limited smoking in large retail stores and elevators. The public transit system, Metro, has also prohibited smoking. The climate of public opinion on smoking is changing. No longer can smokers expect to go unchallenged and more and more smokers are either refraining entirely in public places or asking, "Do you mind if I smoke?"

To respond to and further support the call for non-smokers' rights, I have introduced the D.C. Clean Indoor Air Act.

April 27, 1976

STATEMENT BY COUNCILMAN JULIUS W. HOBSON ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLEAN INDOOR ACT

The time has come to recognize the right of non-smokers to breathe clean, smoke-free air. There exists, obviously a right to smoke, but when the two rights come into conflict in a public place, the rights of the non-smoker should prevail.

Non-smokers are the majority. Two out of every three adults are non-smokers. Among the population as a whole, three out of every four are non-smokers. More than 30 million adults have kicked the cigarette habit. Millions more are trying to stop.

Non-smokers are no longer a silent majority. They're speaking up. They see tobacco smoke as a pollutant that defiles their air. And new research gives them ammunition to defend themselves. It shows that second-hand smoke can have harmful effects on non-smokers.

The dangers of smoking to health have been documented for years by the Report of the U.S. Surgeon General on The Health Consequences of Smoking. The dangers of second-hand smoke for non-smokers were set forth for the first time in the U.S. Surgeon-General's Report in 1972. Additional incriminating evidence has surfaced since then.

Non-smokers who breathe others' second-hand smoke are subjected to the same hazardous compounds as the smoker, including: carbon monoxide, tar, nicotine, hydrogen cyanide,

DDT, ammonia, formaldehyde, nitrogen dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, cadmium, benzene, and dozens of others.

Although the actual amounts of smoke inhaled by a non-smoker is obviously less than by the smoker, the non-smoker is subjected to smoke from the lighted end of the cigarette as well as the smoke exhaled by the smoker. At least 2/3 of the smoke from a burning cigarette goes into the air. The average smoker inhales and exhales eight or nine times on each cigarette, for a total of 24 seconds. But the cigarette burns continously for 12 minutes.

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas produced by cigarette smoke. When breathed it displaces oxygen from the red blood cells. As the level of carbon monoxide builds up, the body becomes starved for oxygen. Federal safety standards for carbon monoxide are 50 parts per million for indoor air and an average of 9 parts per million for outside air. In smoke filled rooms concentrations of carbon monoxide can reach 90 parts per million, well above the safety levels. Furthermore, carbon monoxide leaves the blood slowly and effects the non-smoker for hours after exposure.

An estimated 30 million Americans (and an estimated 85,000 in D.C. alone) have pre-existing conditions which are seriously aggravated by tobacco smoke. These include people with emphysema, asthma, bronchitis, sinusitis, hay fever, and other chronic lung diseases.

Children and the elderly are particularly at risk if they have pre-existing conditions. The children of non-smokers have half as many colds and breathing problems as those of smokers.

Even the average non-smoker can suffer reactions to the smoke produced by others. These reactions include eye irritation, nasal symptoms, headache, cough, wheezings, sore throat, sneezing, nausea, horseness and dizziness. Blood pressure and heartbeat also increase as second-hand smoke is inhaled.

Based in part on fire and safety precautions and in part on a concern for non-smokers the District has already limited smoking in large retail stores and elevators. The public transit system, Metro, has also prohibited smoking. The climate of public opinion on smoking is changing. No longer can smokers expect to go unchallenged and more and more smokers are either refraining entirely in public places or asking, "Do you mind if I smoke?"

To respodd to and further support the call for non-smokers' rights, I have introduced the D.C. Clean Indoor Air Act.

April 27, 1976

STATEMENT BY COUNCILMAN JULIUS W. HOBSON ON THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLEAN INDOOR ACT

The time has come to recognize the right of non-smokers to breathe clean, smoke-free air. There exists, obviously a right to smoke, but when the two rights come into conflict in a public place, the rights of the non-smoker should prevail.

Non-smokers are the majority. Two out of every three adults are non-smokers. Among the population as a whole, three out of every four are non-smokers. More than 30 million adults have kicked the cigarette habit. Millions more are trying to stop.

Non-smokers are no longer a silent majority. They're speaking up. They see tobacco smoke as a pollutant that defiles their air. And new research gives them ammunition to defend themselves. It shows that second-hand smoke can have harmful effects on non-smokers.

The dangers of smoking to health have been documented for years by the Report of the U.S. Surgeon General on The Health Consequences of Smoking. The dangers of second-hand smoke for non-smokers were set forth for the first time in the U.S. Surgeon-General's Report in 1972. Additional incriminating evidence has surfaced since then.

Non-smokers who breathe others' second-hand smoke are subjected to the same hazardous compounds as the smoker, including: carbon monoxide, tar, nicotine, hydrogen cyanide,

DDT, ammonia, formaldehyde, nitrogen dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, cadmium, benzene, and dozens of others.

Although the actual amounts of smoke inhaled by a non-smoker is obviously less than by the smoker, the non-smoker is subjected to smoke from the lighted end of the cigarette as well as the smoke exhaled by the smoker. At least 2/3 of the smoke from a burning cigarette goes into the air. The average smoker inhales and exhales eight or nine times on each cigarette, for a total of 24 seconds. But the cigarette burns continously for 12 minutes.

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas produced by cigarette smoke. When breathed it displaces oxygen from the red blood cells. As the level of carbon monoxide builds up, the body becomes starved for oxygen. Federal safety standards for carbon monoxide are 50 parts per million for indoor air and an average of 9 parts per million for outside air. In smoke filled rooms concentrations of carbon monoxide can reach 90 parts per million, well above the safety levels. Furthermore, carbon monoxide leaves the blood slowly and effects the non-smoker for hours after exposure.

An estimated 30 million Americans (and an estimated 85,000 in D.C. alone) have pre-existing conditions which are seriously aggravated by tobacco smoke. These include people with emphysema, asthma, bronchitis, sinusitis, hay fever, and other chronic lung diseases.

Children and the elderly are particularly at risk if they have pre-existing conditions. The children of non-smokers have half as many colds and breathing problems as those of smokers.

Even the average non-smoker can suffer reactions to the smoke produced by others. These reactions include eye irritation, nasal symptoms, headache, cough, wheezings, sore throat, sneezing, nausea, horseness and dizziness. Blood pressure and heartbeat also increase as second-hand smoke is inhaled.

Based in part on fire and safety precautions and in part on a concern for non-smokers the District has already limited smoking in large retail stores and elevators. The public transit system, Metro, has also prohibited smoking. The climate of public opinion on smoking is changing. No longer can smokers expect to go unchallenged and more and more smokers are either refraining entirely in public places or asking, "Do you mind if I smoke?"

To respond to and further support the call for non-smokers' rights, I have introduced the D.C. Clean Indoor Air Act.

Statement by Julius W. Hobson

May 3, 1976

Today I am introducing the "Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act of 1976." The purpose of the bill is to protect the basic rights of privacy, freedom of expression and association, and the redress of grievances. The act establishes specific safeguards against police surveillance activities aimed at the lawful political activities of individuals and organizations in the District of Columbia. Among other things the bill would (1) prohibit the Police Department from collecting information concerning the lawful political activities of individuals or organizations and disseminating such information to other federal, state, or local agencies; (2) make it unlawful for a police official to interfere with the lawful activities of any individual or organization, or to incite individuals to engage in unlawful conduct; (3) purge all information gathered in violation of this act; and (4) prohibit the funding of Police activities which involve non criminal surveillance.

As a consequence of recent court proceedings, public hearings, citizen complaints, and press accounts, it has become clear that the Metropolitan Police Department has concerned itself with the legitimate political activities of citizens in the District of Columbia during the late 60's and early 70's which resulted in the violation of basic civil liberties. There has been an almost total lack of justification for the surveillance activities of the Metropolitan Police Department during this period in terms of preventing serious property damage or loss of life. The "Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act" is designed to curb future police involvement in the lawful activities of individuals and organizations in the District or who visit the Nation's Capital by providing permanent guidelines and safeguards in the conduct

of police investigations. These safeguards are not only necessary for the protection of individual civil liberties but are essential for the maintenance of an open society and democratic form of government.

I wish to acknowledge the presence of several members of the D.C. Committee on the Bill of Rights who were instrumental in developing this piece of legislation which has drawn widespread Community support.

I welcome your support.

I would like to indicate that Marion Barry has joined me in co-sponsoring this legislation.

Statement by Julius W. Hobson

May 3, 1976

Today I am introducing the "Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act of 1976." The purpose of the bill is to protect the basic rights of privacy, freedom of expression and association, and the redress of grievances. The act establishes specific safeguards against police surveillance activities aimed at the lawful political activities of individuals and organizations in the District of Columbia. Among other things the bill would (1) prohibit the Police Department from collecting information concerning the lawful political activities of individuals or organizations and disseminating such information to other federal, state, or local agencies; (2) make it unlawful for a police official to interfere with the lawful activities of any individual or organization, or to incite individuals to engage in unlawful conduct; (3) purge all information gathered in violation of this act; and (4) prohibit the funding of Police activities which involve non criminal surveillance.

As a consequence of recent court proceedings, public hearings, citizen complaints, and press accounts, it has become clear that the Metropolitan Police Department has concerned itself with the legitimate political activities of citizens in the District of Columbia during the late 60's and early 70's which resulted in the violation of basic civil liberties. There has been an almost total lack of justification for the surveillance activities of the Metropolitan Police Department during this period in terms of preventing serious property damage or loss of life. The "Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act" is designed to curb future police involvement in the lawful activities of individuals and organizations in the District or who visit the Nation's Capital by providing permanent guidelines and safeguards in the conduct

of police investigations. These safeguards are not only necessary for the protection of individual civil liberties but are essential for the maintenance of an open society and democratic form of government.

I wish to acknowledge the presence of several members of the D.C. Committee on the Bill of Rights who were instrumental in developing this piece of legislation which has drawn widespread Community support.

I welcome your support.

I would like to indicate that Marion Barry has joined me in co-sponsoring this legislation.

Statement by Julius W. Hobson

May 3, 1976

Today I am introducing the "Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act of 1976." The purpose of the bill is to protect the basic rights of privacy, freedom of expression and association, and the redress of grievances. The act establishes specific safeguards against police surveillance activities aimed at the lawful political activities of individuals and organizations in the District of Columbia. Among other things the bill would (1) prohibit the Police Department from collecting information concerning the lawful political activities of individuals or organizations and disseminating such information to other federal, state, or local agencies; (2) make it unlawful for a police official to interfere with the lawful activities of any individual or organization, or to incite individuals to engage in unlawful conduct; (3) purge all information gathered in violation of this act; and (4) prohibit the funding of Police activities which involve non criminal surveillance.

As a consequence of recent court proceedings, public hearings, citizen complaints, and press accounts, it has become clear that the Metropolitan Police Department has concerned itself with the legitimate political activities of citizens in the District of Columbia during the late 60's and early 70's which resulted in the violation of basic civil liberties. There has been an almost total lack of justification for the surveillance activities of the Metropolitan Police Department during this period in terms of preventing serious property damage or loss of life. The "Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act" is designed to curb future police involvement in the lawful activities of individuals and organizations in the District or who visit the Nation's Capital by providing permanent guidelines and safeguards in the conduct

of police investigations. These safeguards are not only necessary for the protection of individual civil liberties but are essential for the maintenance of an open society and democratic form of government.

I wish to acknowledge the presence of several members of the D.C. Committee on the Bill of Rights who were instrumental in developing this piece of legislation which has drawn widespread Community support.

I welcome your support.

May 24, 1976

Mr. T. Herrington
University of Illinois
Department of Political Science
361 Lincoln Hall
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Dear Mr. Herrington:

I did not respond to the questionnaires concerning the National Black Political Conventions of 1972 and 1974, because I did not attend them due to illness. I would have completed the questionnaires had they been addressing general participation in political conventions but since they were primarily asking for reactions to the two particular conventions based upon attendance, I felt I could not fairly respond.

Thank you for your interest in my judgement in this area and if I can be of assistance in your efforts of scholarship in black politics, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Dear Councilman Holson:

I sent you a questionnaire March 4, 1976 on the National Black Political Conventions of 1972 and 1974. The questionnaire was designed to get a report of your experiences and perceptions as a participant in the Convention movement. Your completion of this questionnaire will be of invaluable assistance to my effort of scholarship in Black politics. May I look forward to receiving your response shortly?

Most sincerely,

Ilee Herrington





Councilman Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
District Building
14th and E. Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS * DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE * URBANA, ILLINOIS

February, 1976

Dear Councilman Hobson:

As part of the research for his doctoral dissertation, one of my graduate students, Theophilus Herrington, is conducting a survey of officers and delegates at the two most recent National Black Political Conventions, that of 1972 at Gary, and that of 1974 at Little Rock. All of the state delegates for whom addresses are available are being contacted. Responses to items of the personal backgrounds of candidates and on their opinions as to the important issues before the conventions and their success in handling them are being requested.

The study is of considerable potential importance to both students of Black politics in the United States and to those interested in the more effective mobilization of Black people to promote their common interests. Mr. Herrington has done substantial research on the historical development and accomplishments of the Black Convention movement, which began two or three decades before the Civil War, has covered the accounts of the most recent conventions in the general and in the Black press, and has interviewed a number of those active in the organization of the 1972 convention. To get an adequate perspective on the significance of the conventions to the present state of the Black political movement in the United States, and to assess the factors associated with both success and shortcomings he needs to be able to get a report of the experiences and perceptions of an adequate sample of delegates. Your response is therefore an important contribution to the success of his very serious study.

The questionnaire is quite detailed, but response to it is easy. Most questions can be answered by circling one of the appropriate numbers. There are spaces for free answers to others and we hope that you will take the time to fill them in at least briefly.

Enclosed is a return envelope, addressed to Mr. Herrington at the Department of Political Science of the University of Illinois. He will tabulate and analyze the data. Once the return has been checked off the master list of addresses no identification of the author of a given return will be possible: your answers will be completely confidential. The only purpose of this research is scholarship: there will be no use of any of the material assembled for other than scholarly purposes and scholarly publication.

We are very much in your debt for the time and effort which has been required to complete this questionnaire. We hope to receive the completed form shortly. Your completion of it will be of invaluable assistance to Mr. Herrington in the completion of his doctoral work, and will be a valued assistance in the graduate research effort of this Department and of the University of Illinois.

Most sincerely,

Phillip Monypenny

Phillip Monypenny
Professor of Political Science

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE 361 LINCOLN HALL FEBRUARY, 1976

T. Herrington
P. Monypenny

Location _____

Quest. # 098

1-3

A STUDY OF NATIONAL BLACK POLITICAL CONVENTIONS

(Please circle one answer code to the right of each question unless otherwise instructed.)

1. What did you think about the idea of three co-chairpersons? Would you say it was:

Very helpful	1	4
Somewhat helpful	2	
Unhelpful	3	
Very unhelpful	4	

2. What kind of organizational base do you think the National Black Political Convention (NBPC) should have? (circle one number code for each statement)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
It should be composed of people who definitely agree on issues and tactics.	1	2	3	4	5
It should represent many diverse groups.	1	2	3	4	6
It should be restricted to those who hold leadership positions in state or national organizations.	1	2	3	4	7

3. A. Are there any significant Black viewpoints or perspectives that were not expressed or represented at the NBPC?

Not in attendance

Yes	1	8
No (go to Q. 4)	2	

B. Which viewpoints were not represented? _____ 9-10
11-1

_____.

4. What state or organizational delegations have been more influential than others in the development of the NBPC? (circle as many as apply)

N. A.

New York	1	13
Ohio	2	14
Congress of African People	3	15
National Institute of Black Elected Officials	4	16
Other (specify) _____	5	17

5. Do you see the implementation of the National Black Political Agenda coming about through: (circle "yes" or "no" for each)

	YES	NO	
Pressure group activities?	1	2	18
Coalitions with Democratic and Republican Parties?	1	2	19
Coalitions with a third party movement? . .	1	2	20
Black Political Party?	1	2	21
Something else? (specify) _____	1	2	22

_____

6. What would you say about the future of the NBPC movement in uniting Blacks around important objectives?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
It will have a decisive advantage in bringing public attention to issues supported by Blacks.	1	2	3	4	23
It will be at a great disadvantage in gaining a broad base of Black support.	1	2	3	4	24
It will have neither an advantage or disadvantage in promoting Black political progress.	1	2	3	4	25

7. How satisfied were you with your role in the determination of convention policies and procedures?

not avail.

Very satisfied 1 26

Somewhat satisfied 2

Somewhat dissatisfied 3

Very dissatisfied 4

If not at Gary convention, go to Q. 12.

8. Generally, were the formal resolutions passed in 1972 an accurate feeling of the expectations of the delegates?

Not avail.

Yes 1 27

No 2

N.A.

9. In 1972, were the basic disagreements about:

	YES	NO	
Political ideas	1	2	28
Political Strategies	1	2	29
Personality conflicts	1	2	30
Organizational mechanics	1	2	31
Something else (specify) _____	1	2	32

_____

10. In 1972, was the most important accomplishment of the NBPC:

The National Black Political Agenda	1	33
The National Black Assembly	2	
"Unity Without Uniformity"	3	
National Black cooperation and communication . . .	4	
A Black leadership platform	5	
Something else? (specify) _____	6	

_____

11. How would you rate the Gary Convention on each of the following characteristics?

	Very Good	Good	Poor	Very Poor	
Effectiveness	1	2	3	4	34
Representativeness	1	2	3	4	35
Agenda	1	2	3	4	36
Harmony	1	2	3	4	37

If not at Little Rock Convention, to to Q. 17

12. Generally, were the formal resolutions passed in 1974 an accurate feeling of the expectations of the delegates?

Yes	1	38
No	2	

13. In 1974, were the basic disagreements about:

	YES	NO	
Political ideas	1	2	39
Political strategies . . .	1	2	40
Personality conflicts . .	1	2	41
Organizational mechanics..	1	2	42
Something else? (specify)..	1	2	43

14. In 1974, what was the most important accomplishment of the convention?

	YES	NO	
"Unity Without Uniformity". .	1	2	44
Black Cooperation and Communication	1	2	
Expertise and knowledge through workshops	1	2	
Something else (specify) . . .	1	2	

15. How would you rate the Little Rock Convention on each of the following characteristics?

	Very Good	Good	Poor	Very Poor	
Effectiveness	1	2	3	4	45
Representativeness	1	2	3	4	46
Agenda	1	2	3	4	47
Harmony	1	2	3	4	48

16. Compared to the Gary Convention, would you say the Little Rock Convention was:

Much better organized	1	49
Somewhat better organized. .	2	
Somewhat less well organized	3	
Much less well organized. . .	4	

17. For the next convention, which convention would be regarded as the <u>better</u> example?

Gary Convention	1	50
Little Rock Convention . . .	2	

18. How many times have you attended meetings of the National Black Assembly? (If none, indicate "0")

Yes

_____ 51

19. Have you and other convention participants gotten together formally or informally (other than at Gary, Little Rock or an National Assembly meeting) to discuss the problems or planning of conventions?

Yes 1 52

No 2

20. What was your role in the NBPC in 1972? (circle one)

Co-chairperson 1 53

State convenor 2

Committee chairperson 3

Committee member 4

Delegate only 5

Observer 6

Other (specify) _____

_____ 7

Not Present

21. What was your role in the NBPC in 1974? (circle one)

Co-chairperson 1 54

State convenor 2

Committee chairperson . . . 3

Committee member 4

Delegate only 5

Workshop leader 6

Observer 7

Other (specify) _____

_____ 8

Not present.

22. How did you first become involved in the NBPC? (circle one)

Local public office holder . . .	1	55
State public office holder . . .	2	
National public office holder .	3	
Other political party activities	4	
Black Nationalist activities . .	5	
Civil rights activities	6	
Business activities	7	
Labor union activities	8	
Other (specify) _____		
_____	9	

23A. Are you presently affiliated with the NBPC?

Very strongly affiliated (go to Q. 24)	1	56
Strongly affiliated (go to Q. 24)	2	
Not strongly affiliated	3	
Not affiliated	4	

23B. Why did you stop participating in the NBPC? (circle one)

Other personal interests	1	57
National political situation . .	2	
Ideological divergence on issues	3	
Failure to devise effective strategy	4	
Other (specify) _____		
_____	5	

24. Do you presently hold an elected position in the NBPC movement?

Yes 1 58

No 2

25. Did you approve of the rules governing the conventions and the selection of delegates?

Not available

Yes 1 59

No 2

60-79/BK
80/1

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION



T. Hitchcock
University of Illinois
Dept. of Political Science
361 Lincoln Hall
Urbana, Illinois 61801

University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
361 Lincoln Hall
Urbana, Illinois 61801





Julius W. Gibson, Jr.
Councilman
District Building
14th And E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

May 24, 1976

Mr. Lee Hale
542 Lebaum Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20032

Dear Mr. Hale:

Thank you for your letter indicating your concern over the assighment of police in Scout Cars in Southeast Washington. I am forwarding your letter to Mrs. Willie Hardy, Chairman of the Public Safety Committee, for the attention of her Committee.

We apologize for the delay in responding to your communication.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

cc: Mrs. Willie Hardy
Councilwoman
Chairman, Public Safety Committee

March 27, 1976
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson,

I am writing this letter to suggest that an investigation be made as to the pay and man hours of police in Scout Cars If the Chief would take half of the men out of Scout Cars and put them walking on the Streets you would see crimes come down 60% in a very short time.

Mr. Hobson just in Congress Height some times there will be seven Cars at one time in one spot

We don't need all these Cars WE need more men walking.

Respectfully,
Lee Hale
542 Lebaum Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C. 20032
Lee Hale

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

May 24, 1976

Mr. Lee Hale
542 Lebaum Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20032

Dear Mr. Hale:

Thank you for your letter indicating your concern over the assighment of police in Scout Cars in Southeast Washington. I am forwarding your letter to Mrs. Willie Hardy, Chairman of the Public Safety Committee, for the attention of her Committee.

We apologize for the delay in responding to your communication.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

cc: Mrs. Willie Hardy
Councilwoman
Chairman, Public Safety Committee

October 4, 1976

Mr. C.E. Hitchcock
Marketing Department -Eastern Region
EXXON Company, U.S.A.
Post Office Box 1288
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Dear Mr. Hitchcock:

Thank you for your two letters dated September 16 and 22, 1976, regarding the Retail Service Station Act.

The views of all the parties concerned on this issue are equally important and I will consider them as the bill progresses over its legislative route.

I appreciate your taking the time to keep me informed.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

October 4, 1976

Mr. C.E. Hitchcock
Marketing Department -Eastern Region
EXXON Company, U.S.A.
Post Office Box 1288
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Dear Mr. Hitchcock:

Thank you for your two letters dated September 16 and 22, 1976, regarding the Retail Service Station Act.

The views of all the parties concerned on this issue are equally important and I will consider them as the bill progresses over its legislative route.

I appreciate your taking the time to keep me informed.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Dear Mr. Hitchcock,

Thank you for your two letters dated September 16 and 22, 1976 regarding the Retail Service Station act.

The views of all the parties concerned on this issue are equally important and I will consider them as the bill progresses over its legislative route.

I appreciate your taking the time to keep me informed.

Sincerely,
JCH

From the Desk of
JULIUS W. HOBSON

EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.
POST OFFICE BOX 1288 · BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21203

MARKETING DEPARTMENT
EASTERN REGION

September 22, 1976

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
Council of the District of Columbia
Fifth Floor District Building
14th and "E" Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

As it is my desire to have you kept up to date with developments relative to proposed 1-333 "Retail Service Station Act," this letter is intended to inform you of a meeting held on Tuesday, September 21, 1976. At the meeting were Edward Webb, Special Counsel to the District Council; Anthony Rachall of Council member Jerry A. Moore's staff; and attorneys and public affairs representatives from the oil industry.

The subjects of discussion were the many constitutional and potential litigation and consumer problems presented by the bill. As a result of this meeting, Mr. Webb has a thorough understanding of the oil industry positions and court findings on these matters.

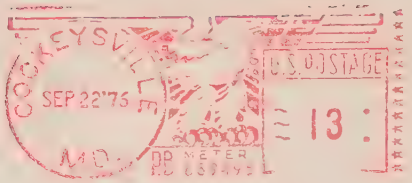
Therefore, I urgently request that before you make any definite decisions on proposed 1-333 that you consult Mr. Webb and solicit his opinion on the constitutional questions raised by this proposed legislation.

Sincerely,

C. E. Hitchcock
js

EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.
P. O. BOX 1288 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21203





The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
Council of the District of Columbia
Fifth Floor District Building
14th And "E" Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

EXXON

C. E. HITCHCOCK

203

EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.
EXECUTIVE PLAZA, HUNT VALLEY, MD.

P. O. BOX 1288
BALTIMORE, MD. 21203
PH. 825-5400

September 10, 19..

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
Council of the District of Columbia
Fifth Floor District Building
14th and "E" Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The intent of this letter is to solicit a public hearing at the full council level on proposed bill 1-333 "Retail Service Station Act of 1976" as it is our fervent belief that one is warranted for reasons that follow.

The first justification for a hearing is supported by the fact that however similar to its predecessors 1-38 and 1-39 on which hearings were held, 1-333 is a new bill requiring the input of the total community upon which it will impact. We hold to this opinion because a completely new title; i.e., Title III "Moratorium on Conversions to Limited Service Retail Service Stations," was added by its sponsor, Councilman Jerry A. Moore, Jr., subsequent to the hearings held on bill 1-38 and 1-39. This addition is major, and therefore materially alters the bill's substantive content as well as its potential effect.

Furthermore, in addition to affording an opportunity to answer the many substantive questions raised in the attached letter from Ms. Judy Rogers of Mayor Washington's office to Councilman Moore, a hearing would permit frank and open debate on, among other things, what our attorneys see as a serious constitutional problem presented by Section 5-301 (c) of Title III. This section on its face appears to legislate a prohibition against an independent businessman's going out of business - even for sound business reasons. Furthermore, the exemption of those stations securing less than 20% of their gross incomes from the sale of motor fuels, etc., is unsound for two reasons that come immediately to mind. First, as was admitted by Mr. Rachall of Councilman Moore's staff, the 20% figure was arrived at quite arbitrarily with no background research to support it and, second, the process of determining whether or not a given retailer fits within the 20% exemption will be difficult possibly requiring court subpoena of records. Such steps would no doubt prove time consuming, expensive, and anti-productive in light of the existing demand on the court dockets.

With further reference to Title III, we must point out that the self service method of marketing motor gasoline is not one forced on the public by the oil industry. Rather, it is a response of the industry to the consumer's demand for the option of buying at a lower price if he dispenses his own gasoline into his automobile. We do not believe that this kind of competitive response to consumer demands warrants prohibitive legislation.

EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.
POST OFFICE BOX 1288 · BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21203

MARKETING DEPARTMENT
EASTERN REGION

J. E. GRADY
PUBLIC AFFAIRS MANAGER

September 16, 1976

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
Council of the District of Columbia
Fifth Floor District Building
14th and "E" Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The intent of this letter is to solicit a public hearing at the full council level on proposed bill 1-333 "Retail Service Station Act of 1976" as it is our fervent belief that one is warranted for reasons that follow.

The first justification for a hearing is supported by the fact that however similar to its predecessors 1-38 and 1-39 on which hearings were held, 1-333 is a new bill requiring the input of the total community upon which it will impact. We hold to this opinion because a completely new title; i.e., Title III "Moratorium on Conversions to Limited Service Retail Service Stations," was added by its sponsor, Councilman Jerry A. Moore, Jr., subsequent to the hearings held on bill 1-38 and 1-39. This addition is major, and therefore materially alters the bill's substantive content as well as its potential effect.

Furthermore, in addition to affording an opportunity to answer the many substantive questions raised in the attached letter from Ms. Judy Rogers of Mayor Washington's office to Councilman Moore, a hearing would permit frank and open debate on, among other things, what our attorneys see as a serious constitutional problem presented by Section 5-301 (c) of Title III. This section on its face appears to legislate a prohibition against an independent businessman's going out of business - even for sound business reasons. Furthermore, the exemption of those stations securing less than 20% of their gross incomes from the sale of motor fuels, etc., is unsound for two reasons that come immediately to mind. First, as was admitted by Mr. Rachall of Councilman Moore's staff, the 20% figure was arrived at quite arbitrarily with no background research to support it and, second, the process of determining whether or not a given retailer fits within the 20% exemption will be difficult possibly requiring court subpoena of records. Such steps would no doubt prove time consuming, expensive, and anti-productive in light of the existing demand on the court dockets.

With further reference to Title III, we must point out that the self service method of marketing motor gasoline is not one forced on the public by the oil industry. Rather, it is a response of the industry to the consumer's demand for the option of buying at a lower price if he dispenses his own gasoline into his automobile. We do not believe that this kind of competitive response to consumer demands warrants prohibitive legislation.

In addition to the several difficulties cited above relative to Title III, we find further difficulties with Titles I and II. Although these difficulties have been voiced by an Exxon spokesman as well as other industry respresentatives and distributed to the members of the Transportation and Environmental Affairs Committee, the writer would like to again outline some of them for your consideration.

TITLE I

Sec. 3-102 (a) and (b). "A prohibition against additional direct operated service stations, and a requirement to divest or convert to dealer operation, existing direct operated service stations by January 1, 1981.

It was made quite clear by Rev. J. A. Moore that he is receiving repeated dealer complaints that major oil companies are forcing them out in order to operate their service stations on a direct basis. Current statistics in the District disprove these allegations. Of the 272 major branded service stations in the District of Columbia, only 15 are operated by these major oil companies on a direct basis.

In the recent Circuit Court trial in Maryland, Judge E. Mackall Childs' decision protected the right of major oil companies to operate on a direct basis. It was shown "that divestiture would be harmful to competition in the industry, and would primarily serve to protect the independent dealers rather than the public at large."

The Judge further stated that "the statute is inversely related to the public welfare."

It is our contention that the courts would find these sections of 1-333 similarly defective. We respectfully request that you strike Sec. 3-102 from 1-333.

Sec. 3-103 (a). "Price affirmation and uniformity"

This subsection denies supplying companies the right to meet local competition by requiring District-wide uniform prices. We believe this provision is in conflict with Section 2 (b) of the Robinson-Patman Act, 15 U.S.C. 13 (b) and is, therefore, invalid under Article VI of the United States Constitution (the Supremacy Clause). Judge Childs found a similar provision in the Maryland law "invalid and unenforceable." We therefore request that this subsection be deleted from the bill.

Sec. 4-201 (a). "A prohibition against specifying particular hours per day or days per week of operation."

This provision should be viewed in light of the fact that Washington, D.C. is a 24-hour city. In addition to being the center of government, it is an outstanding attraction for tourists. The neighboring jurisdictions of Maryland and Virginia recognize the importance of service station hours in this respect and encourage the supplier and dealer to negotiate hours and days that will best serve the public. We think the District should also encourage adequate service station hours, and we urge that this subsection and also the reference to the same issue in Section 4-203 (e) (3) be stricken from the bill.

Sec. 4-201 (e). "Dealers right to assignment or transfer."

This subsection is out of context since it is treated in much greater detail in Sec. 205. Additionally, as was discussed with Rev. Moore on April 29, 1976, due

to dealer turnover rates, financial responsibility, and management expertise needed to operate a service station successfully, we suggest this section be eliminated to prevent any conflict or misinterpretation with Sec. 4-205.

Sec. 4-201 (f). "Competitive product in a station."

The language in this subsection is not clear. If the intention is to outlaw exclusive dealing arrangements, we have no objection. Marketing agreements used by Exxon do not prohibit a dealer from purchasing competitive fuels and selling them at the station. If, however, this subsection is intended to permit a dealer to buy a reasonably similar competitive product and sell it as Exxon branded gasoline, then we have substantial objections. This subsection would violate trademark rights, and would be in direct conflict with existing District laws protecting the consumer from misrepresentation. We respectfully suggest that the safest course of action would be to delete this subsection.

Sec. 4-203 (d). "Request for a new Subsection (9)."

Exxon owns 57 service station sites within the District of Columbia. It is quite probable that over the years certain locations will diminish in value as service station outlets and will better serve both the owner and the community in a different use. Obviously, we cannot foretell all the possible alternatives and therefore request a new Subsection 4-203 (d) (9) be inserted on Line 395, Page 16 as follows:

> (9) The marketing agreement grants the retail dealer the right, privilege or authority to occupy the retail service station owned by the distributor, and the distributor intends to use the premises for a purpose other than the retail sale of motor fuels.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

We have some additional suggestions which were not specifically discussed with Rev. Moore, but which we feel would improve this proposed legislation mainly by making the language more precise.

Sec. 2 (g) (ii). "Definitions"

We suggest that the definition of a "marketing agreement" be clarified by the insertion of the words "the distributor's" ahead of the words "motor fuel" on Line 151. This change would prevent the forced renewal of a service station lease when the branded motor fuel sales relationship does not exist. The change would also cause the definition to conform to that used in most state franchise laws and to H.R. 13000, the currently proposed federal dealer day-in-court bill.

TITLE II

Sec. 4-203 (c) (12) and (13). "Base lease and trademark."

We feel that the addition of the phraseology "for a cause beyond the reasonable control of the distributor" requires an unwarranted double test in connection with a base lease (12) and use of any trademark (13); and we recommend those words be deleted.

Sec. 4-203 (c) (15). "Dealer's failure to comply."

The use of the word "essential" in this subsection does not add to clarity since the word does not enjoy the same legal definition status as "material." We suggest deleting "essential" or substituting the word "material" therefore.

Sec. 4-203 (d) (7). "Dealer's failure to comply with reasonable minimum standards."

This subsection also places an unwarranted double test on the distributor. His minimum standards must not only meet the test of reasonableness, but also must be considered as damaging to his trademark, or his reputation, or the reputation of other retailers operating under that trademark. Proof of damage to a trademark is often subjective and may delay or prevent the prompt disposition of valid consumer complaints. We feel the clause just described, which begins on Line 380 and ends on Line 383, is not justified and should be deleted.

Sec. 4-206 (a). "Retail dealer's cause of action."

This subsection gives courts authority to direct that costs of the action including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees be paid by the distributor "unless the action was frivolous." We earnestly believe that the words quoted above should be substituted for the clause "if the dealer maintaining the action prevails." This modification would prevent potential distributor responsibility for court costs and fees regardless of the outcome of litigation, and therefore would discourage forum shopping by plaintiffs, the filing of suits as a dilatory tactic, and the overburdening of our courts.

Sec. 4-207 (c). "Pre-existing marketing agreements."

This subsection makes Title II applicable to pre-existing marketing agreements insofar as failures to renew are concerned. Under this provision, many distributors will find themselves in a position of being deprived of valuable property rights which were predicated on a fixed, agreed term of a marketing agreement.

Many inequities can readily be anticipated if the bill is permitted to have retroactive effect. There are also serious constitutional issues involved in applying this bill to existing contracts. We request, therefore, that subsection (c) be deleted from Section 4-207.

CONCLUSIONS:

In light of the above comments, the potential impact of this bill upon the District of Columbia residents, the oil industry, and the numerous material changes incorporated in it since its inception, we strongly urge that a public hearing be scheduled to better insure all concerned parties an opportunity to be heard and their positions considered before legislation of such proportion is passed. It is our position that such an adversary setting is highly desirable as there is a tremendous amount at stake in terms of consumer convenience and long standing and accepted principles of property ownership.

Sincerely,

C. E. Hitchcock

C. E. Hitchcock

D.C.-44
May 1967

Memorandum ● Government of the District of Columbia

TO: Honorable Jerry A. Moore, Jr.
Chairman, Transportation and Environmental Affairs Committee
D.C. Council

Department, Agency, Office: Office of the Mayor

RECEIVED
AUG 7 1975
Rev. Jerry A. Moore, Jr.
Councilmember-At-Large

FROM: Judy Rogers JR
Special Assistant for Legislation

Date: August 7, 1975

SUBJECT: Bill 1-39: Executive Branch comments on a bill to prohibit producers and refiners of petroleum products from operating retail service stations under certain circumstances.

This memorandum sets forth the Executive Branch comments on a bill "To provide that producers or refiners of petroleum products shall be prohibited from operating retail service stations under certain circumstances and that the Mayor shall be permitted to adopt rules or regulations which define the circumstances on which a producer or refiner may operate temporarily previously dealer-operated station." Bill 1-39 was introduced on March 3, 1975 and referred to your Committee.

We have received comments on Bill 1-39 from the executive departments which are in general agreement with the objectives of the bill. However, the departments which would be affected by enactment of the bill are unanimous in their view that public hearings are needed in order to determine if the benefits to be derived from the enactment of the bill justify the added administrative costs to the District Government. The Director of the Department of Economic Development has informed us that proposed D.C. Code section 47-2352 would appear to create a tremendous amount of duplication. The paper work which would be involved in checking the declarations or statements required by proposed Section 47-2352 would require the establishment of a special unit within the department. He also advises the bill's requirement that petroleum products conform with specifications established by the Mayor would require new facilities and additional personnel to test the products. We wonder if this type of administrative burden can be justified on the grounds of discernable benefits to the public. We would also call the Committee's attention to the problems which would exist when a manufacturer introduces a new or modified product for which there are no specifications. In such instances the District Government would be forced to establish a laboratory for testing these products or contract to have this work done in the private sector.

The Director of the Department of Economic Development has also pointed out that proposed section 47-2352 would extend the General Licensing Law with regard to the gasoline dealer license. The bill would establish an additional prerequisite to licensure by requiring a declaration of a desire to sell and by placing operating condition limitations on producers, refiners, and wholesalers. In addition, he advises that while the bill would not appear to increase the number of licensees, its effect would be to increase the workload associated with the processing of each application and create an additional enforcement workload.

In analyzing the bill to determine total additional cost to the District Government upon enactment, the Budget and Managements Systems Office is of the view that it is not clear what added responsibilities the District would have to assume. Nevertheless, the Office would object to the imposition of extensive new duties on the District Government requiring additional resources, when it appears that only a few people would benefit from the proposal. This is especially important when the City is in a period of severe financial difficulties.

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

June 16, 1976

Mr. George Harrod
Director
D.C. Personnel Department
499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Harrod:

Enclosed is the S.F. 171 for Mrs. Janet Rose. I would appreciate it very much if you or someone on your staff could arrange an interview with Mrs. Rose and alert her to any job openings available in the District Government.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Enclosure

October 7, 1976

Director
Bureau of Manpower Information Systems
Civil Service Commission
19th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20415

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to the Federal Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act, I am requesting any information and records which the Civil Service Commission has compiled on me.

The basic information that is needed to process this request is as follows:

Name:	Julius Wilson Hobson
Social Security No.:	421-01-0885
Home Address:	901 6th Street, S.W. #214
Date of Birth:	May 29, 1922
Place of Birth:	Birmingham, Alabama
Employment:	
Dates of Federal Service:	

The Metropolitan Police acknowledged that they had undertaken extensive police surveillance activities on me. Because the police received periodic assistance from the C.I.A. in order to carry out these surveillance activities and because of the routine interagency transfer, possibly including the Civil Service Commission of intelligence information, I am requesting copies of any records that have been kept on/or about me.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

October 18, 1976

Mr. Arthur S. Hulnick
Member, National Capital Region
Antique Auto Club
1772 Hobart Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Mr. Hulnick:

Thank you for your letter of October 4, 1976, concerning Bill 1-337, the "Historic Vehicle Act of 1976."

As you may know, this bill was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Environmental Affairs of which I am a member. I will keep your views in mind when the bill comes up for consideration in both the Committee and Council.

I appreciate your taking the time to write.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

1772 Hobart St. N.W.
Washington. D.C. 20009
4 October 1976

Hon. Julius Hobson, Sr.
Member
Council of the District of Columbia
District Building
14th and Pennsylvania Ave N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am a resident of the District of Columbia and a registered voter. I am writing to urge your support for Bill 1-337, "The Historic Vehicle Act of 1976." I am one of the few people in DC who is now authorized to register an antique vehicle. The Historic Vehicle Act would allow far more residents of DC to participate in the restoration and preservation of historic vehicles. This legislation has the support of transportation as well as hobby officials and seems particularly appropriate in this Bicentennial year. I hope you will vote for this bill.

Sincerely,

Arthur S. Hulnick
Member, National Capital Region
Antique Auto Club

October 4, 1976

Ms. Joyce Johnson
Researcher
Alberta Committee of Action Groups
for the Disabled
Number 4, 10015 82 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T6E 1Z2

Dear Ms. Johnson:

I have enclosed the bill regarding architectural accessibility that you referred to in your letter. I am also enclosing the report on the bill. This should give you a wealth of background information.

I am glad to send this material to you for two reasons. The bill has become law and I am always glad to help action groups for the disabled.

I hope I have been of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Enclosure

Dear Ms. Johnson,

I have enclosed the bill regarding architectural accessibity that you referred to in your letter. I am also enclosing the report on the bill. This should give you a wealth of background information.

I am glad to send this material to you for two reasons. The bill has become law and I am always glad to help action groups for the disabled.

I hope I have been of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

JWH

From the Desk of
JULIUS W. HOBSON

ALBERTA COMMITTEE OF ACTION GROUPS
FOR THE DISABLED

No. 4, 10015 - 82 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 1Z2

Phone 433-7267

August 27, 1976

Councilman Julius Hobson
The District Building
14th and E Sts. N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

On page 4 of A Handbook on the Legal Rights of Handicapped People reference is made to the fact that the D.C. City Council was considering enactment of a bill which would require all new buildings, except single family dwellings, to be accessible to the physically disabled. I am writing to enquire further into the status of this bill. Was it passed? If this bill is now law or shortly will be law, I would appreciate receiving a copy of the bill. I believe this bill will be of value to me in my research on housing and building standards.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

Joyce Johnson

Joyce Johnson
Researcher

JJ/sdg

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

ALBERTA COMMITTEE OF ACTION GROUPS
FOR THE DISABLED
No. 4, 10015 - 82 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 1Z2



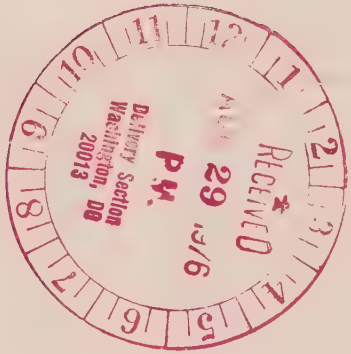


Special Par
Delivery exprès

Councilman Julius Hobson
The District Building
14th and E Sts. N W
Washington, D.C.
20004
U.S.A.






RECEIVED
29
P.M.
Delivery Section
Washington, DC
20013

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reply To

Honorable Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember
D.C. City Council
District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

7 DEC 1976

Dear Councilmember Hobson:

Thank you for your letter of October 28, 1976 concerning the Sky Tower Apartment project in Far Southeast Washington.

As Mrs. Roisman's letter to you indicated, the Department of Housing and Urban Development began demolition of Sky Tower in December of 1974. This demolition was enjoined by Judge Gerhard Gesell in January of 1975. In September of 1975, HUD was ordered to reconsider alternatives to demolition. During this process, the District Government has been amicus curiae to the litigation.

We have expressed an interest in assuring the continuation of Sky Tower as an apartment complex as long as such continued use is economically feasible.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development offered the project to the District of Columbia on September 30, 1976. We are now in the process of negotiating with HUD concerning a suitable program for the transfer of Sky Tower to the District. As you know, the results of these negotiations will be reported to the court on December 17, 1976.

We appreciate your interest in this case and will be happy to keep you informed of our progress.

Sincerely yours,

LORENZO W. JACOBS, JR.
Director

December 20, 1976

Ms. Etta M. Horn
Director
D.C. City Wide Welfare Rights
Organization, Inc.
Child Development Center #1
220 High View Place, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20032

Dear Ms. Horn:

Please thank the children of the Center for their invitation tomcome and be entertained by them in a Christmas Program on December 21, 1976-and explain to them that I will be out of town to spend Christmas with my mother.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

December 9, 1976

Dear Parents and Friends:

The children participating in our child development centers take great pleasure in extending this invitation to you to come out and be entertained by them in a Christmas Program of "Carol Singing" and "Scenes of Christmastime."

December 21, 1976

10:00 A.M.

220 High View Place, S. E.
(Located in basement of school)
(Brothers Place, S. E.)

Open House will be held at both centers immediately following the program until 2:30 P.M. Some highlights of this event will be displays of the childrens' work and a Christmas luncheon prepared by our cooks. In order that we may make adequate preparations for everyone, we ask that you phone us at 574-8400 or 547-3710 and let us know if you plan to attend.

During the coming holiday season, our centers will be closed on the following days: December 23rd, 24th, and 31st.

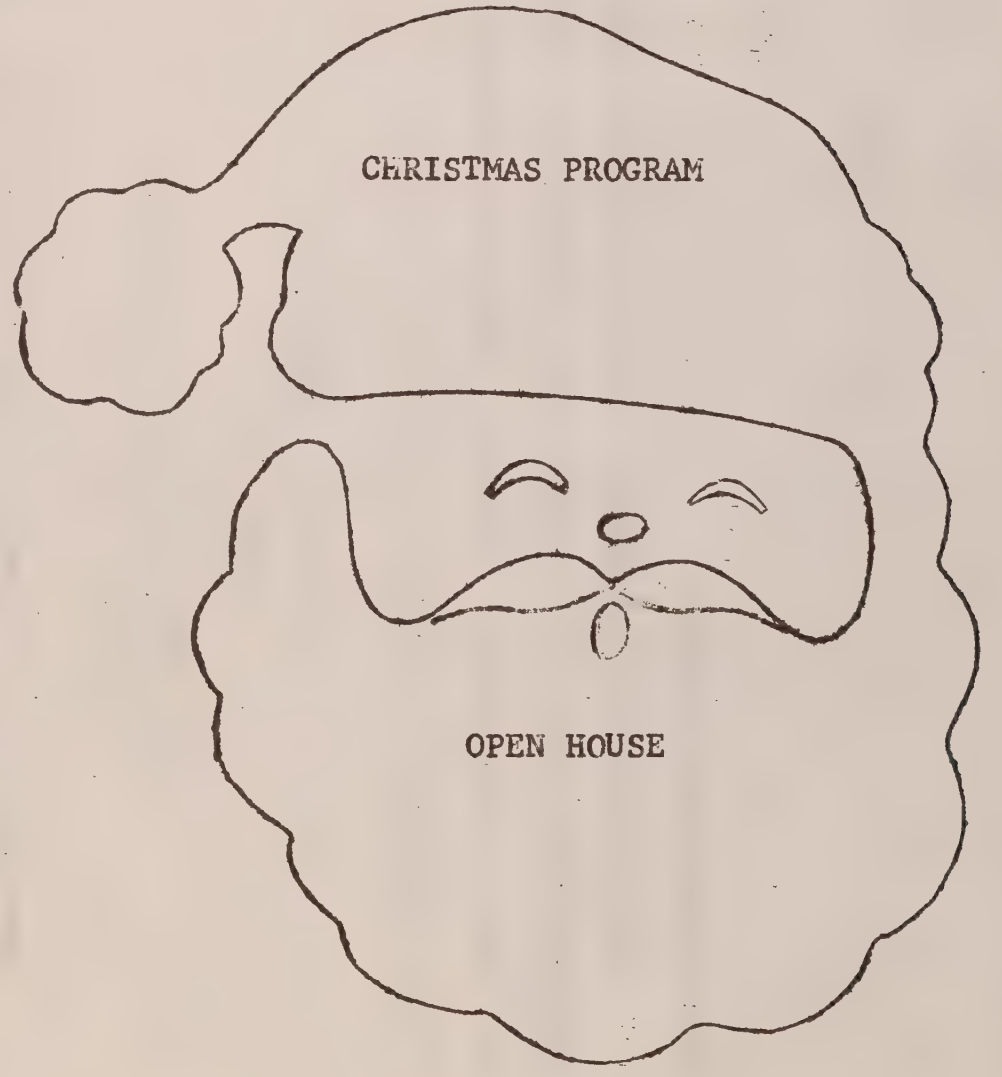
On behalf of our staff, may I take this opportunity to wish you and yours a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!!

Sincerely,
Etta M. Horn
Director

D. C. CITY WIDE WELFARE RIGHTS
ORGANIZATION, INC.

Child Development Center #I
220 High View Place, S. E., 20032

Child Development Center #II
1011 - 7th Street, S. E., 20003



DECEMBER 21, 1976

January 24, 1977

The Washingtonian Magazine
1828 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

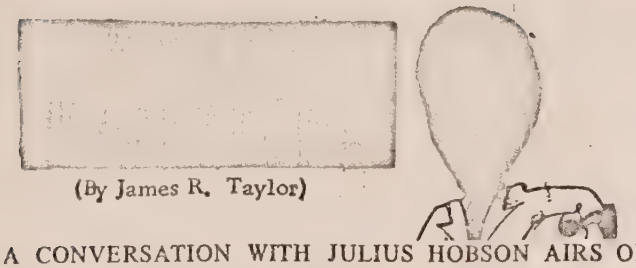
Attention: Claudia Burwell

Enclosed is the photograph of Mr. Hobson,
as you requested today.

Lorraine McCottry
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure

THE OBSERVER
Saturday, January 29, 1977



(By James R. Taylor)

A CONVERSATION WITH JULIUS HOBSON AIRS ON WTTG'S TEN O'CLOCK NEWS

WTTG 5 is televising A CONVERSATION WITH JULIUS HOBSON, an in-depth five part series, through Friday, January 28th on THE TEN O'CLOCK NEWS. Channel 5's critic and special feature reporter, Roy Meachem will conduct the series.

PART ONE: Hobson explains his reasons for taking on the entire D.C. School System in a politically perilous battle against segregation.

PART TWO: Meacham uncovers the explosive pressures brought against Hobson by the F.B.I. and the police department.

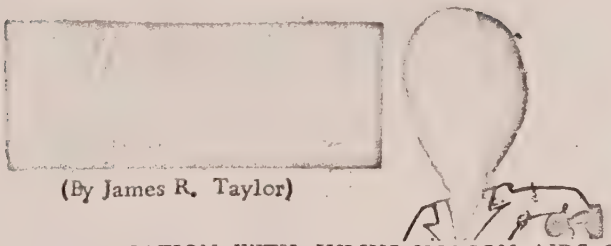
PART THREE: Hobson reveals his startling escapades to manipulate a gullible press.

PART FOUR: The civil rights leader, who helped lead the crusade for home rule, gives his views on the present District government.

PART FIVE: The conclusion of the series discloses the personal struggles of a man who is fighting perhaps the most difficult battle of his life. Doctors have given him six months to live. Hobson discusses his most personal feats...living or dying.

A CONVERSATION WITH JULIUS HOBSON, began on Monday, January 24th on WTTG 5's TEN O'CLOCK NEWS, is repeated on THE NEWS AT NOON, for five consecutive days.

THE OBSERVER
Saturday, January 29, 1977



(By James R. Taylor)

A CONVERSATION WITH JULIUS HOBSON AIRS ON WTTG'S TEN O'CLOCK NEWS

WTTG 5 is televising A CONVERSATION WITH JULIUS HOBSON, an in-depth five part series, through Friday, January 28th on THE TEN O'CLOCK NEWS. Channel 5's critic and special feature reporter, Roy Meachem will conduct the series.

PART ONE: Hobson explains his reasons for taking on the entire D.C. School System in a politically perilous battle against segregation.

PART TWO: Meacham uncovers the explosive pressures brought against Hobson by the F.B.I. and the police department.

PART THREE: Hobson reveals his startling escapades to manipulate a gullible press.

PART FOUR: The civil rights leader, who helped lead the crusade for home rule, gives his views on the present District government.

PART FIVE: The conclusion of the series discloses the personal struggles of a man who is fighting perhaps the most difficult battle of his life. Doctors have given him six months to live. Hobson discusses his most personal feats...living or dying.

A CONVERSATION WITH JULIUS HOBSON, began on Monday, January 24th on WTTG 5's TEN O'CLOCK NEWS, is repeated on THE NEWS AT NOON, for five consecutive days.

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman, Education, Recreation and
Youth Affairs Committee

Willie Hardy, Committee Member

February 1, 1977

Teachers' Pay Raise (Bill 2-27)

During the meeting of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs on Bill 2-27, the issue of insufficient funding in the FY 1977 Supplemental Appropriation for the teachers' pay increase was discussed. I would like to request that you inquire of Superintendent Reed and/or Deputy Superintendent Winner whether the $6,165,000 is sufficient to pay all costs associated with Bill 2-27. Furthermore, I would like you to also ask how any funding shortfall would be met by the Public Schools.

February 17, 1977

Miss Robin Hobson
5215 Loch Raven Blvd
Baltimore, Maryland 21239

Dear Miss Hobson:

I received your very nice letter of January 27th wishing me a happy new year and good health. I wish the same to you and your relatives. I wish you were my cousin, you would probably make a very nice cousin indeed, but my grandfather was named Julius Hobson, who had one son, whose name was Julius Hobson. I am an only child and my father had no brothers or sisters, therefore, I could not have any cousins about.

I sincerely wish you the best and I hope that I will meet you someday. Good luck on your stay at Morgan College and if you are ever in Washington, D.C. come by my office to see me.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at-Large

Dear Julius Hobson, 1/27/77

Hi and Happy New Year. I know this is one bliss of a year; but for what ever reasons it is the lord's faith that keeps us warm. I hope this year ~~Founds~~ finds you living the life you most desirer, without all the emotional hangups.

First off, let me introduces myself. My name is Robin Hobson. Surprisingly I am your cousin from New Haven, Conn. I have relatives in Virgina with the last name Hobson who I really don't know. My father, Clarence Hobson, told me about you. I had thoughts, maybe you could tell me about my relatives and maybe I could get closer to you.

Julius Hobson, it's more of a reality that most children get to know their mother's side of the family much more than the father. This is my case.

I ~~can~~ not resist this opportunity to let you know that I go to Morgan State University. I anticipate to go

into Registor Nursing but First I have to transfer. As Far as I Know I am the second person in my Family tree to go to college. This is 20(twentyth Century, although it seem so remote to know of relatives who are sucess-Ful. From what I hear you are in government.

Julius Hobson, my father would like as much as I to meet you IF it could be arranged. The Future days will or will not put this plan into view. my phone no# is 301-435-0637 I stay with A family in Baltimore, Maryland. 5215 Loch Raven BLVD. 21239.

You live in one of the most exciting places I know, Washington, D.C. Since I'm not too far from you I could visit you IF you will allow. AFTer seeing The movie ROOTS I want to know all I can

about my relatives and their progress in life. This is For Real.

~~May~~ GOD Bless you!!!
Please write back
You can bet on it that it would mean so much to me

- Love You -
and appreciate
your work

Robin Hobson
19 year old
born in July, the 20th
sophomore at Morgan
Yearning to learn and experience life. Need to get WINDED up although.

My Father Address is
PO Box 725
New Haven, Connecticut 06511

RECEIVED

FEB 1 1 1977

Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large



Mr Julius Hobson
Council of the District of
Columbia
District Building 14th & E
Streets N.W

MISS ROBIN HOBSON
5215 Loch Raven BLVD
Baltimore, Maryland.
21239

Council of the District of Columbia

Notice of Public Hearing

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

PUBLIC HEARING ON BILL 2-3, "EDUCATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1977", AND BILL 2-19, "COOPERATIVE RESPONSIBILITY IN PUBLIC EDUCATION ACT OF 1977"

Thursday, February ~~17~~ 24th, 1977

10:00 A.M., ~~and~~ 2:00 P.M. ~~Evening SESSION~~ and 7:30 P.M.

Council Chamber, Room 500, City Hall

Councilman Julius W. Hobson, Chairman of the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs announces a public hearing on Bill 2-3, "Educational Accountability Act of 1977", and Bill 2-19, "Cooperative Responsibility in Public Education Act of 1977".

Bill 2-3 calls for the Board of Education to design within six (6) months and immediately implement an educational accountability plan for the D.C. Public Schools. The bill requires the Board of Education to establish specific goals and objectives for the school system, assess students' needs, establish minimum promotion and graduation standards, develop plans for corrective action, and report annually to the public on an individual school basis and on systemwide progress.

Bill 2-19 ~~mandates~~ calls for compliance during the 1978-1979 school year ~~and~~ the first report by August 1979. ~~It~~ requires the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools to develop and implement educational goals and objectives, ~~to~~ survey each school's student achievement, ~~to~~ develop programs for meeting schools' needs, and ~~to~~ annually report results to the Council and the Mayor.

Copies of both pieces of legislation are available by calling the Legislative Services Office of the City Council at 724-8050.

Council procedures allow citizens to comment both orally and in writing before the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs. Citizens wishing to comment in writing are invited to address their comments to Mr. Robert Williams, Secretary to the Council, Room 507, City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004. The official hearing record will close on ~~February 27~~ March 7, 1977.

Citizens wishing to give oral testimony (limited to 5 minutes) may do so by registering with Mrs. Lorraine McCottry at 724-8072 by the close of business on Tuesday, February ~~15~~ 22, 1977.

J-3172-75

Hearing

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
ON FEBRUARY 24, 1977

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE "YOUTH EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1977" BILL 2-4

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1977
10:00 AM AND 2:00 PM
COUNCIL CHAMBER, ROOM 500, CITY HALL

Councilman Julius W. Hobson ~~announces a public hearing on~~ Chairman of the Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs Committee of the D. C. City Council announces a public hearing on Bill 2-4, the "Youth Employment act of 1977." This bill was introduced January 3, 1977 ~~by Councilman Hobson. The bill is~~ in the City Council by Councilman Hobson.

~~Purpose of the Bill~~

The "Youth Employment Act of 1977" calls for the establishment of a learner wage for youth under 18 years of age, at 75% of the adult minimum wage. It further provides for a similar differential during the first 26 weeks of employment of young adults, under the age of 22. This graduated wage scale is designed to minimize the disemployment of adults which encouraging youth employment, through providing real financial inducements to emploeyrs. Furthermore, this bill would only affect local minimum wages, not federal minimum wages which would serve to further ease any negative effect on adult employment. ~~Gramlich's~~

The other major provisions of this bill would exclude those persons receiving a learners' wage under the age of 18 from unemployment compensation benefits. The resultant savings to employers should increase their inducements under the bill to hire youth in greater numbers.

Copies of both pieces of legislation are available by calling the Legislative Services Office of the City Council at 724-8050.

Council procedures allow citizens to comment both orally and in writing before the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs. Citizens wishing to comment in writing are invited to address their comments to Mr. Robert Williams, Secretary to the Council, Room 507, City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004. The official hearing record will close on ~~February 27~~ MARCH 6, 1977.

Citizens wishing to give oral testimony (limited to 5 minutes) may do so by registering with Mrs. Lorraine McCottrey at 724-8073 by the close of business on Tuesday, February 22, 1977.

J-3172-75

PUBLIC HEARING ON BILL 2-3, "EDUCATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1977", AND BILL 2-19,"COOPERATIVE RESPONSIBILITY IN PUBLIC EDUCATION ACT OF 1977"

Thursday, February 24, 1977
10:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.aandd7730Oppmm.
Council Chamber, Room 500, City Hall

Councilman Julius W. Hobson, Chairman of the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs announces a public hearing on Bill 2-3, "Educational Accountability Act of 1977", and Bill 2-19,"Cooperative Responsibility in Public Education Act of 1977".

Bill 2-3 calls for the Board of Education to design within six (6) months and immediately implement an educational accountability plan for the D.C. Public Schools. The bill requires the Board of Education to establish specific goals and objectives for the school system, assess students' needs, establish minimum promotion and graduation standards, develop plans for corrective action, and report annually to the pbblic on an individual school basis and on systemwide progress.

Bill 2-19 requires the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools to develop and implement educational goals and objectives, survey each school's student achievement, develop programs for meeting schools' needs, and annually report results to the Council and the Mayor. The bill further calls for compliance during the 1978-1979 school year with the first report due by August 1979.

Copies of both pieces of legislation are available by calling the Legislative Services Office of the City Council at 724-8050.

Council procedures allow citizens to comment both orally and in writing before the Committee on Education,Recreation, and Youth Affairs. Citizens wishing to comment in writing are invited to address their comments to Mr. Robert Williams, Secretary to the Council, Room 507, City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004. The official hearing record will close on March 7, 1977.

Citizens wishing to give oral testimony (limited to 5 minutes) may do so by registering with Mrs. Lorraine McCottry at 724-8072 by the close of business on Tuesday, February 22, 1977.

STANDARD FORM 171

Office of Management and Budget
Approved 50-R0387

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS STATEMENT

A. Kind of position (title) you are filing for (or title of announcement) | B. Announcement No.

C. Options for which you wish to be considered (If listed in announcement)

D. Geographic area(s) you wish to be employed

Washington, D. C.

2. Home phone (Including Area Code): 202 397-2347

3. Office phone (Including Area Code):

4. Name (Last) (First) (Middle) (Maiden, if any) ☐ Mr. XX Miss ☐ Mrs.
Present Address (No., City, State and ZIP Code)

Hooper, Twana Renee
5225 Banks Place, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20019

Legal Residence (State)

Washington, D. C.

6. Height: 5 ft 3½ in. | Weight: 107 lbs.

Birthplace (City and State or Country)

Washington, D. C.

7. Date of birth: November 30, 1957 | 8. Social Security Account Number: 577 86 8483

9. If you have ever been employed by the Federal Government as a civilian, give your last civilian employing agency, grade, and job title.

NA

Dates of service in that grade
From To

10. If you are currently on a list of eligibles for appointment to a Federal position, give the name of the announcement, the name of the office maintaining the list, the date on your notice of rating, and your rating.

NA

11. Lowest pay grade you will accept

PAY		GRADE
$	per	OR GS-2

12. When will you be available? May 16, 1977

13. Will you accept temporary employment for:

	YES	NO
1 month or less?	X	
1 to 3 months?	X	
4 to 12 months?	X	

(Acceptance or refusal of temporary employment will not affect your chances for permanent employment.)

14. Where will you accept a job?

	YES	NO
Washington, D.C.	X	
Any place in the United States.		X
Outside of the United States.		X
Only in (specify)		

15. Will you accept less than full time work? (Less than 40 hours per week) XX Yes ☐ No

16. Are you willing to travel? (Check one)

NO	SOME	MUCH
X		

17. VETERAN PREFERENCE. Answer all parts. If a part does not apply to you, answer "No"

	Yes	No
A. Have you ever served on active duty in the United States military service? (Exclude tours of active duty for training as a reservist or Guardsman.)		X
B. Have you ever been discharged from the armed services under other than honorable conditions? (You may omit any such discharge changed to honorable by a Discharge Review Board or similar authority.) If "Yes," give details in Item 37.		X
C. Do you claim 5-point preference based on active duty in the armed forces? If "Yes," you will be required to furnish records to support your claim at the time you are appointed.		X
D. Do you claim 10-point preference? If "Yes," check type of preference claimed and complete and attach Standard Form 15 "Claim for 10-point Veteran Preference," together with the proof called for in that form. TYPE: ☐ Compensable 30% or More ☐ Disability ☐ Wife ☐ Widow ☐ Mother		X

18. List Dates, Branch, and Serial or Service Number of All Active Service (Enter "N/A" if not applicable)

From	To	Branch of Service	Serial or Service Number
NA			

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK
FOR USE OF EXAMINING OFFICE ONLY

	Material	Entered Register:
☐ Appt.	☐ Submitted	
☐ Nonappt.	☐ Returned	

Notations:

Form Reviewed:

Form Approved:

AN SOURCEMENT NO.

Option	Grade	Veterans Action	Preference	Ages Action
			☐ 5 points (Vet.)	
			☐ 10 Points Comp Dis	
			☐ Other 10 Points	
			☐ Dead	
			☐ Being Investigated	
Initials and Date				

STATEMENT NO.

THIS SPACE FOR USE OF APPOINTING OFFICER ONLY
Preference has been verified through proof that the separation was under honorable conditions, and other proof as required.
☐ 5-Pt. ☐ 10-Pt. Comp. Disab. ☐ 10-Pt. Other

Signature and Title

Agency | Date

☐ Refer for medical action

BEGINNING (Start with your PRESENT position and work back. Account for periods of unemployment in the space blocks in order.)

May we contact your present employer before we check your references? (A "No" will not affect your consideration for employment of opportunities except for HEARING EXAMINER positions.) XX Yes ☐ No

1

Dates of employment (month, year): From June 76 To Sept 76

Exact title of position: Summer Youth Aide

If Federal service, civilian or military grade:

Salary or earnings: Starting $ 2.30 per hour; Present $ 2.30 per hour

Avg. hrs per week: 25

Place of employment: City: Washington; State: D. C.

Number and kind of employees supervised: NA

Kind of business or organization (manufacturing, accounting, insurance, etc.): NA

Name of immediate supervisor: Mrs. Lorraine S. Mc Cottry

Area Code and phone No. if known: 202 724-8072

Name of employer (firm, organization, etc.) and address (including ZIP Code, if known): D. C. City Council, District Building 14th and E Streets, N. W. Wash., D. C. 20004

Reason for leaving:

Description of duties, responsibilities, and accomplishments: Worked in the office of Julius W. Hobson Sr. - Councilman at Large. Typed and Filed different correspondence; Answered telephones; Xeroxed; Clipped and mounted newspaper articles concerning the D. C. City Council or Councilman J. W. Hobson.

For agency use (skill codes, etc.)

2

Dates of employment (month, year): From June 75 To August 75

Exact title of position: Summer Aide

If Federal service, civilian or military grade:

Salary or earnings: Starting $ 2.10 per hour; Final $ 2.10 per hour

Avg. hrs. per week: 40

Place of employment: City: Washington; State: D. C.

Number and kind of employees supervised: NA

Kind of business or organization (manufacturing, accounting, insurance, etc.): NA

Name of immediate supervisor: Mr.. Thomas O. Jenkins

Area Code and phone No. if known: 202 755-6855

Name of employer (firm, organization, etc.) and address (including ZIP Code, if known): Department of Housing and Urban Development 451 - 7th Street, S. W. Wash., D. C. 20410

Reason for leaving: Returned to college

Description of duties, responsibilities, and accomplishments: Made frequent trips to the Xerox Room for copies requested; Typed letters and other different correspondence; Answered telephones and dispatched different correspondence.

For agency use (skill codes, etc.)

3

Dates of employment (month, year): From Sept 74 To June 75

Exact title of position: Student Aide

If Federal service, civilian or military grade:

Salary or earnings: Starting $ 2.00 per hour; Final $ 2.10 per hour

Avg. hrs per week: 16

Place of employment: City: Washington; State: D. C.

Number and kind of employees supervised: NA

Kind of business or organization (manufacturing, accounting, insurance, etc.): NA

Name of immediate supervisor: Mr. Thomas O. Jenkins

Area Code and phone No. if known: 202 755-6855

Name of employer (firm, organization, etc.) and address (including ZIP Code, if known): Department of Housing and Urban Development 451 - 7th Street, S. W. Wash., D. C. 20410

Reason for leaving: Didn't; Title was changed into a Summer Aide

Description of duties, responsibilities, and accomplishments: Typed Column letter for Dr. Gloria E. A. Toote (Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity) and sent them out every week. Made Xerox copies of certain information; Answered telephones; Read through different newspapers looking for information with Dr. Toote as a topic or mentioning her; Carried memos to different offices.

For agency use (skill codes, etc.)

IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL EXPERIENCE BLOCKS USE STANDARD FORM 171-A OR BLANK SHEETS
SEE INSTRUCTION SHEET

of your present employer regarding your character, qualifications, and record of employment? XX Yes ☐ No

(We will not contact your present employer without your consideration for employment opportunities except for HEARING EXAMINER positions.)

4	Dates of employment (month, year) From June 74 To August 74	Exact title of position Summer Aide	If Federal service, civilian or military grade

Salary or earnings	Avg. hrs. per week	Place of employment City	Number and kind of employees supervised	Kind of business or organization (manufacturing, accounting, insurance, etc.)
Starting $ 2.00 per hour Present $ 2.00 per hour	40	Washington State: D. C.	NA	NA

Name of immediate supervisor	Name of employer (firm, organization, etc.) and address (including ZIP Code, if known)
Mr. William T. Robertson Area Code and phone No. if known 202 755-5454	Department of Housing & Urban Development 451 - 7th Street, S. W. Wash., D. C. 20410

Reason for leaving to leave Returned to school

Description of duties, responsibilities, and accomplishments Worked in Title I Reserve Section on the incoming mail desk; received all incoming mail, letters, forms, etc.; opened and dated all documents and correspondence as well as rerouting any misdirected mail to proper offices and locations; counted the number of Refinancing and Manifest reports and preparation of daily report for the Section supervisor; made occasional trips to the Xerox Room for copies requested; Also searched Claims.

For agency use (skill codes, etc.)

	Dates of employment (month, year) From To	Exact title of position	If Federal service, civilian or military grade

Salary or earnings	Avg. hrs. per week	Place of employment City: State:	Number and kind of employees supervised	Kind of business or organization (manufacturing, accounting, insurance, etc.)
Starting $ per Final $ per				

Name of immediate supervisor	Name of employer (firm, organization, etc.) and address (including ZIP Code, if known)
Area Code and phone No. if known	

Reason for leaving

Description of duties, responsibilities, and accomplishments

For agency use (skill codes, etc.)

	Dates of employment (month, year) From To	Exact title of position	If Federal service, civilian or military grade

Salary or earnings	Avg. hrs. per week	Place of employment City: State:	Number and kind of employees supervised	Kind of business or organization (manufacturing, accounting, insurance, etc.)
Starting $ per Final $ per				

Name of immediate supervisor	Name of employer (firm, organization, etc.) and address (including ZIP Code, if known)
Area Code and phone No. if known	

Reason for leaving

Description of duties, responsibilities, and accomplishments

For agency use (skill codes, etc.)

IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL EXPERIENCE BLOCKS USE STANDARD FORM 171-A OR BLANK SHEETS
SEE INSTRUCTION SHEET

ATTACH SUPPLEMENTAL SHEETS OR FORMS HERE

• ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS CORRECTLY AND FULLY

21 A. Special qualifications and skills (skills using machines, patents or inventions, your most important publications (do not submit copies unless requested); your public speaking and publications experience; membership in professional or scientific societies; etc.)

Typewriter (electric or manual)
Xerox Machine
Adding Machine
Calculator

B. Kind of License or Certificate (For example, pilot, registered nurse, lawyer, radio operator, C.P.A., etc.)	C. State or other licensing authority	D. Year of first license or certificate	E. Year of latest license or certificate	F. Approximate number of words per minute	
				Typing	Shorthand
Motor Vehicle Operator's Permit	Washington, D. C.	1974	-	40	NA

22 A. Did you graduate from high school, or will you graduate within the next 9 months?

COMPLETED	
X June 75	

B. Name and location (city and State) of last high school attended

Howard D. Woodson Senior High School
55th & Eads Streets, N. E. Wash., D. C. 20019

C. Name and location (city, State, and ZIP Code if known) of college or university. (If you expect to graduate within 9 months, give month and year you expect to graduate.)	Dates attended From	Dates attended To	Years Completed Day	Years Completed Night	No. of credits compl. Semester hours	No. of credits compl. Quarter hours	Type of degree (B.A., etc.)	Year of degree
P. G. Community College Largo, Maryland	8/75	5/76			15	15		

D. Chief undergraduate college subjects	No. of credits compl. Semester hours	No. of credits compl. Quarter hours	E. Chief graduate college subjects	No. of credits compl. Semester hours	No. of credits compl. Quarter hours

F. Major field of study at highest level of college work

General Studies

G. Other schools or training (for example, trade, vocational, armed forces, or business). Give for each the name and location (city, State, and ZIP Code if known) of school, dates attended, subjects studied, number of classroom hours of instruction per week, certificates, and any other pertinent data.

NA

23. HONORS, AWARDS, AND FELLOWSHIPS RECEIVED

Newspaper
Scholarship
Perfect Attendence
Outstanding Performance

24. LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

List the languages and indicate your knowledge of each by placing "X" in proper columns	Reading			Speaking			Understanding			Writing		
	Excl	Good	Fair	Excl	Good	Fair	Excl	Good	Fair	Excl	Good	Fair
Spanish			X			X			X			X

25. REFERENCES. List three persons who are NOT related to you and who have definite knowledge of your qualifications and fitness for the position for which you are applying. Do not repeat names of supervisors listed under Item 20, EXPERIENCE.

FULL NAME	PRESENT BUSINESS OR HOME ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)	BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION
Jacqueline Antoine	5452 Newgrange Garth Columbia, Maryland	Typing Teacher
Joan L. Gordon	420 - 57th Street, N.E. Washington, D. C. 20019	Clerk
Barbara T. Roberts	5028 Ames Street, N. E. Washington, D. C. 20019	Secretary

ANSWER ITEMS 26 THROUGH 36 BY PLACING AN "X" IN THE PROPER COLUMN	Yes	No
26. Are you a citizen of the United States? ..... If "No," give country of which you are a citizen:	X	
Before answering these questions read Items 27 and 28 in the attached instructions. 27. Are you now a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., or any subdivision of the Communist Party, U.S.A.?		X
28. (a) Are you now, or within the last ten years have you been, a member of any organization, or group of persons including but not limited to the Communist Party, U.S.A., or any subdivision of the Communist Party, U.S.A., which during the period of your membership you knew was advocating or teaching that the government of the United States or any political subdivision thereof should be overthrown or overturned by force, violence, or any unlawful means?		X
28. (b) If your answer to (a) is in the affirmative, did you, during the period of such membership, have the specific intent to further the aims of such organization or group of persons to overthrow or overturn the government of the United States or any state or any political subdivision thereof by force, violence, or any unlawful means?		X
29. If your answer to 27 or 28(a) above is in the affirmative state the names of such organizations and the dates of your membership in each in Item 37.		
30. Within the last five years have you been fired from any job for any reason?		X
31. Within the last five years have you quit a job after being notified that you would be fired? ..... *If your answer to 30 or 31 above is "Yes," give details in Item 37. Show the name and address (including ZIP Code) of employer, approximate date, and reasons in each case. This information should agree with your answers in Item 20, EXPERIENCE.*		X
32. Have you ever been convicted of an offense against the law or forfeited collateral, or are you now under charges for any offense against the law? (You may omit: (1) traffic violations for which a fine or forfeiture of $50 or less, and (2) any offense committed before your 21st birthday which was finally adjudicated in a juvenile court or under a Youth Offender law.)		X
33. While in the military service were you ever convicted by general court-martial? ..... *If your answer to 32 or 33 is "Yes," give details in Item 37. Show for each offense: (1) date; (2) charge; (3) place; (4) court; and (5) action taken.*		X
34. Does the United States Government employ in a civilian capacity or as a member of the Armed Forces any relative of yours (by blood or marriage)? (See Items 34 and 35 in the attached instruction sheet.)	X	
35. Do you live with, or within the past 12 months have you lived with, any of these relatives who are employed in a civilian capacity? ..... *If your answer to 34 is "Yes," give in Item 37 for such relatives: (1) full name; (2) present address (including ZIP Code); (3) relationship; (4) department, agency, or branch of the Armed Forces. If your answer to 35 is "Yes," also give the kind of appointment held by the relative(s) you live with or have lived with within the past 12 months.*	X	
36. Do you receive or do you have a pending application for retirement or retainer pay, pension, or other compensation based upon military, Federal civilian, or District of Columbia Government service? ..... *If your answer is "Yes," give details in Item 37.*		X

Your Statement cannot be processed until you have answered all questions, including Items 26 through 36 above. Be sure you have placed an "X" to the left of EVERY marker (◄) above, either in the "Yes" or the "No" column.

37. Space for detailed answers. Indicate Item number to which answers apply.

Item No.	
35	Patricia B. Hooper; 5225 Banks Place, N. E. Washington, D. C. 20019; Mother Navy Finance Office; Career Conditioned
35	Miles B. Hooper; 5225 Banks Place, N. E. Washington, D. C. 20019; Father Department of Interior; Career Conditioned

If more space is required, use full sheets of paper approximately the same size as this page. Write on EACH sheet your name, birth date, and *announcement or position* title. Attach all sheets to this Statement at the top of Page 3.

ATTENTION -- THIS STATEMENT MUST BE SIGNED

Read the following paragraph carefully before signing this Statement

A false answer to any question in this Statement may be ground for not employing you, or for dismissing you after you begin work, and may be punishable by fine or imprisonment (U.S. Code, Title 18, Sec. 1001). All statements are subject to investigation, including a check of your fingerprints, police records, and former employers. All the information you give will be considered in reviewing your Statement and is subject to investigation. A false answer to Items 27 or 28 could deprive you of your right to an annuity when you reach retirement age in addition to the penalties described above.

CERTIFICATION	SIGNATURE *(Sign in ink)*	DATE SIGNED
I CERTIFY that all of the statements made in this Statement are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.	Iwana R. Hooper	3-24-77

GPO c48—16—81484-2 474-4

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

NOTICE OF RATING

APPLICANT MUST FILL IN ALL BLANKS IN THIS SECTION ONLY

TITLE OF EXAMINATION	PLACE OF EXAMINATION	DATE OF TEST
Stenographer and Typist	Wash., DC	10-5-76

NAME AND ADDRESS (*Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code*)

Twana R. Hooper
5225 Banks Place, NE
Washington, DC 20019

This is not a notice of appointment. It is a record of your rating. It is important that you keep it.

PERIOD OF CONSIDERATION FROM ISSUE DATE

☐ 6 MONTHS ☐ 12 MONTHS

☐ SEE REVERSE SIDE

☒ You are ELIGIBLE for the following grade(s):

CLERK–TYPIST	CLERK-STENOGRAPHER	CLERK-DICTATING MACHINE TRANSCRIBER	CLERK-STENOGRAPHER (TRAINEE)	YOUR NUMERICAL RATING IS
☑ GS-2 ☐ GS-3 ☐ GS-4	☐ GS-3 ☐ GS-4 ☐ GS-5	☐ GS-3 ☐ GS-4	☐ GS-2	74.1

AMOUNT OF VETERAN PREFERENCE INCLUDED IN YOUR RATING: 5-PTS ☐ 10-PTS ☐

☒ You are INELIGIBLE for the following grade(s):

CLERK-TYPIST	CLERK-STENOGRAPHER	CLERK-DICTATING MACHINE TRANSCRIBER	CLERK-STENOGRAPHER (TRAINEE)
☐ GS-2 ☑ GS-3 ☐ GS-4	☐ GS-3 ☐ GS-4 ☐ GS-5	☐ GS-3 ☐ GS-4	☐ GS-2

REASON FOR INELIGIBILITY:

- ☑ You did not earn a passing score for the grade(s), checked ineligible, therefore no numerical rating is assigned for them.
- ☐ You did not pass the typing performance test.
- ☐ You did not pass the stenography performance test.
- ☐ Your lowest acceptable salary is higher than that of the position in which you qualify.
- ☐ Your qualifications statement does not show that you meet the minimum experience or education required for the grade(s) checked ineligible.
- ☐ You failed to reply to official correspondence.
- ☐

FOR CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION USE ONLY

TEST SCORES

I	GENERAL TEST (CLERICAL PLUS VERBAL)	81
II	TYPING	42/2
III	DICTATION	
IV	CLERICAL	45
V	VERBAL	36

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR EXPLANATION OF SCORES

THE ITEMS CHECKED BELOW APPLY TO YOU:

- ☐ You passed the general tests. If you recompete, you need retake only the typing part (and dictating part if you apply for stenographer) of the test. You must also present this notice and a Personal Qualifications Statement, Standard Form 171.
- ☐ You failed the stenography test only. If you recompete, you need retake only that test. You must also present this notice and a Personal Qualifications Statement, S.F. 171.
- ☐ You may not enter on duty until completion of required education is shown.
- ☐ Your qualifications statement is attached in case you wish to apply for a different position.

DATE OF ISSUE	ISSUING OFFICE
3/15/77	PLS WASHINGTON, D. C. AREA OFFICE U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION 1900 E STREET N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20415

BE SURE TO READ THE IMPORTANT MESSAGES ON THE BACK OF THIS FORM

Part I

CSC FORM 4008-C
OCTOBER 1973

STANDARD FORM 171

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS STATEMENT

Office of Management and Budget
Approved 50-RO387

1A. Kind of position *(job)* you are filing for *(or title of announcement)*

B. Announcement No.

C. Options for which you wish to be considered *(if listed in announcement)*

D. Primary place(s) you wish to be employed

2. Home phone *(including Area Code)*: 202 529-4405

3. Office phone *(including Area Code)*:

4. Name *(Last) (First) (Middle) (Maiden, if any)* and Address *(Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)*: ☐ Mr. ☑ Miss ☐ Mrs.

Hobson Jean Marie
4801 Queens Chapel Ter. N.E.
Washington D.C. 20017

5. Legal or voting residence *(State)*: Washington D.C.

6. Height without shoes: 5 Feet 3 Inches

7. Weight: 115

8. Birthplace *(City and State, or foreign country)*: Washington D.C.

9. Birth date *(Month, day, year)*: 8/19/56

10. Social Security Account Number: 579 | 84 | 8108

11. If you have ever been employed by the Federal Government as a civilian, give your last classification series, grade, and job title.

GS-1 Counseler

Dates of service in that grade
From June 1975 To August 1975

12. If you are currently on a list of eligibles for appointment to a Federal position, give the name of the announcement, the name of the office maintaining the list, the date on your notice of rating, and your rating.

13. Lowest pay or grade you will accept

PAY		GRADE
$	per	OR

14. When will you be available?: Immediately

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK
FOR USE OF EXAMINING OFFICE ONLY

☐ Appor. ☐ Nonappor.

Material ☐ Submitted ☐ Returned

Entered Register:

Notations:

Form Reviewed:

Form Approved:

ANNOUNCEMENT NO.

Option	Grade	Earned Rating	Preference	Aug. Rating
			☐ 5 points *(Tent.)*	
			☐ 10 Points Comp.Dis.	
			☐ Other 10 Points	
			☐ Disal.	
			☐ Being Investigated	
Initials and Date				

STATEMENT NO.

THIS SPACE FOR USE OF APPOINTING OFFICER ONLY
Preference has been verified through proof that the separation was under honorable conditions, and other proof as required.
☐ 5-Pt. ☐ 10-Pt. Comp. Disab. ☐ 10-Pt. Other

Signature and Title

Agency | Date

☐ Refer for medical action

15. Will you accept temporary employment for: *(Acceptance or refusal of temporary employment will not affect your consideration for other appointments.)*

	YES	NO
—1 month or less?		
—1 to 4 months?		
✓ 4 to 12 months?		

16. Where will you accept a job?

	YES	NO
✓ Washington, D.C.		
—Any place in the United States.		
—Outside of the United States.		
—Only in *(specify)*:		

17. Will you accept less than full time work? *(Less than 40 hours per week)* ☑ Yes ☐ No

18. Are you willing to travel? *(Check one)*

NO	SOME	OFTEN
✓		

19. VETERAN PREFERENCE. Answer all parts. If a part does not apply to you, answer "No."

	Yes	No
A. Have you ever served on active duty in the United States military service? *(Exclude tours of active duty for training as a reservist or Guardsman.)*		
B. Have you ever been discharged from the armed services under other than honorable conditions? (You may omit any such discharge changed to honorable by a Discharge Review Board or similar authority.) ... *If "Yes," give details in Item 37.*		
C. Do you claim 5-point preference based on active duty in the armed forces? ... *If "Yes," you will be required to furnish records to support your claim at the time you are appointed.*		
D. Do you claim 10-point preference? ... *If "Yes," check type of preference claimed and complete and attach Standard Form 15, "Claim for 10-point Veteran Preference," together with the proof called for in that form* TYPE: ☐ Compensable disability ☐ Disability ☐ Wife ☐ Widow ☐ Mother		

E. List Dates, Branch, and Serial or Service Number of All Active Service *(Enter "N/A" if not applicable)*

From	To	Branch of Service	Serial or Service Number

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Standard Form 171
September 1971 U.S. Civil Service Commission

PLEASE BE SURE TO READ ATTACHED INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING ITEM 20

20. EXPERIENCE *(Start with your PRESENT position and work back. Account for periods of unemployment in separate blocks in order.)*

May inquiry be made of your present employer regarding your character, qualifications, and record of employment? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(A "No" will not affect your consideration for employment opportunities except for HEARING EXAMINER positions.)

1

Dates of employment *(month, year)*	Exact title of position	If Federal service, civilian or military grade
From August 75 To PRESENT TIME		

Salary or earnings	Avg. hrs. per week	Place of employment	Number and kind of employees supervised	Kind of business or organization *(manufacturing, accounting, insurance, etc.)*
Starting $ per Present $ per		City: State:		

Name of immediate supervisor

Area Code and phone No. if known

Name of employer *(firm, organization, etc.)* and address *(including ZIP Code, if known)*

Reason for wanting to leave

Description of duties, responsibilities, and accomplishments

Full-time student

For agency use *(skill codes, etc.)*

2

Dates of employment *(month, year)*	Exact title of position	If Federal service, civilian or military grade
From June 75 To August 75	Counseler	GS-1

Salary or earnings	Avg. hrs. per week	Place of employment	Number and kind of employees supervised	Kind of business or organization *(manufacturing, accounting, insurance, etc.)*
Starting $ 2.50 per hour Final $ per	36	City: Wash. State: D.C.	None	Community

Name of immediate supervisor
Rev. A. O. Mills

Area Code and phone No. if known 202 529-4356

Name of employer *(firm, organization, etc.)* and address *(including ZIP Code, if known)*
Washington D.C. 20017
Church of the Redeemer 15th Gerard St. NE

Reason for leaving Job terminated

Description of duties, responsibilities, and accomplishments

I had approximately twelve children of elementry schbol-age under my care in a church-community day care program and taught ~~age~~ games and crafts. I supervised their play activities

For agency use *(skill codes, etc.)*

3

Dates of employment *(month, year)*	Exact title of position	If Federal service, civilian or military grade
From To		

Salary or earnings	Avg. hrs. per week	Place of employment	Number and kind of employees supervised	Kind of business or organization *(manufacturing, accounting, insurance, etc.)*
Starting $ per Final $ per		City: State:		

Name of immediate supervisor

Area Code and phone No. if known

Name of employer *(firm, organization, etc.)* and address *(including ZIP Code, if known)*

Reason for leaving

Description of duties, responsibilities, and accomplishments

For agency use *(skill codes, etc.)*

IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL EXPERIENCE BLOCKS USE STANDARD FORM 171-A OR BLANK SHEETS
SEE INSTRUCTION SHEET

ATTACH SUPPLEMENTAL SHEETS OR FORMS HERE
• ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS CORRECTLY AND FULLY

21 A. Special qualifications and skills *(skills with machines, patents or inventions; your most important publications (do not submit copies unless requested); your public speaking and publications experience; membership in professional or scientific societies; etc.)*

B. Kind of License or Certificate *(For example, pilot, registered nurse, lawyer, radio operator, C.P.A., etc.)*	C. State or other licensing authority	D. Year of first license or certificate	E. Year of latest license or certificate	F. Approximate number of words per minute. Typing	Shorthand
—	—	—	—	35	—

22. A. Did you graduate from high school, or will you graduate within the next nine months?

YES	MONTH/YEAR	NO	HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED
✓	Jan. 76		

B. Name and location *(city and State)* of last high school attended

Wash. D.C.
St. Cecilia's 601 East Capitol St.

C. Name and location *(city, State, and ZIP Code if known)* of college or university. *(If you expect to graduate within 9 months, give MONTH and year you expect degree.)*

	Dates attended		Years Completed		No. of credits compl.		Type of degree *(B.A., etc.)*	Year of degree
	From	To	Day	Night	Semester hours	Quarter hours		
Federal City College 425 2d St. Wash. D.C.	1-76							

D. Chief undergraduate college subjects	No. of credits compl. Semester hours	Quarter hours	E. Chief graduate college subjects	No. of credits compl. Semester hours	Quarter hours

F. Major field of study at highest level of college work

G. Other schools or training *(for example, trade, vocational, armed forces, or business)*. Give for each the name and location *(city, State, and ZIP Code if known)* of school, dates attended, subjects studied, number of classroom hours of instruction per week, certificates, and any other pertinent data.

Drama & Dance - Wash. Theater Club (Summer 74) & Jones Hayward school of Ballet. (1973-75)

Art - Corcoran School of Art (Summer 73)

23. HONORS, AWARDS, AND FELLOWSHIPS RECEIVED

Basketball

24. LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

List the languages and indicate your knowledge of each by placing "X" in proper columns	Reading			Speaking			Understanding			Writing		
	Excl	Good	Fair	Excl	Good	Fair	Excl	Good	Fair	Excl	Good	Fair
French			X			X						X

25. REFERENCES. List three persons who are NOT related to you and who have definite knowledge of your qualifications and fitness for the position for which you are applying. Do not repeat names of supervisors listed under Item 20, EXPERIENCE.

FULL NAME	PRESENT BUSINESS OR HOME ADDRESS *(Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)*	BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION
Rosco Nix	550 11th St N.W. Wash. D.C.	Justice Dept Comm. Relations Off
Dorothy Pierce	Whittier Elementy 5th & Sheridan Sts. N.W.	Elem Sch. teacher
John Coleman	6524 8th St. N.W. Wash. D.C.	Statistician

ANSWER ITEMS 26 THROUGH 36 BY PLACING AN "X" IN THE PROPER COLUMN	Yes	No
26. Are you a citizen of the United States? If "No," give country of which you are a citizen:	X	
Before answering these questions read Items 27 and 28 in the attached instructions. Are you now, or within the last ten years have you been, a member of: 27. The Communist Party, U.S.A., or any subdivision of the Communist Party, U.S.A.?		X
28. An organization that to your present knowledge seeks the overthrow of the constitutional form of government of the United States by force or violence or other unlawful means?		X
If your answer to Item 27 or 28 is "Yes," write your answers to the following questions in Item 37 or on a separate piece of paper: (A) The name of the organization? (B) The dates of your membership? (C) Your understanding of the aims and purposes of the organization at the time of your membership?		
29. To insure that you are not placed in a position which might impair your health, or which might be a hazard to you or to others, we need information about the following: Do you have, or have you had, heart disease, a nervous breakdown, epilepsy, tuberculosis, or diabetes? *If your answer is "Yes," concerning any one of these, identify which one(s) and give details in Item 37.*		X
30. Within the last five years have you been fired from any job for any reason?		X
31. Within the last five years have you quit a job after being notified that you would be fired? *If your answer to 30 or 31 above is "Yes," give details in Item 37. Show the name and address (including ZIP Code) of employer, approximate date, and reasons in each case. This information should agree with your answers in Item 20, EXPERIENCE.*		X
32. Have you ever been convicted of an offense against the law or forfeited collateral, or are you now under charges for any offense against the law? (You may omit: (1) traffic violations for which you paid a fine of $30.00 or less; and (2) any offense committed before your 21st birthday which was finally adjudicated in a juvenile court or under a Youth Offender law.)		X
33. While in the military service were you ever convicted by general court-martial? *If your answer to 32 or 33 is "Yes," give details in Item 37. Show for each offense: (1) date; (2) charge; (3) place; (4) court; and (5) action taken.*		
34. Does the United States Government employ in a civilian capacity or as a member of the Armed Forces any relative of yours (by blood or marriage)? (See Items 34 and 35 in the attached instruction sheet.)	X	
35. Do you live with, or within the past 12 months have you lived with, any of these relatives who are employed in a civilian capacity? *If your answer to 34 is "Yes," give in Item 37 for such relatives: (1) full name; (2) present address (including ZIP Code); (3) relationship; (4) department, agency, or branch of the Armed Forces. If your answer to 35 is "Yes," also give the kind of appointment held by the relative(s) you live with or have lived with within the past 12 months.*	X	
36. Do you receive or do you have a pending application for retirement or retainer pay, pension, or other compensation based upon military, Federal civilian, or District of Columbia Government service? *If your answer is "Yes," give details in Item 37.*		X

Your Statement cannot be processed until you have answered all questions, including Items 26 through 36 above. Be sure you have placed an "X" to the left of EVERY marker (◀) above, either in the "Yes" or the "No" column.

37. Space for detailed answers. Indicate Item number to which answers apply.

Item No.	
34	Carol Jay Smith 4801 Queens Chapel Ter. N.E. Wash. D.C. 20017
	mother; HEW-USOE; Civil Service appt. - Permanent
	Henry L. Taylor - 1301 Delaware Ave. S.W. N. 714, Wash. D.C. 20024
	uncle - Dept of Ag.
	Reginal Welch
	EEOC - Cousin
	Marvine Bradford
	U.S. Bur. of the Census - Cousin

If more space is required, use full sheets of paper approximately the same size as this page. Write on EACH sheet your name, birth date, and *announcement or position* title. Attach all sheets to this Statement at the top of Page 3.

ATTENTION — THIS STATEMENT MUST BE SIGNED

Read the following paragraph carefully before signing this Statement

A false answer to any question in this Statement may be grounds for not employing you, or for dismissing you after you begin work, and may be punishable by fine or imprisonment (U.S. Code, Title 18, Sec. 1001). All statements are subject to investigation, including a check of your fingerprints, police records, and former employers. All the information you give will be considered in reviewing your Statement and is subject to investigation. A false answer to Items 27 or 28 could deprive you of your right to an annuity when you reach retirement age in addition to the penalties described above.

CERTIFICATION	SIGNATURE *(Sign in ink)*	DATE SIGNED
I CERTIFY that all of the statements made in this Statement are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.	Jean Marie Hobson	Feb. 12th 1975

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1974 O - 550-597

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reply To

28 FEB 1977

Honorable Julius W. Hobson
Council of the District of Columbia
District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

I am responding to your letter of February 1, 1977 concerning the interruption of water service on a number of occasions since January 19, 1977 at the apartment buildings located at 2919, 2921, 2923, and 2925 Knox Place, S.E.

Information provided by Mr. Carroll A. Swanson, Acting Administrator of our Neighborhood Improvement Administration, indicates that according to the records of the Housing Regulation Division three complaints concerning a lack of water at premises located in the 2900 block of Knox Place, S.E. were received between January 19, 1977 and the date of your letter, February 1, 1977. On January 21, 1977 such a complaint was received with respect to 2925 Knox Place, S.E., an inspection was conducted on that date, and water service was restored in the late afternoon. On February 1, 1977 two complaints were received concerning a lack of water at 2921 and 2925 Knox Place, S.E., inspections were conducted on that date, and again water service was restored in the late afternoon. On both occasions the extremely cold weather which the city was experiencing caused water lines at the premises to freeze and burst, resulting in the interruption of water service. No complaints have been received since February 1, 1977, and inspections conducted on February 9 and 10, 1977 confirmed that water service was being provided to all the buildings located in the 2900 block of Knox Place, S.E.

I hope that the foregoing information will be useful to you. Should you desire any additional information concerning this matter, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

LORENZO W. JACOBS, JR.
Director

March 1, 1977

Mrs. Nancy Harrison
3556 Macomb Street,N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Nancy:

Thank you for your note. I was shocked to learn that you too suffer from cancer but I am glad to know that it seems to have stabilized. I am holding my own at the moment.

I am quite anxious to review the equalization reports from D.C. Citizens. I certainly hope that our efforts can positively impact on the equalization process so that not only is there equity of resources for all students but also educationally and administrative-sound programs. This has been a long and difficult struggle; although we often differed on strategies to combat the public schools' ills, we have always agreed that they must be prodded, cajoled and, oftentimes, forced to rectify the deepseated problems which they have inherited.

I have introduced a bill during the current period of the Council to require the establishment of an accountability system by the Board of Education including school-by-school reporting on student achievement. I encourage any support you can render this effort, particularly the active involvement of D.C. Citizens' in the discussion and refinement of the bill.

Best wishes for your continued stabilized condition/ I hope to see you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Best wishes for your continued stabilized condition. I hope to see you in the near future.

Sincerely

TWH

Dear Nancy -

Thank you for your note. I was shocked to learn that you too suffer from cancer but I am glad to know that it seems to have Stabilized. I am holding my own at the moment.

I am quite anxious to reveal the equalization report from D.C. Citizens. I certainly hope that our efforts can positively impact on the equalization process so that not only is there equity of resources for all students but also that we can implement educationally and administratively-sound programs which will attract our citizens to the highest quality education. This has been a long and difficult struggle; although we often differ on strategies to combat the public schools' ills, we have always agreed that they must be exposed and, if necessary, forced to rectify the deep-seated problems which they have inherited through years of neglect.

I have introduced a bill during the current session of the Council to require the establishment of an accountability system by the Board of Education including school-by-school reporting on student achievement. I encourage any support you can lend on this effort, particularly the active involvement of D.C. Citizens in the discussion and refinement of the bill.

Tonia - we could picture all that "Hard you" not [illegible]

3556 MACOMB STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016

Jan. 17, 1977

Dear Julius & Tina:

I enjoyed your Christmas letter very much and was glad to be included on your list. But I was very sorry to read in the newspaper that Julius has leukemia as well as multiple myloma - what incredible bad luck. We had a course on Job up at my church last fall + I feel Job had nothing on Julius!

My cancer problems seem to be stabilized for the moment, but who knows how long that will last. I guess I expect the worst + hope for the best!

I saw Channing at Christmas

time and he looked very well.

As you probably know, I've "retired" from D.C. Citizens, but still have alot of unfinished work there. We are going to deliver the first two of four reports - on our equalization study either the end of this week or the first of next. High time! The first one goes to Julius.

All the best -

Nancy Harrison

RECEIVED
JAN 18 1977
Julius M. Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large





Mr. + Mrs. Julius Hobson
City Council of D.C.
District Bldg. 14th + E. Sts.
Washington, D.C. 20004

3556 MACOMB STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20016

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

March 7, 1977

Mr. John J. Hughes
6824 Pacific Lane
Annandale, Virginia 22003

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Thank you very much for your highly complimentary letter. I agree, it is very nice to hear good things while one can still hear them. You have my word that as long as I am able I will try to live up to your high expectations and will continue to champion human rights and fight injustices where I see them.

It was good of you to take the time to write me such a salutatory message, thanks again, I really appreciate the bouquet.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Lovell – Do draft on this – also
I would like a
Xerox copy of this.

6824 Pacific Lane
Annandale, Va.
Feb. 14, 1977

Dear Julius,

You probably don't remember me, but I met you back in '65-'66 when I was dep. dir. of delinquency programs at UPO.

My father once thanked a fellow-workes for bringing him flowers while he could still smell them. I pray to God you'll be smelling them for twenty more years, but if not, this note is to deliver a bouquet.

In my book, you have always been the most effective public servant in town. First, you have a respect for facts and the truth. Second, you understand the system and how to use, not destroy, it. Third, you understand the function and limitations of conflict as a strategy. And fourth, you have a passion for justice.

Beyond your public life, if I can separate the two aspects, I see you as a hellova man. You have unusual courage, dogged persistence, and extraordinary integrity. And with it all, you have managed to hold onto a puckish sense of humor and balance amid the affectations and posturing of so many who would have us take them seriously. In short, you're a real man and a reproach to the rest of us. God bless!

Sincerely,
John J Hughes

Lorraine – pls draft answer – also I would like a Xerox copy of this letter.

6824 Pacific Lane
Annandale, Va.
Feb. 14, 1977

Dear Julius,

You probably don't remember me, but I met you back in '65-'66 when I was dep. dir. of delinquency programs at UPO.

My father once thanked a fellow-worker for bringing him flowers while he could still smell them. I pray to God you'll be smelling them for twenty more years, but if not, this note is to deliver a bouquet.

In my book, you have always been the most effective public servant in town. First, you have a respect for facts and the Truth. Second, you understand the system and how to use, not destroy, it. Third, you understand the function and limitations of conflict as a strategy. And fourth, you have a passion for justice.

Beyond your public life, if I can separate the two aspects, I see you as a helluva man. You have unusual courage, dogged persistence, and extraordinary integrity. And with it all, you have managed to hold onto a puckish sense of humor and balance amid the affectations and posturing of so many who would have us take them seriously. In short, you're a real man and a reproach to the rest of us. God bless!

Sincerely,
John J Hughes

pls have Julius sign + mail.
977
I would like
; pls send
me a Xerox of
the original
letter

limentary
~~you in~~
nings
rd that
your high
an rights

rite me
lly appre-

rge

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1977

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

Good letter - pls retype + have Julius sign + mail.

March 7, 1977

also - I would like you to pls send home a Xerox of the original letter

Mr. John J. Hughes
6824 Pacific Lane
Annandale, Virginia 22003

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Thank you very much for your highly complimentary letter. ~~I am sorry I do not recall having met you in 1966.~~ I agree, it is very nice to hear good things while one can still hear them. You have my word that as long as I am able I will try to live up to your high expectations and will continue to champion human rights and fight injustices where I see them.

It was good of you to take the time to write me such a salutatory message, thanks again, I really appreciate the bouquet.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

March 7, 1977

Mr. John J. Hughes
6824 Pacific Lane
Annandale, Virginia 22003

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Thank you very much for your highly complimentary letter. I am sorry I do not recall having metyouin 1966. I agree, it is very nice to hear good things while one can still hear them. You have my word that as long as I am able I will try to live up to your high expectations and will continue to champion human rights and fight injustices where I see them.

It was good of you to take the time to write me such a salutatory message, thanks again, I really appreciate the bouquet.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

March 7, 1977

Mr. John J. Hughes
6824 Pacific Lane
Annandale, Virginia 22003

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Thank you very much for your highly complimentary letter. I am sorry I do not recall having met you in 1966. I agree, it is very nice to hear good things while one can still hear them. You have my word that as long as I am able I will try to live up to your high expectations and will continue to champion human rights and fight injustices where I see them.

It was good of you to take the time to write me such a salutatory message, thanks again, I really appreciate the bouquet.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

March 21, 1977

Mrs. Nora Louis Hicks
1134 Chaplin Street S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20019

Dear Mrs. Hicks:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your book, "Slave Girl Reba and Her Descendants in America". I will enjoy the history of your family. My administrative assistant, Lorraine Stockton McCottry, tells me that she attended Dunbar High School with one of your relatives, Lois Carpenter Watkins.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Council of the District of Columbia
News Release

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 25, 1977

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR JULIUS W. HOBSON WILL BE HELD ON SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1977 AT ALL SOULS UNITARIAN CHURCH ON 16TH AND HARVARD STREETS, N.W. AT 4 P.M.

Contact: Mr. Sandy Brown
724-8072

Council of the District of Columbia
News Release

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 23, 1977

COUNCILMAN JULIUS W. HOBSON DIED TODAY AT 12:30 P.M. AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AS A RESULT OF COMPLICATIONS RESULTING FROM HIS LEUKEMIA. FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE PROVIDED THROUGH HIS OFFICE AS SOON AS THEY ARE AVAILABLE.

Contact: Mr. Sandy Brown
724-8072